NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 28 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

Jersey's No 1 Crime The Ghetto Racket

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THE MINER'S FIGHT— LABOR SHOWDOWN

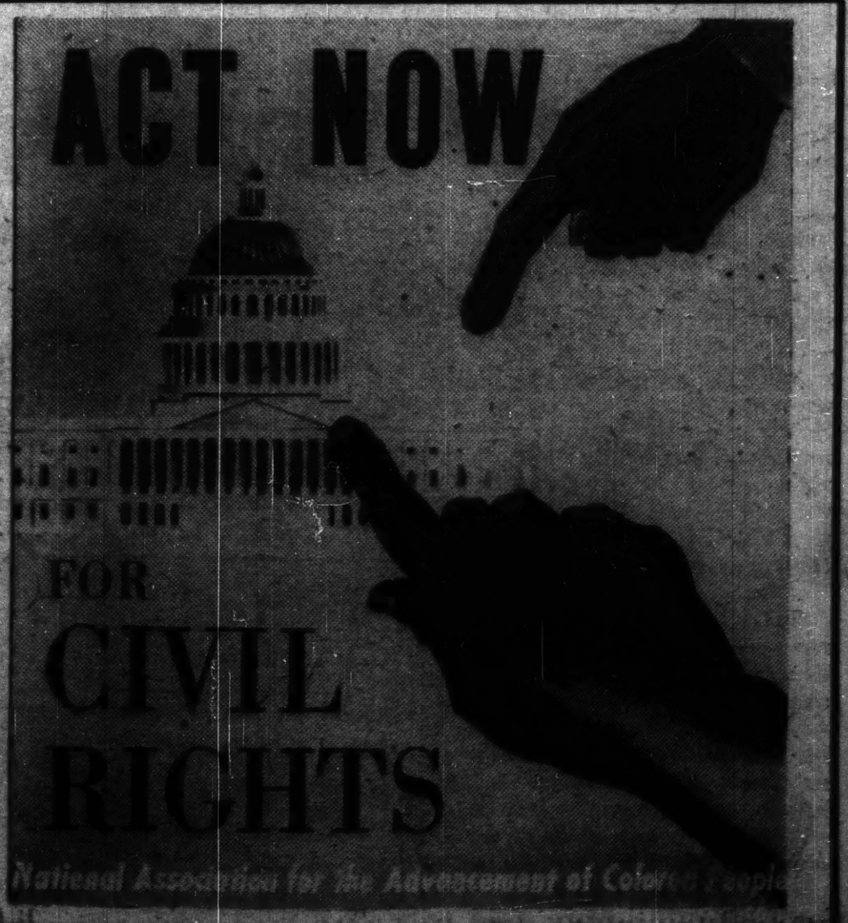
— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Page 7 —



GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D. C. Starts Sunday

Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6; Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC— —all on Page 6



JERSEY'S NO. 1 CRIME
THE GHETTO RACKET

By John Norman

FREEHOLD.—It was rent collection day last Saturday at Beilinson's Quarters. A neighbor knocked at the creaking door of Mrs. Louise Williams' one-room home and said: "Beilinson's outside."

We would have known even if we hadn't been told. The new Ford, chrome shining and fog-lights gleaming in the near-dusk, couldn't be missed next to the long row of unpainted, wood and wallboard shanties.

With David Lewis and Joe Zelnick of the Freehold Labor Youth League, I asked Jacob Beilinson what killed the five children in the home of Mrs. Orabelle Davis the Sunday before.

Beilinson shifted his cigar and said: "That's no way to talk. There's no accounting for people's carelessness."

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THE POT-BELLY STOVE is the first thing you see in the 15x15 home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lippett. The place is spotless. Christmas decorations were still hanging last Saturday. But you can't take your eyes off that stove.

This is the set-up: the 15-foot square shack is partitioned into two "rooms." The flimsy board partitions don't reach the low ceiling. The living-room runs in an L that is no more than eight feet wide at its broadest point. In the middle of that room sits the stove.

There is only one door.

If you're not standing at that door when the stove explodes, you just don't get out.

That's about the way things were two Sundays ago in the Davis home. When the fire was done the volunteers brought out the five charred bodies. Betty Jane Davis was five months old; Earl was two years old;; Frances was six. Cornell Tatum was a year old. His sister Geraldine was two.

FRAMED NEATLY on the wall of Mrs. Georgia Cottman's living room is a small plaque: "Jesus Wept." Mrs. Cottman lives two shacks away from the blackened rubble that used to be the Davis home. Mrs. Cottman saw me looking at the wall motto. The tears rose in her eyes, too.

"Careless?" she said. "People in these places can't afford to be careless."

Like Mr. Davis, Mrs. Cottman's husband is a construction worker. They have built homes. But they are working men and Negroes. Working people in our Free Enterprise system don't own the materials they work with. Mr. Davis and Mr. Tatum and Mr. Cottman don't get to live in the homes they build.

They live in Beilinson's Quarters.

★

THE 28 SHACKS stretch in three irregular rows over the stubble ground back of Jacob Beilinson's own 70-acre farm.

Each shack measures the standard 15x15. They weren't built on the grounds. Beilinson bought them from the government, trucked them here. In them live families ranging from two to seven people.

They have no inside toilets.
They have no plumbing.
They have no running water.

Mrs. Cottman and every other housewife in Beilinson's Quarters has to lug buckets of water from a hand pump that serves six or seven families.

"In the summer time the water is brakish," Mrs. Cottman said. "And in the winter . . ."

From the Davis home, where the five children died two Sundays ago, it's a good 100 feet to the pump.

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ONLY ONE SHACK in Beilinson's Quarters is unoccupied. That's a tiny, black tarpaper-covered thing that used to be a pidegon house. Mrs. Louise Williams used to live there but moved out as soon as she could.

The rent for that is $5 a week. The others are $5 and $6 a week.

Originally, the rent was supposed to include electric power for the single bulbs that hang from the ceiling. Beilinson cut off the electricity. Sam Ross had the power put on again in his name, and now the families share the light bill.

It wasn't the first or last time the landlord had used his power of owner's say-so to affect the lives of these people.

Owen Key was $20 behind in his rent. One cold evening last month he came home with his wife and two small children and found a padlock on his door. He had to borrow the back rent before his family was allowed in that night.

I ASKED BEILINSON what services he provided for the rent his men collect from these families.

"There's all kinds of repairs we have to keep making here," he answered.

We were standing in front of Mrs. Josa Lin-

(Continued on Page 13)

THIS IS 'FREE ENTERPRISE' HOUSING



YOU HAUL your own water at Beilinson's Quarters. There is no plumbing, no inside toilets, little chance of survival if the stove explodes.

THIS IS PUBLIC HOUSING



TENANTS at public housing projects like this one pay less rent than the families forced to live in the shacks at Beilinson's Quarters.

THIS IS WHAT THE DIFFERENCE MEANS



CHARRED RUBBLE is all that's left of the shack that killed five children when the stove exploded two weeks ago at Beilinson's Quarters.

People Want Safety; Keenan Offers Cigars

NEWARK.—Does preventing this city's shocking toll of firetrap murders come under the head of public welfare?

Or does it come in under public safety?

Newark's Director of Public Welfare Steve Moran and Newark's Director of Public Safety John B. Keenan think it comes under neither.

Keenan last week subjected a delegation of Third Ward Tenants League members to a half-hour tirade—complete with free cigars—that could have come out of the mouth of a Georgia plantation overseer.

Moran—who had an appointment with the delegation to discuss measures to prevent recurrence of the Christmaas Day fire tragedy that killed four—never even kept the appointment.

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THE TENANTS LEAGUE representatives were met by Moran's deputy, Silas Hogan, who looked at the committee's typed proposals, said—"I'd better show these to Mr. Moran"—then came out and reported: "These aren't in Mr. Moran's department."

The demands were modest enough: fire extinguishers to be placed in hallways on every floor of tenement dwellings; more fire inspectors to make a thorough check of Third Ward violations; compulsion on all landlords to provide proper outlets for oil burners.

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KEENAN tried to hand out cigars to the men on the delegation—Rev. L. Wilkerson, Thomas Mims, Leivery Adams and Jack Osterweil—and to the women, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams and Mrs. Anna Candidate, he said: "Sorry I have no candy for you."

Then the director settled into his swivel chair:

"You people don't know how we here in City Hall worry about you folks in the Third Ward. . . . Of course, we can't force landlords or any one else to put fire extinguishers or stove outlets in. . . . No, we don't need more fire and safety inspectors in the ward. . . .

Got enough now, and they do a thorough job.

"My department only puts out the fires after they start. . . . Lot of people up in the Third Ward get stewed and turn over oil stoves. . . . You people . . . naturally, I don't mean you folks here in this room—but you know the Negro people up in the Ward hang in bars a lot and throw away their money on liquor. . . .

"You made a lot of money during the war. The Negro people up there should have saved their money and bought decent houses, or at least betfer oil burners."

Said Mrs. Anna Candidate: "Mr. Keenan, you can go home and sleep in safety tonight. Our families can't."

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MRS. ADAMS, spokesman for the group, said the interview will be reported in full to Third Ward tenants at the league's next meeting.

"We're just beginning," said Mrs. Adams. "Our aim is to make the Third Ward safe from fire, and we're not going to stop until that has been done. We invite others to join us—and we'll join with anybody else who wants to make the Third Ward safe for human life."

CORRECTION

Last week's Worker story by Howard Taylor on the Third Ward Christmas Day fire contained an error for which Mr. Taylor was not responsible: Mr. Taylor had written: "I have lived in New Jersey many years. . . ." In print, "New Jersey" was changed to "Third Ward." That is erroneous, and The Worker regrets it.

FIRES OUST 27 MORE IN N.J.

New Jersey's ramshackle, close-packed slum houses—among the worst in the country—again provided a flaring harvest this week as the fire season swept unchecked through the state. This time, remarkably, there were no deaths—for the first time in weeks.

Jersey City provided a grimly ironic footnote to the fire tragedy. As seven families were being deprived of homes destroyed by flames, 300 other tenants in the city's five public housing projects were getting notices informing them that they weren't "eligible" to live in the state-built apartments because they were earning over the $3,500 annual top income.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK several people were also ousted from their homes when fire reduced to charred shambles the two-alarm fire occured at 13 Schureman St., a frame house occupied by Negro families. An exploding oil stove set fire tot he interior, sending 10 people—including two small babies to the cold street and gutting the building in a matter of minutes.

The Jersey City fire, caused by a kerosene heater, swept five two story frame houses on Wales Ave. and deprived seven families, consisting of sixteen people of homes.

Simultaneously 300 tenants, many of them Negroes, at public-owned Holland Gardens, Marion Gardens, Hudson Gardens, Lafayette Gardens, and the Booker T. Washington apartments, were being handed eviction notices because they were said to be earning more than the admittedly inadequate income deemed sufficient for federal tenants.

. . . But the People Are Mighty

THE PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY this week won a historic victory over the subversives who tried to undermine constitutional liberty in our state . . . the Big Business crowd that dictated a unanimous "Ja" vote from every Republican and Democrat in last year's state legislature for the Tumulty-Mehorter "loyalty oath" bills.

Behind the State Supreme Court's decision throwing out the Tumulty-Mehorter gag laws was an aroused citizenry, united in a civil rights movement that ranged from the American Association of University Professors, the American Jewish Congress, the Civil Rights Congress and the Progressive Party to the State CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Communist Party.

Yet the fact is that when Tumulty and Mehorter first shoved their gag laws through the legislature with Driscoll's and Hague's blessings, only one newspaper in New Jersey exposed them.

That was The Worker.

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IN THE FIGHT against the frameup of the Trenton Six—a fight that has reached world-wide proportions—The Worker and one Negro weekly, the New Jersey Herald-News, were alone in first exposing that legal lynching as a Northern Scottsboro case.

It was the people, and unity of many people's organizations of widely varying views, that made these struggles possible. The Worker alone could never have brought them to the results that have been achieved. But without The Worker, those struggles might never have taken place.

The Worker's circulation is small, its direct influence modest. But the power of the people, for whom The Worker speaks, is mighty.

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"GIVE LIGHT and the people will find their way," said old C. W. Scripps 50 years ago, before his fighting newspaper was taken over and turned into a prostitute for 20th Century Big Business.

The light The Worker can give depends on how many people see it. That is the real meaning of The Worker's current campaign for 39,000 new subscriptions and renewals by Lincoln's Birthday.

You, as a Worker reader, have a deep obligation to bring its light to your neighbors and your shopmates. They are the people. With The Worker to guide them in the battle for people's unity, they can not be stopped.

High Court Dumps Witchhunt Bill

By George Taub

TRENTON.—Reactionaries were rocked back on their heels this week as the result of a 5-2 decision by the State Supreme Court affirming a decision of the Appelate Court that the Tumulty-Mehorter "loyalty oath" law is unconstitutional. The decision climaxing a year-long struggle by one of the broadest united front movements in state history, is an unmistakable tribute to the work of tens of thousands of New Jersey men and women of widely different political views.

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AN ACTUAL CASE which drew the issue to the courts was the refusal of New Jersey Progressive Party gubernatorial candidate James Imbrie and 28 Progressive assembly candidates to file an "extra-legal" oath that they are not members of an organization that advocates force and violence.

Communist candidates likewise refused to kowtow to the unconstitutional requirement in spite of smear-tags next to their names on the ballot—"Refused Oath of Allegiance."

Lawyers, civil employes and teachers were also targets of the witch-hunt package of five bills written by Attorney-General Parsons and introduced by Republican State Senator Mehorter and Democratic Assemblyman Tumulty.

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WHILE TRADE UNION Civil Rights Congress, Progressive Party and Communist pickets conducted an all-night vigil outside the state house, the gag laws were blitzed through the legislature without a hearing last March. Not one Republican or Democrat legislator voted against them.

The peoples' lobby, 200-strong, stemming from throughout the state drew hysterical comment from Tumulty who shouted in the Assembly hall: **"These people make me sicfl The temerity of them, presuming to tell us what to dol"**

The popular demand for an open hearing filled the Hague legislator with explosive wrath. He called those who protested **"Red snakes . . . members of Violence, Inc!"**

★

UNDETERRED by the incoherent slurs of Tumulty, representatives of progressive organizations called upon Governor Driscoll to slate a hearing. From Driscoll came —cold silence.

Prof. Max Radin, outstanding constitutional law expert at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, said the bill "opposed to our whole democratic tradition." The Rev. Harry A. Pine, official of the American Civil Liberites Union said the purpose of the bill was "to prosecute the non-conformist."

In a memorable column last March, Martha Stone, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, sounded the alarm to the people: **"Unless the people act swiftly . . . this may mark the legislative beginning of fascism in New Jersey. This is a startling statement. I hope many people are startled by it—startled into action."**

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AMONG THE BRIEFS attacking the bill were those of the Civil Liberties Union, American Federation of Teachers, American Jewish Congress and Progressive Party.

Widespread protests over the implications of the bill, together with the sinister manner of its passage, had contributed no little to the supreme court's decision, which went even beyond the original decision of the lower court in sharply rejecting the bill.

The decision reviews the history of "oaths of allegiance" and calls the Legislature "not competent" to provide any mode of obtaining or holding office other than that prescribed by the Constitution."

'WORKER DAY' TO BRING CAMPAIGN TO 75% MARK

NEWARK.—Friends and supporters of the Jersey Worker prepared for an all-out "W" (Worker) Day, Sunday, Jan. 15, when livewire brigades are expected to hit the 75 percent mark in the current subscription campaign for renewals and new readers.

Early this week the drive had passed the 58 percent mark, maintaining New Jersey's country-wide lead — although several other sections were crowding too close for comfort. It is conceded the Jerseyans will have to exert extra steam to retain their lead.

With the January 29 campaign deadline only a hop, skip and jump away, here's how many subs the various Jersey sections had to gain in order to meet their quotas:

Essex, 262; Mercer, 78; Hudson, 73; Passaic, 131; Union, 122; Middlesex, 55; Camden, 77; Farm has already gone over the top by 22.

Science Notebook, a column on latest developments in science, by Peter Stone, appears frequently in the Daily Worker.



MILTON HOWARD, associate national editor of The Worker will be on hand in Newark this Saturday night, Jan. 14, to gather in the subs at Essex County's Worker Drive Wind-up Party. Admission to the jamboree at 516 Clinton Ave., is 50 cents—but free for those who've brought in five or more Worker subs. There'll be dancing, entertainemnt and, of course, Howard. Time is 8:30 p.m.

Botany Uses TWUA Brass To Push Speedup Scheme

By a Botany Worker

PASSAIC.—The Botany Wool Co. is hitting the speedup trail again. And this time the company is using Mike Timko, business agent for Local 654 of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) to try to force the speedup plan on the workers.

Timko—who was never elected by the Botany workers — has ordered the shop steward of the Weave Dept. to serve as a guinea pig by running eight looms instead of six (a 33 percent increase in work).

If the company can make that stick, all the workers in the Weave Shop are slated to take the new eight-loom setup. Not only that, but the company has announced that certain jobs which it says are "easy" will be increased from six to 12 looms—a flat 100 percent increase.

Timko ordered the shop steward to try the increased load after the Weave Shop workers at a department voted overwhelmingly to turn down the company's speedup plan.

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BOTANY IS OUT to maintain peak profits at the expense of the workers. In 1948 the Botany Co. made a net profit of $2,500,000, and put $881,275 of this aside in what they call a "reserve fund."

In return, the Botany workers (who only made these profits for the company) received layoffs and no wage increase.

The company says the workers will have to take the new speedup plan or run into layoffs. That's as phony as a three-dollar bill. If the workers take this speedup, they are BOUND to work themselves into new layoffs.

Timko is trying to scare the workers by saying the company will move the rest of the plant to Scranton if they don't accept the increased work-load. His idea seams to be that a union's job is to force organized workers to compete with unorganized.

That isn't the Botany workers' idea of it. They joined their union to improve their conditions and organize the unorganized. They don't intend to be driven back to pre-union days just because Timko, Ben Manny and Emil Rieve think more of company profits than the workers' welfare.

Fun for Kids— If Mom's Smart

If you can't read this, maybe your parents are smart enough to read it to you . . . and then take you to the Jersey Jefferson School 1:30 Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14. There'll be a halfday of entertainment for people from 5 to 10 years old. . . . movies, folk dancing and dancing, stories and games. Tell the old man it'll cost him half a buck, or two kids for 75 cents. The address is 84 Thirteenth Ave., Newark.

Bulgaria Rebuilds

SOFIA, Jan. 2 (Telepress).—A striking contrast to the increasing misery in Yugoslavia is the advance made in the Pirin area of Bulgaria (Bulgarian Macedonia) which the Titoists have attempted so desperately to annex.

At the end of the war, the area was in ruins and abandoned. In the capital, Gorna Djoumaia, buildings had been in the course of erection for up to 10 years, and nothing had been completed since 1927.

The advances have been amazing since the end of the war—a central hospital for the whole region was finished and equipped in 18 months, the streets have been surfaced and a secondary school for 1,000 pupils has been completed. New district council offices are now being built. Large baths and a hotel of 70 rooms are under construction, and a creche and three kindergartens have been opened.

Kirk Ducks Housing

ELIZABETH.—The people of this city are still looking for official action to begin low-cost public housing here. Mayor Kirk was completely silent on this and many other issues affecting the people in his annual New Year message to the city council.

He completely ignored the application for 1 new low - cost housing units now awaiting council action. He didn't even bother to give lip service to the increasing demands of the people for more recreation centers and badly needed street repairs in working class neighborhoods.

On two questions, however, Kirk made proposals that should be backed by labor and progressives: 1—To make the city employes' $200 annual bonus part of their regular salaries; and 2—Greater state financial aid to education.

Some of the heat that's building in Elizabeth on housing and other issues was seen in the mayor's appointment of the 2nd Ward Councilman Joe Leonard to the Board of Works. Leonard was a member of the anti-Kirk majority in the city council. Mayor Kirk is obviously worrying about mending his political fences for next November's election.

But if Elizabeth is to get low-cost housing, Mayor Kirk's message proved they will have to maintain their unity and fight for it themselves.

TRENTON SIX FIGHT SPREADS OUT:

CIO Raps Court Ban on Lawyers

—See Page 13

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



Brooklyn Ghetto---A Child Killer!

By Max Gordon

Discrimination both in living conditions and health facilities results in a death date for Negro infants that is 60 percent higher than for white, a study of 1948 health conditions in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area shows. The area studied, containing the main Negro community in the borough, is about fifty-fifty white and Negro.

According to the study, prepared for a Community Health Congress which has been organized to win better facilities, the infant death rate in 1948 for the Negro population was 43 for every thousand born, while it was 26 for white infants.

For the Bedford area, the infant death rate was 34 per 1,000, while for Brooklyn as a whole it was only slightly higher than 26.

The New York City Health Department figures also showed 26.2 per 1,000 as the city's infant death rate for that year.

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THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT report did not have a break-down of infant death rates by color. It did report that 3,300 white infants and 838 Negro infants under one year died in 1948.

If you figure this out, you find that 20 percent of the infants who died were Negro. But the Health Department figures the Negro population at roughly 10 percent of the city.

Thus, for the city as a whole the proportion of deaths among Negro infants was even greater than in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The Brooklyn region's study states that in the borough the infant death rate has remained static at about 26 per 1,000 since 1941, despite great advances in medicine in the seven intervening years.

"But in your area of Bedford, the rate in 1941 was 28 and with each successive year it has steadily risen to the very high figure of 34 deaths per 1,000," the study declares. "With 7,000 births annually this means that 56 more babies died in the Bedford area last year (1948) than was the average number for the whole of Brooklyn."

It explained that the figure of 34 deaths is an "average of two mortality rates, that of the white half of the population—26—and that of the Negro half—43.

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LAST WEEK the City Health Department issued a rather glowing report of the health of the people of the city in 1949. The report did not, however, include a break-down indicating that there is a distinct difference between the health of the Negro and white sections of the population.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant study reveals that deaths of women in childbirth dropped in all of Brooklyn from 80 in 1941 to 55 in 1947, a reduction of 31. But in the Bedford area, there was virtually no decrease. Sixteen mothers died in childbirth in 1941, and 15 in 1947.

As for tuberculosis, nearly three times as many people died of it in Bedford-Stuyvesant as in other districts in Brooklyn. For the city as a whole, the T.B. death rate was 30 per 100,000 for the white population, and 164 for the Negro population.

Why the difference?

The study cites two reasons:

1. Discrimination generally in living conditions directed against the Negro people.

2. Discrimination in health facilities.

Without implying that Brownsville has too many facilites, it cites that the fact that in Brownsville there are five housing projects and five child care centers, while in Bedford-Stuyvesant there are only two of each. Further, Brownsville has a new, modern, fully-equipped health center while Bedford has only an old, small poorly-ventilated loft over a store.

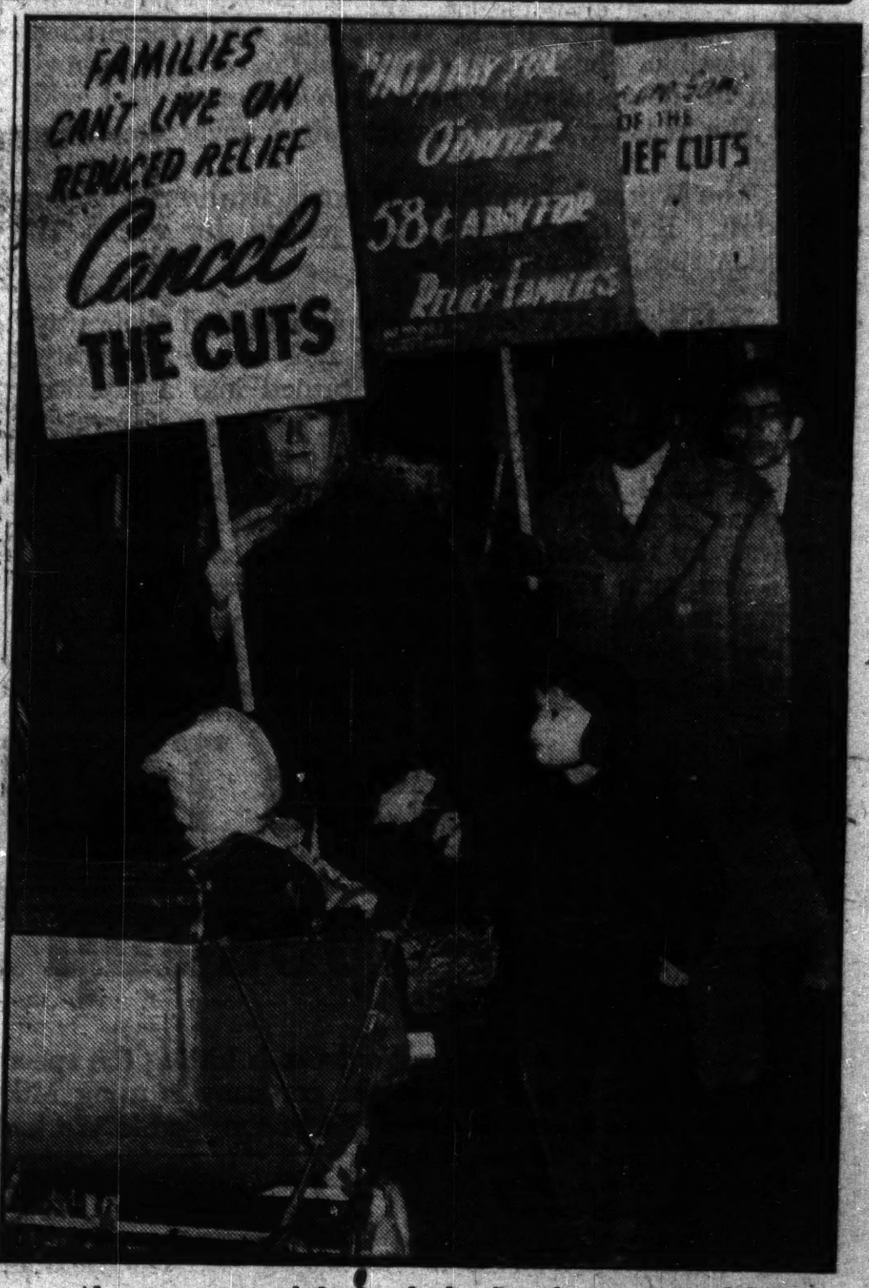
★

THERE ARE NO NUTRITION clinics in Bedford, while a mother must wait up to 48 days for immunization and device concerning new-born children. In other districts, the waiting period is from 7 to 10 days.

The study concludes there is a "shocking deterioration" in the health of the community due to "terribly inadequate health and other facilities," and that this is a result of discrimination.

It proposes that "every civic-minded organization in all of Brooklyn, but especially in Bedford, regardless of differences of opinion in every other respect" cooperate to put pressure on City Hall to win health facilities for Bedford.

The Bedford Health Congress, originally initiated by the Brooklyn Health Council of the American Labor Party, has been developing along these lines. It has made the establishment of a new hospital in the area and a new child care clinic the first objectives of its activities.



Above are some of the hundreds of workers, organized by the American Labor Party, protesting the scheduled relief cuts in front of Welfare Department offices at 902 Broadway, Tuesday. Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard refused to meet with an ALP delegation, a refusal he repeated yesterday. Continued protests against the cuts are being conducted throughout the city.

The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

Up'n'Down Jersey

THE TRAGIC FIRE that murdered four persons in Princeton Christmas Day puts a direct spotlight on the Driscoll Administration's successful pickup of Harry Truman's method: talk housing, do nothing. You know how it works. Driscoll's legislative messages (like Truman's) glow with good intentions that make banner headlines. Then his Republicans (like Truman's Democrats) go ahead and bury everything but the boss' reputation as a liberal.

The Newark, Robbinsville and Beilinson's Quarters fire murders point in the same direction, of course—but the Princeton embers burn closer to Driscoll and the men around him. Here's why:

A decade or more ago, a housing survey revealed shocking conditions in Princeton. A man named Charles R. Erdmann, Jr., was Mayor of the town. Plans for building the houses that might have saved four lives Christmas Day were tabled. Today Erdmann is again Mayor of Princeton. Again, there is fine talk about housing improvements—but, again, not much is really being done.

Run-of-the-mill stuff? Sure—except for one fact.

The man in charge of Driscoll's pie-in-the-sky "housing program" is—Charles R. Erdmann, Jr., who is not only Mayor of Princeton, but also Driscoll's Commissioner of Economic Development responsible for all state-sponsored housing in New Jersey!

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SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

DON'T WRITE OFF that Driscoll-Truman look-alike as mere coincidence, by the way. Bigwig Lloyd B. March, whose power in state GOP circles extends far beyond his nominal job as Passaic County Republican chairman, spelled out the party line not long ago at a meeting of 19 of the state GOP machine's 21 county bosses.

Marsh bawled out his fellow Republicans for letting Truman outslick them on the Taft-Hartley law. "We've done a bad job of selling ourselves to labor," the GOP leader pointed out.

Why go out on the limb when Truman's record shows you can make like a friend of labor and get away with it? Marsh prodded: "The Democrats deliberately kept the Taft-Hartley issue alive, dangling the promise of repeal before union workers."

"Truman gave the Taft-Hartley law a kicking around because it won votes," the GOP strategist declared. "The fact is that the Democrats don't intend to repeal the law anyway."

• • •

SWITCH

SEVERAL JERSEY DAILIES recently ran a syndicated cartoon showing six men before a judge's bench while the judge, a vindictive-looking cuss, hollered "Guilty" six times and banged his gaven six bangs. Many readers' pulses quickened, wondering if the brass-check press was finally breaking out with the truth about the Trenton Six frameup.

Nnh-nnh. Don't ask this department what it was all about . . . but it wasn't the Trenton Six. Hanging behind the judge was a portrait of—Stalin!

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HOW TO WRITE A HEADLINE

WHEN CHIANG'S FASCISTS shelled the U. S. freighter "Flying Arrow" this week, the Newark Star-Ledger carried a big eight-column banner head on page 1. Front page heads are carefully written to fill the full space across the page. But there was a space missing in the Star-Ledger's streamer—space enough, let's say, for the letter "G." Here's why:

Right below the Star-Ledger's eight-column head and story in the "Flying Arrow," there was a three-column interview with Missimo Chiang, headed: "We'll Fight to the Bitter End."

Well . . . the main head would have looked bad (for the Star-Ledger) reading "CHIANG SHELLS FLYING ARROW." . . . So, as it appeared in print, there was no "G" in the first word. . . . The headline read: "CHINA SHELLS FLYING ARROW." . . . And the line was one letter short. . . .

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HATS OFF DEP'T

ONE OF NEWARK'S ACE SUB-CHASERS in the New Jersey Worker subscription campaign is Rube Bloksberg, Essex County press director. . . . He's got 15 weekly Worker subs in his own shop, all renewed . . . and brings in seven Daily Workers a day to boot. Not long ago elections took place in Rube's local. . . . He ran for a fifth term as president. Sure enough, former company-union men redbaited him. . . . So he was elected 4½ to 1.

CIO Backs Trenton Six Right to CRC Lawyers

NEWARK. — Two major New Jersey CIO bodies this week joined the battle for the right of the Trenton Six to defense attorneys of their own choice.

The State CIO Council, at its first meeting since its election, rapped Mercer County Judge Charles Hutchinson for attempting to remove three Civil Rights Congress attorneys and declared the right of the defendants to counsel "is not to be interfered with before the trial by arbitrary action of the court."

The Essex-West Hudson (Newark) CIO Council protested Hutchinson's action as crippling "a basic right, which must remain inviolate."

Both CIO bodies redbaited the CRC in their statements attacking Hutchinson. The Essex Council accused the civil rights organization of "political exploitation of the Trenton Six," and the state council termed the frameup victims' choice of attorneys "unfortunate."

But the defendants themselves underscored their confidence in the barred attorneys when two more of the frameup victims, Horace Wilson and John McKenzie, this week formally notified Judge Hutchinson they too want to be represented by the CRC counsel, O. John Rogge, William Patterson, Emanuel Bloch and Solomon Golat.

★

THE THREE DEFENDANTS deprived of counsel, Collis English, James Thorpe and Ralph Cooper, will be heard in Federal District Court at Trenton Monday on their suit for an injunction to prevent Hutchinson from barring their attorneys when the new trial begins.

Hutchinson will be represented in the federal civil suit by state Attorney General Theodore Parsons, who has consistently refused to quash the phony indict victims in spite of the collapse of the state's case against them.

"Amicus curiae" briefs in behalf of the defendants' rights to their own counsel are being filed by the Civil Rights Congress, United Electrical Workers (UE) District 4, CIO Packinghouse Workers, CIO Office Workers and CIO Fur and Leather Workers' unions.

AVERT TRANSIT STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (FP). — A strike of street car employes scheduled for Jan. 1 was called off when union members voted to submit their dispute with the Kansas City Public Service Co. to a public hearing panel arranged by the state mediation board.

FBI AGENT INVOLVED IN BID TO PRESSURE 2 ON LAWYERS

TRENTON.—A Trenton FBI agent last week was involved in an attempt to pressure two of the Trenton 6 frameup victims into accepting attorneys appointed for them by Mercer County Judge Charles Hutchinson.

Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the six defendants, told The Worker she was present at Mercer County jail when the brother of James Waldron, one of the court-appointed attorneys, arranged a meeting at which two ministers tried to talk Horace Wilson and John McKenzie into repudiating Civil Rights Congress attorneys.

Waldron's brother is the FBI agent who declined to assist the six frameup victims when Mrs. Mitchell went to him for aid during the original trial in 1948.

Wilson and McKenzie refused to take part in the meeting without Mrs. Mitchell. They told the ministers they intend to stand firm against any attempt to divide them from the other defendants.

It Can Be Happy New Year for Six

By Nathaniel Brooks

It was an odd feeling to visit the Trenton Six on the last visiting-day before Christmas. It made you feel strange, to be preparing for Yuletide festivity while visiting the Six.

There, a foot and two heavy wire screens away from you, were six innocent men entombed in bleak rison cells, separated for almost two years from their families, and facing perhaps death for a crime they had no connection with.

It made you think of the additional things you could have done which perhaps would have meant that McKinley Forrest would be spending Christmas with his daughter Jean—and could take her in his arms instead of having to peer through wire and darkness for a glimpse of her face.

• TALKING to the Trenton Six soon raised our spirits. For these men were far from beaten. Their morale was high, their determination to fight through to freedom was clear.

They were very eager to learn of the growing movement to free them and expressed a fervent desire for the reinstatement of the three attorneys who had helped to save their lives once.

The Six want to hear from the people of New Jersey through letters and visits. They would like to get cigars and pipe tobacco. John McKenzie told us that he would very much like to get novels sent to him to make the hours pass faster. Visitors are permitted on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m. at the Mercer County Jail in Trenton.

JUST BEFORE THE GUARDS CAME to take the men back to their cells, I explained that it was difficult for us of the Labor Youth League to wish them a Merry Christmas this year, but that we would fight like hell to make it a Happy New Year.

Jersey Sen. Smith Got a Dead Duck; Jeff School Forum Speaker Tells Why

NEWARK. — What's next in China? That question isn't at all remote for Jerseyans these days, with U. S. Senator Smith (Rep.-N. J.) demanding open intervention by U. S. troops in Formosa.

It's a question that will be answered this Sunday, Jan. 15, at the New Jersey Jefferson School, 84 Thirteenth Ave. Frederick V. Field, nationally known authority on China and the Far East, will outline the social roots of the new Chinese government, explain why Chiang Kai-shek is a dead duck and analyze the importance of the Chinese people's revolution to American peace and living standards.

Field will speak under auspices of the Newark Cultural Center. His lecture begins at 3 p.m. Admission is 50 cents.

NEWARK.—The New Jersey Jefferson School is now taking registrations for a new winter courses in Science of Society that begins Jan. 25. The course, slated for Wednesday evenings from 8 to 9:30, will feature Charles Richards as instructor and will dig into the basic principles of Marxist theory and practice as they show in American life. Fee for the class is $3.50 with $1 payable at registration and the balance during the rest of the course.

JIMCROW GHETTO RACKET

(Continued from page 1-A)

ner's home. The front step to the shack was broken; the top sagged crazily. Inside, Mrs. Linner kept the place neat and clean. But you could still see the rags stuffed into the window-frame gaps to keep the January wind out.

I recalled the newspaper-lined walls I had seen in many of the houses. That's for insulation. The tenants put it up themselves.

"Would you want to try turning the rents over to the tenants for a few months and letting them make their own repairs for it?" I asked Beilinson.

He said: "What are you—an agitator?"

I asked him if he knew the rents he gets from these hovels is higher than many a three-room bungalow, with central heat and copper plumbing, put up under the Roosevelt Administration's low-cost housing program.

He grinned: "How many of those are they putting up now?"

IT WAS A QUESTION that interested the tenants of Beilinson's Quarters, too. David Lewis and Joe Zelnick and I asked the people what they thought could be done about the conditions they're forced to live in.

One suggested it would be only right for Beilinson to provide another shack for Mr. Davis and Mr. Tatum. But another said: "That won't bring the children back."

I asked Mrs. Louise Williams if she thought the people would be willing to travel to Trenton to the State Legislature in a delegation to demand state action for better housing.

A neighbor was standing in the doorway. She left—and came back five minutes later with 10 more men and women.

They wanted to know when was the best time to go.

One said: "I certainly hope some one can help fix things."

Mrs. Williams said: "Help? Sure, there'll be help. People like us, we all stand together and make them fix things—that's the best help there is."

For Peace . . . Free Trenton Six . . . Repeal Smith Act

LENIN - LINCOLN MEMORIAL MEETING

SUNDAY **FEB. 12** 1950 - 2 P.M.

Main Speaker
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
National Committee, Communist Party

Mosque Theatre Terrace Room
1020 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

ENTERTAINMENT

Admission (incl. tax) — 60¢

Auspices: New Jersey Communist Party

Will Robby Get 50Gs Or Trade?



Dodger Ace's Salary Becomes Top Winter Topic and Here's Why

Jackie Robinson's 1950 salary has suddenly become one of the biggest topics of hot stove baseball discussion, and with good reason. The main page one story of the Sporting News this week is headlined "Salary Demands Hint Deal for Jackie," with subheads "Spectacular Trade With Braves Seen" and "Robinson's $50,000 Salary Goal May Cause Rickey to Dispose of Negro Star."

Last week in Brooklyn, the Dodger prexy told newsmen it was ridiculous to talk of trading Robinson, who was the league's leading hitter and Most Valuable Player in 1949. "It's a joke," he said, "Brooklyn isn't selling players it needs." But at other times Rickey has been quoted as saying that if enough money was involved, he supposed it would be tempting to trade anybody. And nobody forgets that he moved Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize off the Cards when the price was right (and the salaries too high), not to mention the popular Ed Stanky of Brooklyn.

What's behind all the talk??

Part of it could be an attempt to make Robinson "more reasonable" in his demands. Witness the opening sentence in the Sporting News story: "Is there a possibility that Jackie Robinson, standout player of the National League for 1949, will lift his salary demands to the point at which he will fight himself off the Brooklyn club?"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Rickey has always fought against a policy of paying big money to his outstanding stars (though the over-average pay of the Dodgers compares well with others). Peewee Reese, the wonderful shortstop at the peak of his career, got $25,000 last year, top figure for a Dodger.

Now along comes Robinson with an impressive sheaf of arguments for $50,000. First of all, he received less than $20,000 for his spectacular feats of 1949. He can compare this with the stratospheric numbers that go to recognized stars like DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Newhouser, et al, ranging from 50 to 90 thousand. In addition he has some special arguments. He has been obviously directly responsible for the Dodgers setting tremendous gate receipt records both at home and on the road, particularly on the road where out-of-proportion crowds turn out.

In addition, Robinson must figure that his career is shorter than the average star. He broke in with the breakthrough against discrimination when he was already 28. Now 31, he has only a few more [illegible] **left. Another special** [illegible] **League boiling right now.—ROD.**

argument in his favor is that he cost the club comparatively nothing, a few thousand to the Kansas City Monarchs, when white players of far less ability wean big bonus sums for themselves these days just for signing.

THE BIG POINT as far as Rickey is concerned is this: If he yields to Robinson's eminently reasonable request for a big raise, this would mean a departure from his policy of keeping the top men down low AND WOULD BE A STIMULUS FOR RAISES TO THE OTHER DODGER STARS LIKE REESE, FURILLO, CAMPANELLA, HODGES, SNIDER, ET AL. In other words, if Robinson wins a breakaway from the too low Rickey ceiling, he will be in effect doing for the other Dodgers what Babe Ruth did for the Yankees and all ballplayers with his stubborn and successful fight for a better share of the big money he coined for the owners.

This is why the question of a big trade may not be too outlandish. No doubt Rickey wants to keep Robinson, the cornerstone of the pennant club and of the team's tremendous gate appeal on the road. But at what point would he be willing to sacrifice that for a deal, let's say in which Robinson went to the Boston Braves for pitcher Johnny Sain and two hundred thousand bucks? Probably just where he could satisfy himself that the pennant could be won without Robinson. Rickey is a businessman and a good one, no sentimentalist he.

The issue hasn't been joined yet. Robinson has made no formal demands, but has made it amply clear that he expects a very substantial raise. The Dodger contracts go in the mail last of all, a Rickey custom, as close to the February deadline as possible.

What will be the figure written down for the sensational batting champion of the league, peerless fielding second sacker, extraordinary money-maker as a crowd puller, game's leading base runner, second run-driver-inner of league and runaway winner of the Most Valuable award?

That's what's got the Hot Stove League boiling right now.—ROD.

JACKIE ROBINSON will soon be hearing from Dodger prexy Branch Rickey as to 1950 terms. He wants big boost, Rickey likes to keep that ceiling low.



LIKE ALL DODGER stars, ace outfielder Carl Furillo would stand to benefit by a Robinson breakthrough into the 50 G class, and that's what Rickey knows.



And just how would Peewee Reee, now top Dodger at $25,000, fit into the salary picture with Robinson given the big raise he deserves? Obviously he'd have to be moved up smartly too.



BILLY SOUTHWORTH, Boston manager, who fixed up his outfield but left a hole at second base, would happily recommend a Sain and $$$$ deal for Robinson.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney



On a Variety of Sportstopics

MAYBE THEY OUGHT to bring that Brooklyn Dodgers' basketball team into the Garden some night. Playing once a week on the stage of a Brooklyn movie house, they are doing all right, beating a few respected semi-pro outfits.

High scorer is Eddie Miksis. Ralph Branca, former NYU player, Don Newcombe, Gil Hodges and Rex Barney give the club good overall height. Newcombe is a tough baby under those boards. Hodges, with very big hands and all the deftness he shows around first base, is a fine scorer and feeder. Natch, he's from Indiana. Comments from the audience are often amusing.

One night in a close game Rex Barney, whose only baseball problem is control, stepped to the foul line. As he poised to throw, someone yelled **"Ball Four,"** and Rex, with an uncontrollable grin on his face, missed by a mile.

•

IRON CURTAIN, all right! The cold war bunch in Washington has forbidden Americans to visit Hungary. They don't like the Hungarian government. They like the kind Hungary had before, with the fascist Horthy and his storm troopers, big landlords keeping the peasants in feudal chains, no schools, lots of misery and exploitation and foreign capital running the works. How's this fit into a sports column? Well, the ban prevents the very good American men and woman's table tennis team from competing at the world championship matches in Budapest next month, and the players don't get it. They thought the U. S. was supposed to be for peace and friendly relations. By the way, the woman table tennis champ of the world is Gisa Farkas of Hungary.

•

CLAIR BEE, the coach of Long Island University's terrific basketball team, is not only a coaching wow and outspoken foe of discrimination in sports, but also the most hilariously irreverant puncturer of stuffed-shirtism as a speaker.

At last Monday's weekly luncheon meeting of the New York basketball writers, Coach Ed Hickey of St. Louis, a rather staid and conventional speaker, was droning through his thanks for his team being invited to the Garden again, his estimation of his team and his hoping it would give LIU a good game, etc., etc., when Bee interrupted loudly with, "Hey, Hickey, last year you were telling us how proud you were that everyone on your team came from St. Louis and its suburbs. I've just been looking at your roster. I see they've enlarged the suburbs of St. Louis to include most of the state of Indiana!"

A little later, someone representing Harvard, speaking briefly, referred genially to his team's poor record and Bee's remark, saying, "As for what Mr. Bee said about suburbs, it doesn't seem to help us any. Our team comes from no less than nine states." Never at a loss, not even for a second, for an answer, Bee yelled "Why hell, your trouble is that you get them from the best families!"

Because LIU has no reserves this year, operating mostly with six men, the five starters and Feurtado, Bee says LIU uses the "two spitoon system." He explains it this way. "I run those five guys till one of 'em can't spit, then I send in Feurtado."

•

JACK DEMPSEY has an article in **Ebony,** in which he blames the fact that he dodged Harry Wills, his foremost challenger, entirely on promoter Tex Rickard's bias. As I pointed out in the Daily Worker, this is much too easy an out. Nobody ever heard of tough and plain spoken Dempsey having ASKED to get Wills, or ever expressing the desire to meet him. The sports picture, thanks to the basic democracy of the fans and to Joe Louis, has changed since his days. It's easy for Jack to blame past prejudice on dead men. If he said simply, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now. I should have insisted," that might be an honest admission. The Scoreboard, for one, refuses to take the current Ebony explanation. Especially since Mr. Dempsey once enthusiastically sponsored a "White Hope" tourney.

•

SPEAKING OF INDIANA and basketball, North Carolina State meets LIU in the Garden Tuesday night and is rated a good chance to knock off the high flying Brooklynites. Nobody on this team, from Indiana bred Coach Chase down, comes from anywhere near the state of North Carolina. The starting team takes the floor with Dickey, Ranzino and Bubas of Indiana, Harvath of Chicago (a suburb of Indiana), and Harand of New Jersey. Rumor has it that some student from North Carolina innocently turned out for the team and was chased indignantly from the Raleigh gym.

•

ABE SAPERSTEIN, who organized the Harlem Globe Trotters 23 years ago, says this year's club, which hasn't been beaten, pulls far more people than the pro league teams whenever and wherever it plays. Biggest crush in years took place at the Garden when the Trotters played here two Sunday night's back. Thousands turned away. A two-game series coming up with the Minneapolis Laker (Mikan) in Chicago and Minneapolis, will overflow the biggest arenas there, and the pros have been complaining of the gates. In towns like Rockford, Illinois, fans are already chartering busses for the Chicago game.

Saperstein thinks the pro league is making a big mistake in artificially promoting these big scores. "It used to be that a goal was an achievement," he says. "Now when one pro team makes a basket, the other one makes one eight seconds later and there are just so many of them the crowd can't develop any enthusiasm." The pros lengthened the game eight minutes to get higher scores (and more tired players at the end). Saperstein says a 40 or 50 point ball game. Saperstein said the real fans don't go for these 106-99 monstrosities.

HEAR! HEAR!

Vol. XV, No. 3 January 15, 1950

Michigan Edition The WORKER

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

WHY WON'T REUTHER ACT ON GOSSER?

See Page 2-A



OUTLOOK FOR 1950 IN STATE

- *What Labor Expects*
—See Page 1-A
- *Inside State Politics*
—See Page 2A
- *The Jobless Crisis*
—See Page 1-A

1,000 Sendoff Delegates to NAACP Lobby

DETROIT.—Several hundred Michigan delegates left this week-end for the Civil Rights Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, D.C.

Gloster Current, director of organization of the NAACP, said that labor unions, churches, societies and branches of the NAACP are sending delegates.

A mass rally of 1,000 people met last Sunday at the Scott Memorial Church in a sendoff meeting for the delegates. Speakers were Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP, and Current, now stationed here in Detroit.

A substantial collection was taken to help defray expenses of delegates.

UAW locals 600, 51, 3, 232, 190, among others, are sending delegates. Also Midland Steel plant has elected delegates. The UAW will send Roy Reuther from the International Union. The Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild elected two delegates.

One of the prime objectives of the NAACP delegation will be that when they come back from Washington, they will continue the broad delegation form of action, centering a demand on the March 15 special session of the State Legislature in Lansing, for passage of a State FEPC.

The Miner's Fight--Labor's Showdown

—See Page 3—

The Political State Scene

DETROIT — Widespread splits in Democratic Party ranks is cause for glee among local Republican strategists as the first flush of candidates for the 1950 elections poke their heads out.

The GOP "brain trust" in Michigan is made up of as choice a strikebreaking, Negro hating, anti-people's core as ever got together.

It includes characters like former Detroit Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy, who wants to run for state Attorney General; Wilbur Brucker whose petitions for U.S. Senator in 1936 were circulated by a Black Legion outfit; the Wolverine Republican Club named by a grand-jury; Alex Groesbeck who "brain-trusted" Kim Sigler into governorship, and Frank McKay, whose political maneuvering has brought him some close shaves with all kinds of dubious characters.

Their hand-picked candidate for governor is Harry Kelly, who hopes that all parties concerned will conveniently forget the non-political activities of his brother Emmet as purchasing agent for the state liquor commission when Harry was governor some years ago.

The funds, of course, will come from the usual sources: shakedowns of the automobile dealers, for whom Brucker is attorney; from the hundreds of small-time patronage job holders whom McKay will milk; a dipping into the Alger Grosse Pointe millions, whose "barefoot" son, Freddy Alger, is now Secretary of State.

Their "line" will be socialist-baiting, charges of a "welfare" state and underground smears by the Ku Klux Klan front organizations like the "Improvement Associations" about FEPC.

Tactically, they will try to split Frank X. Martel, AFL head, away from Williams into Kelly's camp.

They already have their hooks inside the Democratic Party with the setting up on their initiative of a "State's Rights Group" which gets its "line" from the Dixiecrats.

The machine Dems, under the dizzy, reactionary leadership of James Burns, are being propositioned to switch to Kelly in the final elections, with promises of liberal payoffs.

Gov. Williams, on the other hand, fully informed of all these moves in the GOP camp, is teetering on the edge of whether to make an all-out battle during the special session of the legislature on March 15 on FEPC and MUCC, or just play it "careful."

The "careful" advice is being handed him by ACTU watchdog Paul Weber, his press secretary, who tells groups seeking to talk to Williams to pushing FEPC that "all you people will do is arouse the hate groups."

On MUCC the "advisers" are telling Williams the corporations will tack on more reactionary amendments if you open it up, so let sleeping dogs lie. There is some talk, however, that Williams is resisting these lay-down-and-le-them-roll-over-you tactics, and wants to make headlines on FEPC and MUCC.

Many rank and file workers feel if a change in the lineup in the state senate and legislature is to be made where the GOP has a good-sized majority, the Williams forces can only do so by going to the people and presenting a program of fight, not reatreat or deals.

Ford Local to Send 1,000 to Legislative

FORD LOCAL 600 UAW-CIO last week announced that it was organizing to send 1,000 Ford workers to Lansing to lobby for improvements in unemployment compensation, passage of a FEPC law and special monies for direct relief to aid the unemployed.

The special session call is expected from Gov. "Soapy" Williams almost any day now, for around March 1.

A general movement in labor union is spontaneously developing for amendments to the MUCC law. The most widespread formula projected seems to be to boost jobless benefits to $35 a week for 52 weeks. The present maximum is $28 a week for 20 weeks.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL to plug loopholes by which corporations cheat their workers out of unemployment benefits has been initiated by the Hudson Local 154, UAW-CIO educational committee.

The Hudson worker's resolution asks that "the TOTAL number of work days lost be made a basis for compensation claims filed quarterly in addition to the present principle of consecutive days on a weekly busis."

It is expected that House and Senate labor committees will start meeting in Lansing by February 1 to prepare drafts of amendments to the MUCC law.

Improve MUUC

The Michigan Worker here lists the names and addresses of the members of the House and Senate labor committees, which will draft amendments to the MUCC law. We suggest you clip out this handy list, and bombard your local state representative or senator with delegations, copies of resolutions, etc. proposing improvements in the unemployment compensation law.

HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE

Rep. Hutchinson (R), Fenville, Mich.
Rep. Town (R), RFD No. 1, Jackson, Mich.
Rep. Estes (R), 492 Rivenoak St., Birmingham, Mich.
Rep. Davidson (R), RFD No. 2, Hersey, Mich.
Rep. Brigham (R), 19 W. Alden Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
Rep. Fuller (D), Local 174, UAW-CIO, 2730 Maybury Grand, Detroit 10, Mich.
Rep. Currie (D), Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO Hoffman Bldg., Detroit 1, Mich.

SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE

Sen. Bonine (R), RFD No. 1, Vandalia, Mich.
Sen. Martin (R), 324 Mich. Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sen. Coleman, 201 E. Michigan Ave., Marshall, Mich.
Sen. Lane (R), 2505 Corunna Rd., Flint 3, Mich.
Sen. Haggerty, 9155 Roselawn, Detroit 4, Mich.

Detroit Hits Hoover Plan On Formosa



By Lenny Cohen

DETROIT.—Detroiters of all walks of life and from various political groupings here unanimously expressed opposition to 'Herbie' Hoover's warmongering proposal that the United States Navy be used to forcibly take over the island of Formosa.

Here are a few of the on-the-record answers from among the many received:

Tommy Thompson, president, Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO:

"No, I don't think we should send the Navy to Formosa. I think we should stop fooling around there and recognize the government which actually governs all of the mainland of China, that is, the Communist government."

Vice-President Murphy, Local 157, UAW-CIO:

"I think Hoover is a has been. I don't fully agree with him giving any advice. I don't think we should risk war over Formosa. I think we should keep out of foreign entanglements. That policy was set down for our country a long time ago."

Rev. Charles A. Hill, pastor, Hartford Ave., Baptist Church:

"Hoover is part of the warmongering group in our country that are the tools of big business. The United Nations took Formosa away from Japan and said it belongs to China. I think the people over there can solve their own problems. The U. S. has no right whatsoever to send material over there. If they do send somebody over there they'll start another war.

President Ned Coleman, Local 205, UAW-CIO:

"Hoover didn't solve anything before. I'm against anything that would cause war. I don't think Hoover is in a position to tell the country anything."

President Scopas, Local 22, UAW-CIO:

"I'm definitely opposed to war, and to anything that might lead to war. War might do Henry Ford or H. T. Keller some good, but it won't do me any good."

I. R. Starr, prominent attorney, candidate for common council in the 1949 city elections:

"I think Hoover's proposal is ridiculous. Going in there to hold Formosa for a discredited government would be an act of imperialism that exceeds anything we've done so far; it would be an act bristling with imperialism."

Packard Local Joins Defense of Crockett

DETROIT.—Another powerful CIO United Automobile Workers local, Packard 190, with 10,000 members, has informed the Crockett Defense Committee that it is joining with more than 100 prominent citizens and Ford Local 600 to halt Crockett going to jail Feb. 6 on alleged contempt.

George Crockett is the Detroit Negro attorney who defended Carl Winter and Jack Stachel, National Committee members of the Communist Party in the heresy trial of the 11 Communist leaders.

The action to join the Crockett Defense Committee was passed by the local's Executive Board. This follows by one week the similar action by the world's largest local union, Ford Rouge 600.

Meanwhile, the movement to get thrown out the alleged contempt charges against Crockett by Judge Medina is heightening here with the news that several hundred lawyers and judges will meet at the Penobscot Tower to hear Clifford J. Durr, National Lawyers Guild president, speak on "The Courts and Contempt."

Present at the reception for Durr will be Crockett, and his fellow lawyers who participated with him at Foley Square and all of whom face jail for alleged contempt.

On Jan. 22, the committee for the Defense of Crockett which has a sponsoirng list of over a hundred lawyers, labor leaders, ministers, politicians, Negro and white, will honor Crockett at the Club Fantasia, Grand Boulevard near Woodward at 2 p.m. Admission will be $1.50.

A much-quoted brief and analysis of the Foley Square heresy trial, compiled by a joint committee of the Wolverine Bar Association, Negro lawyers organization and the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, is now in ptinted form and can be obtained by writing to Lee Brun Simmons, executive secretary, 585 Griffiot, Detroit, 26.

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

Phone: WO 5-5930.

Editor: Hugo Beiswenger

Associate editors: Billy Allan and Nat Ganley.

Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell.

Advertising Manager: Phil Halper.

2 VICTORIES IN GANLEY CASE

DETROIT.—Democratic-minded Detroiters won two victories this wek in connection with the attempt to deport Ann Ganley, wife of Nat Ganley, fighting leader of rank-and-file auto workers.

Mrs. Ganley was freed of the illegal restrictions on her right to bail when the presiding inspector agreed that she would no longer have to report to the immigration service once a week. The inspector reversed his illegal position when it was challenged in the federal courts.

The second victory was the postponement of the resumption of Mrs. Ganley's hearing until Jan. 30, thus giving the defense time for preparation of its case.

I want to enroll in the Michigan School of Social Science.
Please send me a school catalogue. I am interested in the following courses: _____

_____

Registration fee of $2 for each course must be paid in advance. Final date for registration is Wednesday, October 12, 1949.

Send this coupon to:
MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
2419 Grand River, Room 7,
Detroit 1, Michigan.

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Nat Ganley Writes:

Make Chrysler Deliver Now

Some 700 UAW-Chrysler local union leaders and shop stewards unanimously authorized their national bargaining committee to serve a deadline ultimatum on the corporation.

The Crysler union meeting was held in the Dodge Local hall, Detroit on Sunday. The bargaining has been deadlocked since last summer.



NAT GANLEY

The unanimous vote was secured after UAW prexy Walter Reuther promised a new improved Chrysler contract and a better pension plan than either the Ford or Bethlehem deals. UAW Chrysler Director Norm Matthews, for example, promised:

"Even if we have to keep the Chrysler Corp. shut down indefinitely we must win a new Chrysler contract."

★

BUT WHAT the Chrysler Local leaders voted for at this meeting was one thing. What they can expect Reuther and Matthews to deliver to them is quite another

Matthews unwittingly exposed what's cooking in his report. He indicated that while the Corporation has maintained its stand that they don't have to bargain on pensions until Aug. 1, they have put actuaries to work and will make an offer. The offer will consist of a pension, plus a five-year wage, pension and contract freeze.

How much will the pension be? Well Reuther told the meeting that a 7 cents pension in Chrysler is more than an 8¾ cents pension in Ford's, because the number of aged workers is smaller in Chrysler's.

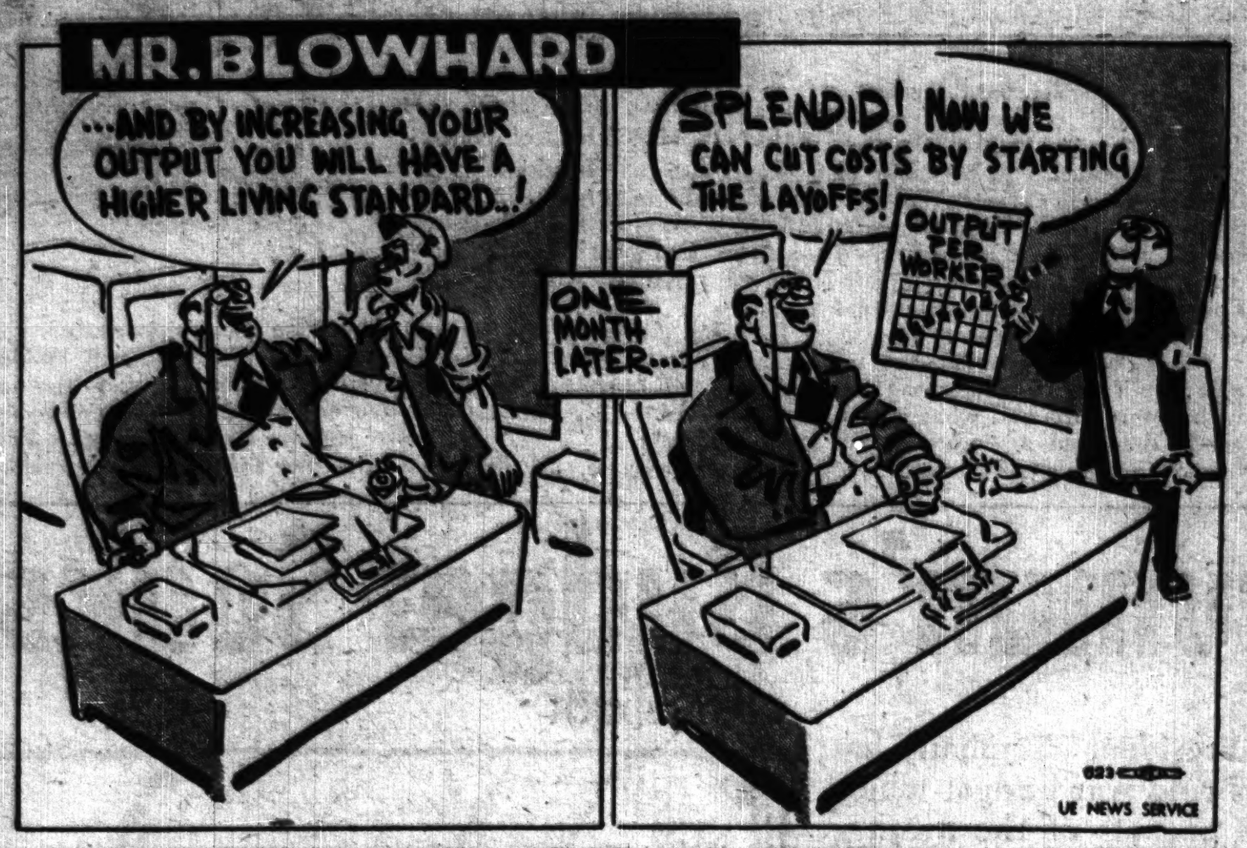
Chrysler, according to Matthews, will return to their refusal-to-bargain-on-pensions stand, if their offer is not accepted as is. On this basis Reuther can claim a "big victory," another "opening wedge for $200 pensions within 10 years," if Chrysler offers a similar plan to Ford's.

ANOTHER GIVE-AWAY was contained in Reuther's proposals on strategy. He's ready to throw 80,000 Chrysler workers into a one-at-a-time strike now for pensions only. He wants this dished up before he enters into a one-at-a-time strike in GM for the entire contract and economic demands after May 28.

In contrast the Executive Board of Plymouth Local 51 unanimously proposed a joint drive of GM and Chrysler workers on contract and economic demands. By June 1st the Chrysler workers can bargain for the entire contract. By teaming up with GM workers they have a tremendous bargaining power involving a majority of the auto workers of the nation

Both GM and Chrysler workers want to win union security and oust company security clauses from their contracts. They want equal powers with management in setting the speeds of the lines and machines. The GM workers want to oust the phony umpire and win a shop stewards system. GM and Chrysler workers want to eliminate area wage differentials and win raises in pay without wage-cutting escalators. They want to eliminate the gimmicks which deprives them of holiday pay. They look longingly at the union's goal for a 30 hour week with 40 hours pay. GM and Chrysler workers in their own best interests have to eliminate the discrimination against Negro workers in hiring layoffs and upgrading. They want and need these things, and more, besides a better pension deal. They can win many of these demands in a united drive.

Why Won't Reuther Investigate Gosser?



By William Allan

DETROIT. – What hold does UAW Vice President Richard T. Gosser of Toledo have over UAW president Walter Reuther?

That was the puzzler being asked in UAW circles here this week after the news that Gosser had been charged in a court suit filed by a Toledo rank-and-filer with realizing tens of thousands of dollars in real estate deals with union-appropriated funds.

The suit was filed by John A. Bolman, a member of UAW local 12 in Toledo, who was fired by the Spicer Mfg. Co. four hours after he filed his suit. Last October Bolman was severely beaten after he attempted to get a report at a union meeting of Gosser's financial deals.

Gosser last week could not be found to be served with a subpena to appear in court to answer the suit.

★

Bolman's suit bared a fantastic series of financial deals, all under Gosser's tight grip in which $41,000 of union funds were involved in a hunting lodge and a children's camp. The suit charges that $21,000 profit was realized in one transaction alone.

Here's how Reuther comes in. Bolman revealed last week that he has sent copies of all his evidence and research to Reuther at UAW headquarters.

But Reuther has not made a single move to investigate, has refused to comment and in fact his office declared last week that it had no knowledge of the entire affair.

★

Unionists here recalled that after the planting of the dynamite at UAW headquarters two weeks ago Reuther declared that there was absolutely no connection with racketeering elements by any leaders of the UAW.

He made this statement after the question was publicly raised that gangsters or racketeers might be responsible for the attempted dynamiting or the shooting of himself and his brother Victor.

Auto workers, who are amazed at Reuther's silence on the Gosser business, recall that Reuther moved like greased lightning to try to expel Sam Sage and Tracy Doll at the last convention merely for reprinting an official UAW report on racketeering at the Wright Aeronautieal local.

Last week Gosser laid down a policy of demanding anti-Communist affidavits from all persons who file for local union electionst broughout his region.

Will Gosser have to file anything?

Will Gosser be hauled before the UAW board and the national CIO and be charged with violating CIO policy? Or does the fact that Gosser is a red-baiter excuse all his other dealings?

Ordoes Gosser have some more effective hold over Reuther?

Those are the questions that auto workers are asking. Some of the answers will be revealed in the court case. But it will take a lot of rank-and-file pressure to make Reuther open up on the others.

Scholle Calls for Fight On Anti-Labor Forces

The Outlook for 1950

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Labor's path in politics in 1950, said August Scholle, State CIO president, must be one of uniting the people to prevent the seizure of state and national governments by the advocates of the Taft-Hartley type of thinking.

Scholle, in an interview with the Michigan Worker, said anti-labor laws hogtie the labor movement in its fight for improved conditions and organizing the unorganized; that unemployment is a serious problem that raises the question of government responsibility in preventing the workers from being penniless and cut off by rugged restrictions such as those in the Michigan Unemployment Compansation law.

EDITOR'S NOTE—with this issue the Michigan Worker opens its pages to a discussion on the political outlook for 1950 in Michigan. We invite letters, comment and articles for publication. Our aim is to give an objective, clear, rounded picture of the situation, and together with our readers help develop a perspective for victory.

In this article we present the views of August Scholle, state president of the CIO. Next week Coleman Young, executive secretary of the Progressive Party will outline his party's views.

★

PEACE in the world is essential because any war that may start could only be between ideologies and we should not try to force our ideologies on others, just as they should not try to on us, he said.

Scholle said that goals of CIO in the coming congressional race would be to place liberal candidates in the field against Blackney in the Flint area; Bennett in the 12th district (Upper Peninsular) and against Wolcott in the Seventh Congressional.

Asked about the widespread talk in the 13th Congressional District (midtown Detroit) that a Negro candidate may run, Scholle said that if the right type of candidate comes up he would support him. This district has now beeome an inter-racial community.

★

SCHOLLE had no comment for publication about the 16th District or the recent remarks by Congressman Lesinski that he would not lead any fight on Taft-Hartley repeal because it was hopeless to do anything before 1951.

The reporter drew the conclusion that in the First, 15th, 14th and possibly the 16th, CIO top strategists have no plans for drastic changes.

The struggle betwen the labor elements in the Democratic Party headed by Scholle and the machine Dems, headed by James Burns, received some tart comment by the CIO leader.

He said that the Burns crew obviously sought whatever patronage and anything else that could be gotten from political action and that it was anyone's guess where they would go in 1950, particularly in the governor's race.

LABOR will try to strengthen itself in the State Senate and Legislature this fall, he said, in order to make more effective the fight for FEPC, improved MUCC, reapportionment, etc.

He said he recognized as a most sinister threat the cabal of Republicans, Harry S. Toy, Alex Grosbeck, Wilbur Brucker and Frank McKay, backing the candidacy of former Gov. Harry Kelly, who will be the big business candidate for Governor this fall.

These are the forces, he said, who will try to Taft-Hartleyize the Michigan government and whom labor and the people must lick.

Thompson on T-H

DEARBORN. – Thomas Thompson, president of Ford Local 600, this week declared that "united labor action of AFL, CIO, Railroad and independent unions to defeat the Taft-Hartley law" is the main task of labor's political action in 1950.

Jobs in 1950, said Thompson, will be a key issue for auto workers. The union should seriously think of doing something on a program of the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay as one of the ways to ease developing unemployment.



Thompson said:

"President Truman and the present Democratic Congressmen were swept into office with a clear majority control of the Congress on the basis of the promise of Presideat Truman and the Democratic Party to the American workers that they would repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

"They have been in office for one year and they have failed the American worker utterly. Taft-Hartley is still the law of the land.

"The labor plank of the Democratic platform and the campaign promises remain unfulfilled. The day of reckoning is at hand; 1950 is an election year for part of the Congress.

"The Democratic Party has ten full months to make good on its promise to the American worker, if they are hoping for continued success (and congressional control) in the coming election.

"The Taft-Hartley law must be repealed in 1950.

"Political action in Washington is the big job for organized labor starting Jan. 1, 1950."

SEAMEN AID VIET NAM

MARSEILLES (ALN). – The French liner Chantilly, owned by the Messageries Maritimes Co., was unable to leave for Indo-China when the crew staged a protest strike against French military repression of the Viet-Nam (Indo-China) Republic.

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-1 aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



How Truman's Budget Soaks You

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has submitted to Congress his cold war budget which will reach deep into the pockets of the average American family. Despite the President's claim that it will "contribute to continued economic development" and avoid a depression, it will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it cannot help but speed up the trend toward depression by raising prices, boosting taxes on low-income groups, reducing consumer purchasing power and further curtailing exports. Finally it makes more threatening the danger of another world war.

First, as to the direct cost.

Truman asked for 42.4 billion dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951). That means a cost of $300 for each man, woman and child in the population.

But almost half of this total budget will be spent to prosecute the cold war. Truman admits that $18 billion will be devoted to this purpose, and adds $13.5 billion for military expenditures to $4.7 billion for "international items" such as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the North Atlantic Pact. But when $817 million for atomic energy and other huge sums properly chargeable to military aims are included, the cold war part of the budget approaches close to $20 billion.

In other words, Truman proposed that the nation disburse, at the expense of the taxpayers, the sum of about $385 million a week to promote a world conquest which has nothing in common with the interests of the average American family.

And that will cost $150 a year or a little less than $3 a week for every man, woman and child in the nation.

It has been necessary to maintain the approximate wartime tax rates which were levied in 1943. They were placed as high then as Franklin Roosevelt felt the nation could stand. The moderate rate shift adopted by the 80th Congress did not materially affect the burden of the lower income groups, and so, by and large, we have gone through the war, through the so-called transition period, and into the cold war, paying the same high level of taxes.

In his budget message last Monday, Truman warned that he would seek further "moderate" increases.

Now for the indirect costs of such a program. Included in the budget are several unavoidable items arising from our participation in past war, just and injust. Annual payment on the national debt, including interest, amounts to $5.6 billion. Veterans services and benefits amount to $6.1 billion.

Thus only $12.5 billion is left from the 1951 budget to take care of the essential functions of government, conservation and development of natural resources, and all the social welfare measures needed by the people.

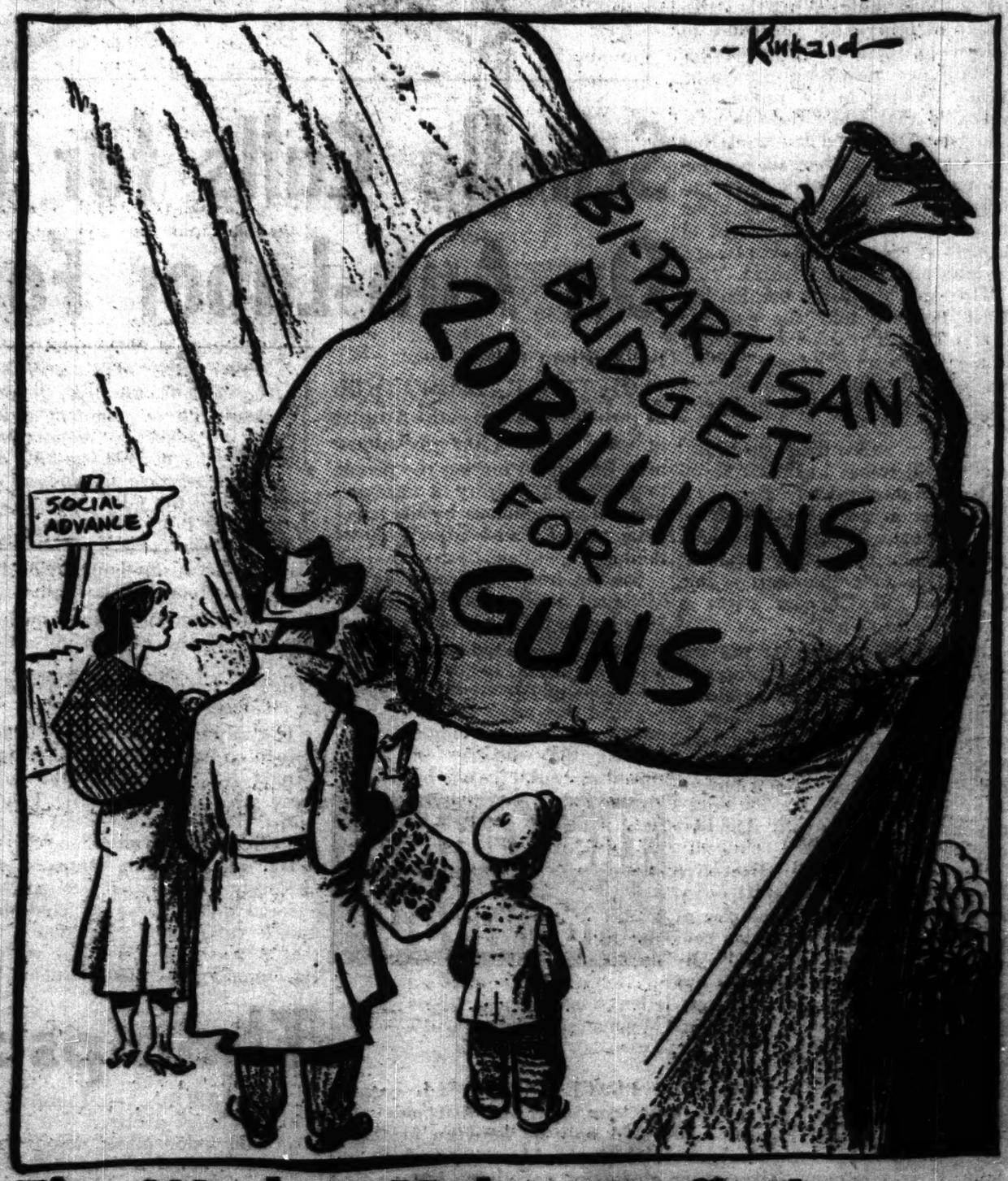
It is not surprising, therefore, that only $2.7 billion is allocated to social welfare, health and security, making only six percent of the total. Or that only $2.2 billion will go for flood control, reclamation, development of public power. Or that housing and education are down for only $1.8 billion.

★

TRUMAN ADMITTED in his budget message that 2,700,000 aged people and 1,500,000 dependent children are on relief rolls. Yet he proposed to spend only $1.4 billion for public assistance. This is a little more than half of what

(Continued on Page 6)

ROAD BLOCK —By Kinkaid



The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

Fight to Save Rouge Jobs At Press Steel and Motor

DEARBORN. — Five hundred press steel workers at Ford Rouge have demanded that Henry Ford II explain why he has ordered the jobs of 17,000 workers, forty-seven percent of whom are Negroes, moved out of the Rouge and into Buffalo, N. Y. and Monroe, Michigan.

The demand, joined in by building president Archie Accicia, is in the form of an open leter to Young Ford and asks him:

"We want to know, Mr. Ford, about our jobs, because it affects our loved ones, whether we will go cold and hungry in 1950; whether we will lose our jobs and whether this part of a war of nerves by you to hurt the union."

The Ford Motor Co. proposes to decentralize work now done in Motor Building and Press Steel and ship it to areas where the labor movement is not so strong. The excuse given is costs are higher here.

The root cause of the move is that the Rouge plant, with its 65,000 workers is a giant Colossus of Labor that Ford and the auto companies don't want continued. Unitedly, these 65,000 Ford workers can form a fighting bloc that retards anti-union moves.

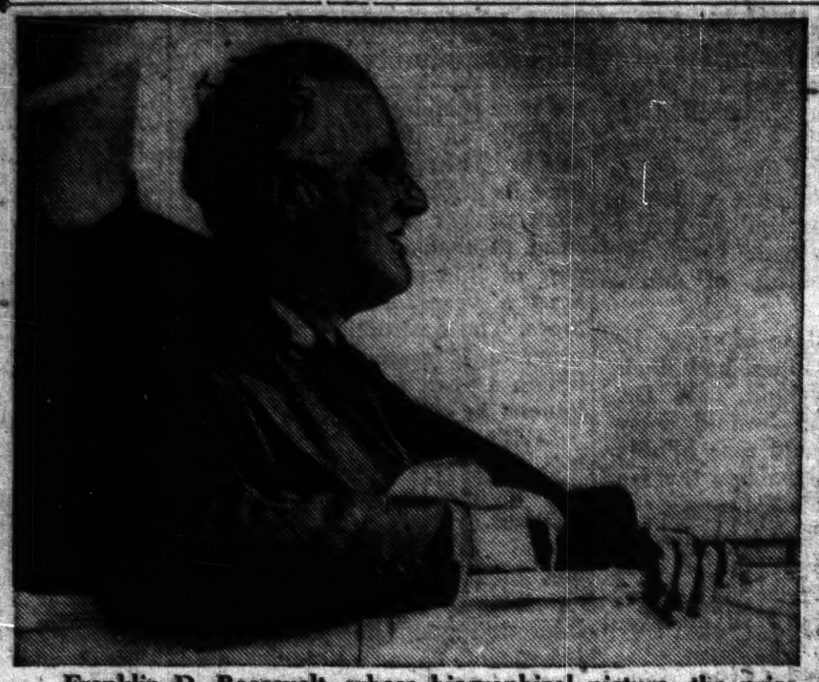
Also, among some Ford leaders, sentiment has existed for some time for a separate contract for the 65,000 Rouge workers. The 34 small Ford plants around the nation all have lower wage scales than at the Rouge and production is higher.

Several times Rouge workers have overwhelmingly voted against company-union agreements only to be defeated by the small plant votes.

Decentralization has already taken its toll of Ford workers. Seven hundred maintenance workers lost out with decentralization and outside contractors doing their jobs. Likewise workers in the Spring and Upset building, no longer operating, know what moves like this mean.

Negro workers, faced with this mass move of the company will be hit the hardest by the fact they are the lowest on any seniority list, have no savings of any kind to ship their families and worldly goods to Buffalo or Monroe.

Tommy Thompson, president of Local 600, asked about the company's move said it will be fought with everything at the union's command.



Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose biographical picture, the prize-winning "Roosevelt Story," will be shown at the Art Institute, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 14-15.

Show Film on Racial Bias

DETROIT.—"Strange Victory" America's strongest feature film against racial prejudice will be shown twice Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. at the Jewish Cultural Centre, 2705 Joy Road.

The director, Lee Hurwitz, has fearlessly unmasked the native fascists, their anti-Semitic and Jim-crow practices. He has named their leaders and shown the similarity of their rise with that of the German Nazis.

Another film will also be shown, "Hymn of Nations," with Arturo Toscanini, directing the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

The Michigan Worker urges its readers to see those two must films which threw the spotlight on activities of the hate gangs in American life.

Unionists Aid In Meat Strike

DETROIT.—Workers who live in the vicinity of Vernor and Junction are passing by Peter's Market in droves, but none of them are stopping to buy because the 85 employes of the Peter's Sausage Co. are on strike. The workers members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, are demanding a ten-cent an hour wage increase, six paid holidays a year, a guarantee of 40 hours work a week, 52 weeks a year, and time and a half for over eight hours work in a day.

The strikers can use help on the picket line, funds, food, etc.

Union men all over the city are making special point not to eat Peter's Sausage during the strike.

PRISONERS IN INDIA ON HUNGER STRIKE

CALCUTTA (ALN).—Some 500 labor and Communist prisoners held by Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's government in Bengal provincial jails have gone on a hunger strike for two demands: better treatment for themselves and higher wages for their underpaid jailrs.

Scotty Sez

FIRST THE AEC has confessed that vaunted atomic secrets were borrowed from Soviet public releases in 1940. Now the British Intelligence Digest reveals that "the Russians are still ahead of the U.S. in some respects." This horrifies Congressmen who think every Soviet advance is the result of clever work by spies.

It means that ideas are being stolen from us even before they are thought of.

★

BEING A LABOR PAPER I suppose we have to deal with what the capitalist press considers the biggest labor story in the past year.

The early birth of Rita Hayworth's baby.

Two astrologers predict that baby Yasmin will have a peculiar and fascinating personality. Further, they predict "three times in her life she will undergo remarkable changes and they will keep the world guessing." You don't have to be an astrologer for this.

If baby Yasmin only gets three changes we also predict she will have a peculiar personality; but not very fascinating.

OUR READERS WRITE . . .

To the editor:

Note the item from South Haven appears in the Jan. 1 issue. However, it seems to me that you rather missed the boat on this by printing most of the item practically without comment. After all, it seems to us that this raises a very important point which should have been brought out.

First: This man has been doing some thinking, but are we to leave him and other readers with the mistaken idea that the solution is for him and the rest of his people to emigrate to the Soviet Union, which he could not do,

Second: This should have been brought out in The Worker also that even if this man could get his wish, he would be runing out on the rest of the Negro people and that the correct way to view the matter would be for him to stay here and help organize our people for the eventual goal of a Socialist America, where everyone would have full freedom and equality. Thousands of Negroes are going to read this item and be left with the idea that some outfit is going to pay their fare to the Soviet Union, where they will live happily ever after, like the heroes of Grimm's fairy tales. Our job is to teach the facts of life and furnish guidance to workers like this man. This calls, in my opinion, for further articles in the Worker which will clarify the matter.

The Jan. 1 issue has some very fine articles in it and am wondering if you have some left-over copies. If so, will you send us 25 or 30. We need sample copies to help get subs.

Best wishes for the new year.

B. A.

South Haven, Mich.

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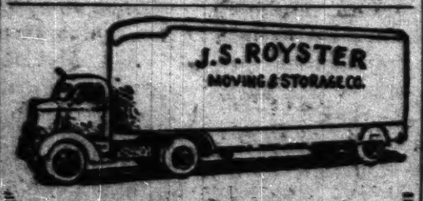
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Peace Drive Is Launched By Grand Rapids Doctor

GRAND RAPIDS.—A movement for "atomic peace" has been launched by Mr. Robert J. McCandliss here and has gained the support of varied community groups.

Dr. McCandliss says the atomic bomb must be "controlled by moral power." He sees his movement as one that creates an informed public opinion which he holds may accomplish the goal of outlawing the atomic bomb and international control of atomic power.

"The advocates of war by overwhelming force had their way by our default," sas Dr. McCandliss, and "would carry us in an armament race blindly down a steep slope into the sea of atomic disaster."

Dr. McCandliss is radiologist at Butterworth hospital, and chairman of the social action committee of the Grand Rapids-Kent Cuncl of Churches.

"THE REASON I have started this movement, hoping it will spread far beyond the bounds of this city, is that I felt that public apathy was such that nothing would be done until some new approach could be brought out for public discussion," the doctor says. "Outlawing the bomb is the first step leading to move significant disarmament."

The doctor points out that "we are now spending as much money annually on atomic military projects as has been spent on the TVA since its beginning. The part of the atom project pointed to as beneficial to mankind is the smallest part of it, costing about 10 millions a year for radioactive isotopes. The destructive part of the program is costing more than a billion a year, not to mention the billions in other projects.

"With the military budget what it is, taxation is throttling our economy today," Dr. McCandliess emphasizes.

The doctor's atomic peace movement is arousing widespread interest in the Grand Rapids area. Interested goups include: YWCA, League of Women Voters, Grand Rapids Ministerial Association, the local Council of Foreign Affairs, American Association of University Women, the AFL, the CIO, Aquinas, Calvin and Junior Colleges, Business and Professional Women's Association and various teachers' organizations.

Letters urging the program of the local atomic peace group have been sent to Senator Arthur Vandenberg at Washington, D. C.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER

AUTO WORKERS should ask UAW heads to send to every local union a true report of what the persepctive is for the continued employment of workers in 1950.

Will they tell the auto workers that management figures only four months of employment in 1950 on an average for each auto worker?

Will they tell the workers that 1949 was the highest year of productivity in the industry in 52 years, 6,250,471 vehicles. It was not the highest year in sales. Some 350,000 cars are in storage, with an undetermined number of trucks.

Will the UAW tell its members that it agrees with the "pessimism" prevailing in inside auto circles that "the bloom is off the boom" and that 1950 is "unpredictable"?

And will Walter Reuther still say now, after a good look at the industry, that the 30-hour week with 40 hours' pay is "idealistic?"

Or will he place his weight behind a campaign to open trade with 800,000,000 people in the Soviet Union, New Democracies, China, who are ready and willing to trade with our nation?

The opening of trade with these nations, Reuther would find out, would mean employment for 200,000 auto workers a year.

• • •

IS IT POSSIBLE that the UAW watchman who discovered the dynamite at UAW headquarters some weeks ago, and who was discovered recently tied hand and foot and dumped in a field in Dearborn, is going to be the fall guy in the entire Reuther case?

Also, was big-time underworld figure Licavoli asked by the Detroit police if he knew anything about the goings on around the UAW leadership, when he was taken into police headquarters last week?

• • •

THE BEST OF THE WEEK: The telephone rang at National Progressive Party headquarters in New York City recently. It was the vice-president of the Northwest Airline asking if Henry Wallace could fix it up with the new Chinese Peoples Republic to let Northwest Airlines operate an airline in China. Needless to say, they were told to see the Chinese Peoples Republic.

• • •

SOME IDEA of how fluid things are around Ford Local 600. Leo Romano, vice-president, who was eager-beavering for the presidency some weeks ago, took down president Tommy Thompson's picture at that time. Now it's reported he has placed the picture back up on the wall. He is not a candidate for president.

• • •

JOKE OF THE WEEK at Ford Local 600: Joe McCusker, regional director, is reported going to get a committee together with John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Tool and Die Unit and ask the left wing for a united front with the righ wing to "beat Thompson."

• • •

IS AFL PREXY Frank Martel's face red? His candidate for Mayor, Al Cobo, has announced there will be no wage increases for city workers, only harder work. Some friend of labor Martel picked.

Talking of Martel, considerable uneasiness prevails in Gov. "Soapy" Williams' camp about Martel possibly bolting to the GOP camp and backing Harry Kelly for Governor.

• • •

THE AFL AND CIO rank and file should ask Gus Scholle and Frank Martel what they are doing on the Board of Commerce-sponsored Michigan Committee to put into effect Herbert Hoover's recommendations on government reorganization. Both these guys would be better occupied fighting to make the MUCC law something the workers wouldn't have to bettle every time they get laid off.

• • •

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT to columnist George Higgins of the Pittsburgh Courier for the many forthright things he plugs for and against, we think that he strayed a little when he began "debunking" all the possible suspects in the murderous assassination attempts on the lives of UAW leaders.

• • •

WATCH FOR a surprise Negro candidate to run in the 13th Congressional District against incumbent George O'Brien.

Orville Hubbard, Mayor of Dearborn, thinks he can win the 13th Congressional District for the Republicans.

Davis Leaflets Unite Foundry

DEARBORN.—Henry Ford II has coined a slogan: "It's good to be a Foundry Worker." He is even publishing a monthly newspaper for Foundry workers to let them know just how lucky they are to be working in his Production Foundry.

But a strange thing is happening which is giving Young Ford nightmares. Nelson Davis, member of the Production Foundry bargaining committee is also issuing some publicity about the Foundry very much different from the pie in the sky stuff of Young Ford.

In one leaflet addressed to Young Henry Davis wrote that in Dept. 6289 No. 2 cylinder lines, the chute leading into the screen was tied up with corrugated tin and rags to stop the sand from falling out.

Nelson called for new chutes. At the East end at F. 13 the Beater was leaking sand onto the workers below. At another spot in the Foundry broken windows were allowing gusts of icy air to sweep down on workers wet with sweat.

Then on lines No. 3 and No. 4 workers have to stand while smoke constantly billows into their faces. There a new suction system was needed, Nelson wrote.

Then he told about how fans were needed for some of the hot spots in the foundry, hot water for the washrooms, five minutes cleanup time at lunch period and ten minutes at the end of the day, plus a decent lunchroom where a man can sit down and doesn't get dirt for a dessert.

Nelson added a note to Young Henry that caused the foundry workers to roar with laughter.

"The smoke in the foundry is not like the smoke from a Corona-Corona, and the sand is not like on the beach in Florida."

No sooner did this letter to Henry Ford begin appearing in the Foundry than Ford's little supervision boys began running down the lines and SEVEN out of the TEN grievances Nelson aired were corrected.

The company stooges, to cover up, blamed the workers for the health hazards. Nelson came back at that and another leaflet, eagerly grabbed by the workers, reminded the company that they owned the plant—they were responsible—they were telling the workers "It's Good to Be a Foundry Worker."

Now Nelson Davis has added a whole set of new demands to his weekly leaflet and the company stooges now grab a leaflet, rush to supervision offices and hastily scan the new demands.

Speedup is the bane of an auto worker's life—it shortens it and cripples him as hundreds of Foundry workers can testify. Nelson Davis will come out soon with a leaflet telling the story of these forgotten men who gave the best years of their lives in that Foundry.



DAVIS

Cite Portugal for Forced Labor

CAPETOWN, South Africa (ALN). — Thousands of Africans from the highlands of Portugal's West African colonoy of Angola are forcibly recruited every year and sent to sugar and cacao plantations, labor representatives here charged.

Many of these workers, it was said, never get the chance to return to their homeland.

MICHIGAN

AS I SEE IT

NEW PEACE WINDS ARE BLOWING

By Hugo Beiswenger

DR. ROBERT McCANDLISS, the Grand Rapids radiologist, explains he launched a new "peace movement" because he felt nothing would be done on peace unless "some new approach" was brought out. He offers as his answer the "control of atomic power by moral power."

The significant thing about Dr. McCandliss' movement is that it expresses something new in the attitude of the American people to the question of the possibility of peace winning over war.



BEISWENGER

For several years after Roosevelt's death, with the warmongers on the rampage, many people were overwhelmed with the propaganda of the "inevitable war." The prospects for peace looked dim indeed.

"The idea came to me when it was announced that Russia had succeeded in developing the atomic bomb," Dr. McCandliss explains. Yes, that announcement seems to have shaken up a lot of people. It's not that the Russian announcement caused the change in the people's attitudes—it's more that it was the necessary straw to break the camel's back of the "inevitable war" myth.

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THERE IS NO QUESTION that in the past few months there has been an upsurge of peace sentiment from the most varied places. This doesn't mean for a minute that the warmongers are defeated. The Hoover-Vandenberg demand for U. S. naval forces to take over Formosa shows that the shooting war advocates are ready for desperate adventures.

But the people's searchings for some "new approach" is growing. They, like Dr. McCandless, are convinced of the futility of the "peace by overwhelming force" approach. They are appalled by the war program's waste of economic and human resources.

The question of building the peace movement should not be approached in a formalistic way at the present stage of the struggle. Progressives cannot wait for a big broad peace organization, before doing something about peace.

The eventual formation of a big broad peace organization will come. At the present time it will be promoted by joining with and encouraging every partial, limited groping and striving for peace which appears.

★

THE PEACE EXPRESSIONS of the people are not all crystal clear, based on a comprehensive understanding of the worldwide imperialist nature of the Truman administration's foreign policy. But as each segment of the peace movement seriously develops activity for peace it must inevitably come into a clash with the Truman policy as expressed in the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact.

It is not necessary that the many diverse peace forces which join together agree on the basic premises upon which they base their desire for peace.

Dr. Candliss bases his theory of the control of atomic power by moral power on the teachings of the Christian religion. Communists also consider that the moral power of the workers and the oppressed peoples throughout the world can conquer the warmanking forces through active struggle. But Communist morality is based on defending the interests of all who suffer from exploitation and oppression.

Dr. McCandliss points out that our country spends a meager 10 millions for the beneficial aspects of atomic energy in contrast to the immoral spending of billions for the atomic bomb and billions more for the military program to back up the bomb. Communists certainly can agree with that.

There is also much confusion in the new Grand Rapids peace movement. They are talking of inviting atomic scientist Harold Urey to address a mass meeting. Urey has been warmongering and redbaiting and is hardly one to promote the prospects of peace. Even within the movement itself, Dr. McCandliss admits, there are differing approaches and interpretations.

★

THE ESSENTIAL thing is, however, and even Dr. McCandliss himself may not be fully conscious of it, that his peace ideas are based on the premise that it is possible and necessary for the USA and the USSR to peacefully co-exist in the world today. Let the question of which is better for mankind be settled by peaceful competition.

The practical possibility of peace overcoming war, which many Americans are becoming conscious of, stems from the material fact of 800,000,000 people in the socialist world.

We Communists can see beyond this, that in the maintenance of peace the possibility is opened up of a relatively peaceful transformation from capitalism to socialism, and ultimately the liberation of all mankind from oppression and exploitation.

The Worker

Southern Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Dr. Einstein's New Theory

—See the Magazine Section

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 26 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

THE MINER'S FIGHT— LABOR SHOWDOWN

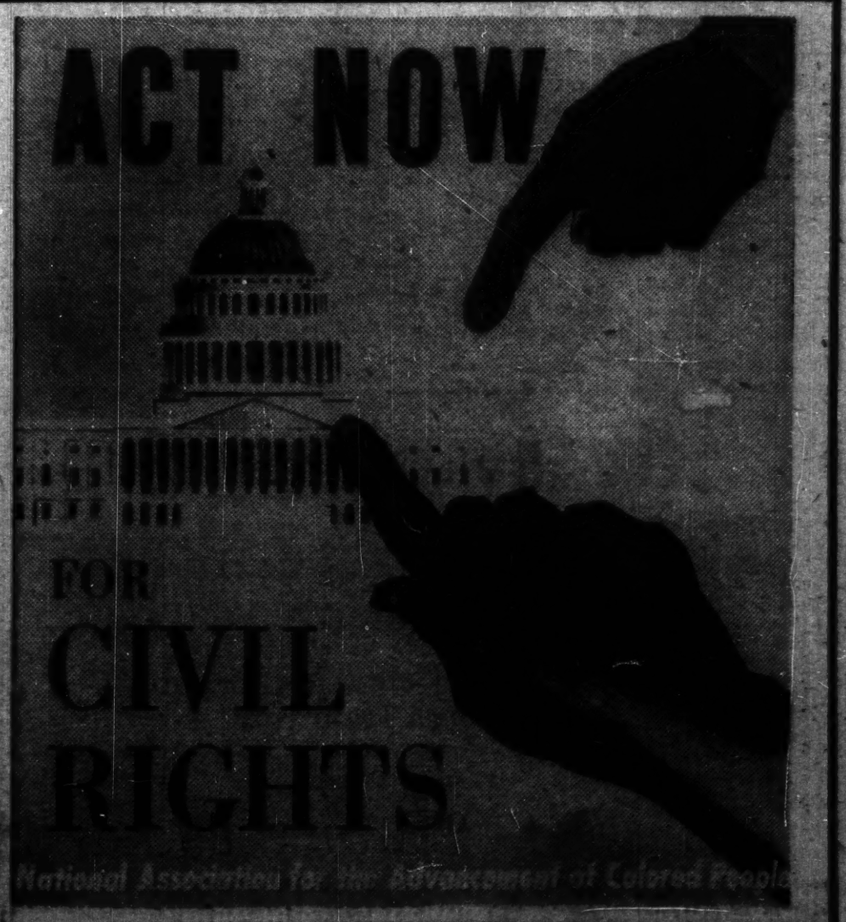
— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Page 5 —



GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D. C. Starts Sunday

Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6; Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC—all on Page 4.



'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



How Truman's Budget Soaks You

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has submitted to Congress his cold war budget which will reach deep into the pockets of the average American family. Despite the President's claim that it will "contribute to continued economic development" and avoid a depression, it will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it cannot help but speed up the trend toward depression by raising prices, boosting taxes on low-income groups, reducing consumer purchasing power and further curtailing exports. Finally it makes more threatening the danger of another world war.

First, as to the direct cost.

Truman asked for 42.4 billion dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951). That means a cost of $300 for each man, woman and child in the population.

But almost half of this total budget will be spent to prosecute the cold war. Truman admits that $18 billion will be devoted to this purpose, and adds $19.5 billion for military expenditures to $4.7 billion for "international items" such as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the North Atlantic Pact. But when $817 million for atomic energy and other huge sums properly chargeable to military aims are included, the cold war part of the budget approaches close to $20 billion.

In other words, Truman proposed that the nation disburse, at the expense of the taxpayers, the sum of about $385 million a week to promote a world conquest which has nothing in common with the interests of the average American family.

And that will cost $150 a year or a little less than $3 a week for every man, woman and child in the nation.

It has been necessary to maintain the approximate wartime tax rates which were levied in 1943. They were placed as high then as Franklin Roosevelt felt the nation could stand. The moderate rate shift adopted by the 80th Congress did not materially affect the burden of the lower income groups, and so, by and large, we have gone through the war, through the so-called transition period, and into the cold war, paying the same high level of taxes.

In his budget message last Monday, Truman warned that he would seek further "moderate" increases.

Now for the indirect costs of such a program. Included in the budget are several unavoidable items arising from our participation in past war, just and injust. Annual payment on the national debt, including interest, amounts to $5.6 billion. Veterans services and benefits amount to $6.1 billion.

Thus only $12.5 billion is left from the 1951 budget to take care of the essential functions of government, conservation and development of natural resources, and all the social welfare measures needed by the people.

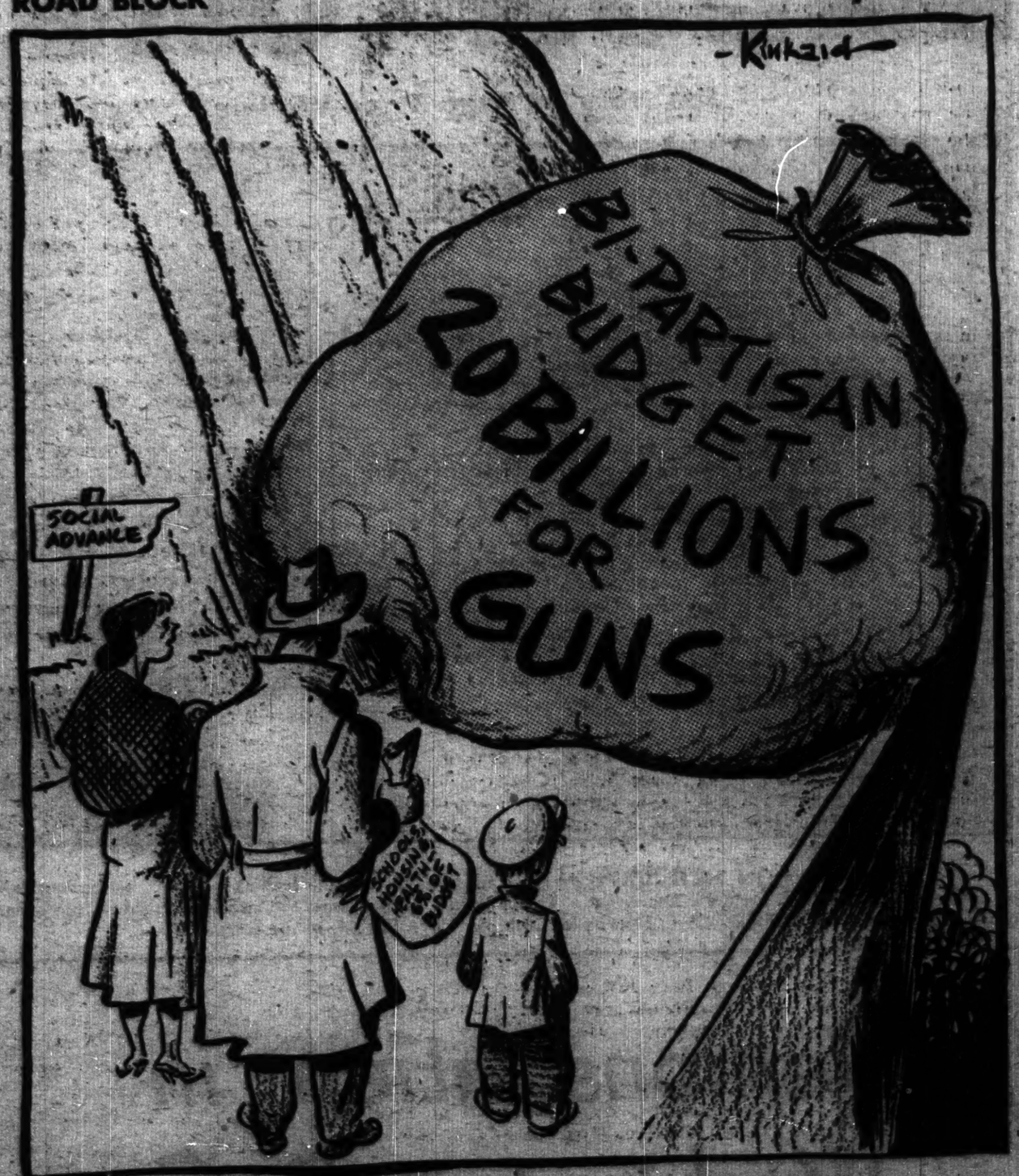
It is not surprising, therefore, that only $2.7 billion is allocated to social welfare, health and security, making only six percent of the total. Or that only $2.2 billion will go for flood control, reclamation, development of public power. Or that housing and education are down for only $1.8 billion.

*

TRUMAN ADMITTED in his budget message that 2,700,000 aged people and 1,500,000 dependent children are on relief rolls. Yet he proposed to spend only $1.4 billion for public assistance. This is a little more than half of what

(Continued on Page 6)

ROAD BLOCK —By Kinkaid



The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

'Unions Can Win When Negroes, Whites Unite'

By Eugene Feldman

BESSEMER, Ala.—"Unity between white and colored in our union has paid off," says George Taites, a white ore miner of Bessemer. Mr. Taites should know because he has been an ore miner for almost 25 years and has seen the pay rate go up from a few cents an hour to the present $1.59.

This veteran miner is a member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, a union built on the strong unity of white and Negro ore miners. Back in the twenties when the companies paid only $1.48 for a long day's work, the miners knew they needed a union. "But we couldn't build a union with only whites or only colored. It had to be a union of all miners if it would be strong and mean anything," Mr. Taites explained.

"The companies tried to keep the men apart by appeals to race prejudice and they try to do so now. It didn't work when we built our union and it don't work now either," said Mr. Taites.

Right after the union was organized the pay rate went up. Not much at first, but it climbed steadily until now the men make more during one hour of work then they did all day long 8 and even 10 hours in the mines.

"We had to put in overtime with no extra pay, but now they pay us time and a half. We also get vacations and some who have worked long enough in the mines get as much as three weeks, others get a week," he explained.

★

MR. TAITES LIVES in a nice home which is his own. It is comfortable and friendly. In the kitchen his wife was preparing supper. The kitchen has an electric ice box and stove and other modern conveniences.

The veteran ore miner rested easily after a hard day's work. He was sitting in a large, overstuffed chair and his feet were resting on a foot stool. "I don't suppose you know the history of our union?" he asked the reporter. He was anxious to tell him about some of its proud, fighting stories.

"It's one of the oldest unions alive today," he began, "and don't think we didn't have to struggle for every gain we got. Our union helped organized the CIO. Last year the Steel Workers Union pulled a raid. This only helped to split union men," Mr. Taites explained.

There were appeals to race prejudice in the raid and many of the members who were raided were white. "If whites are in one organization and colored in another it will only weaken labor's bargaining power," Mr. Taites said. He added that his union gave full rate membership rights to Negro members with many locals having Negro officers. "The Steel Workers Union locals do not have Negro officers. They have no real unity between all the men and it takes real unity to win," he said.

★

MR. TAITES WAS PROUD of the educational work his union is doing. Union members, Negro and white, are urged to register and vote. Negro and white members go down to the registration board together. "This adds to labor's voting strength," the veteran ore miner explained.

He did not approve of the CIO leaders driving his and other unions out of that organization. "It will only weaken labor's strength to split off some of the membership like that. I know a whole lot of the CIO union members who don't like Murray's doings at all," he revealed.

"We still have some big struggles coming up to keep labor unified," Mr. Taites said, "but I'm sure we are equal to it because our union is an old hand at it," he smiled proudly. He is sure that [illegible]

The South in Struggle

Arnall Enters Race for Governor; Registration Key to Talmadge Defeat



HERMAN TALMADGE



ELLIS ARNALL

By Homer Chase
Chairman, Communist Party of Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga.

GEORGIA'S 1950 GUBERNATORIAL campaign has already begun. Ellis Arnall wrote to State Attorney General Cook asking if he was eligible to run. Arnall's letter also raised the question, in effect, of Talmadge's eligibility.

Cook had already stated in 1947 that Talmadge was not eligible under present state laws. Arnall's letter was meant to strengthen his own political status and indicates that Arnall recognizes, and wants to cash in on, the widespread dissatisfaction with Talmadge's administration. Talmadge's taxes on cigarettes and beer, his re-registration law and his failure to improve either roads or schools has strengthened the determination of the Negro people to rid Georgia of this white supremacist fanatic. It is mighty seldom that a white worker or small farmer has anything good to say about "Herman" nowadays.

Arnall's letter contributes to the movement against Talmadge and encourages the anti-Talmadge forces. This makes re-registration easier. Georgia's disfranchised voters must be re-registered, together with thousands of new voters, if Talmadge is to be defeated in the courts and at the polls. Talmadgites want a small number of voters who, because of their lack of numbers, can be terrorized by the KKK.

THUS FAR TALMADGE has met with success. In Fulton County (county seat, Atlanta) only 30,000 of the previous 125,000 voters have re-registered. Less than 4,000 Negro citizens have re-registered as compared with nearly 30,000 under the old law. In Chatham county (Savannah) only 6,000 Negro people are eligible to vote. Previously there were 20,000. In Bibb county (Macon) the situation is better with nearly 5,000 Negro voters. Formerly there were 12,000 registered. Macon has a higher percentage mainly because Mr. Larkin Marshall has called on the people to struggle and has effectively fought the idea that waiting on two-face Truman will get any results.

While Arnall's recent action is encouraging, it would be utmost folly to rely on Arnall to beat Talmadge by himself. Talmadgism will be defeated when the white supremacist system it represents is smashed—and Arnall has no intention of doing that. In fact the Arnall camp has done little thus far towards re-registration—a "must" for beating Talmadge.

The Communists in Georgia have to start moving more rapidly on re-registration. Many of our members are not doing enough to explain that only the people can beat Talmadge. Further we have not done enough to see that our church, club and union has a successful registration committee. We must organize the fight, remembering always that only a united front with rank and file members of all political beliefs can get the best results. Our white comrades and friends can, by correct registration work, strengthen their ties with white workers and professionals and guarantee that Negro-white unity will be a decisive factor in the campaign.

ALTHOUGH MR. FRANK SUMMERFIELD was defeated in Augusta his campaign put the question of other Negro candidates for public office in the Democratic primary on the order of the day. Discussion of Negro candidates for the coming campaign is heard in several cities. It is none too early to prepare for such action which guarantees that the people have something to register for in their locality.

In registration work our comrades, Negro and white, will meet many new people who will be interested in joining the Communist Party. Let us welcome them into our ranks. A strong Communist Party is necessary for a strong united front against the white supremacists.

In the past we have participated in broad campaigns and failed to see clearly that building the Communist Party is helping to free Mrs. Ingram and to end the terroristic rule of Talmadge with its accompanying cannibalistic lynchings which shock decent citizens everywhere. Now [illegible] people, Negro and white, and with confidence in victory [illegible]

Strikes Challenge 'Manor' System

BIRMINGHAM.—Strikes are challenging the ante-bellum working arrangements of the plantation system. In two communities of the Black Belt—Greenville and Chapman—workers have maintained solidarity against the employers.

Workers at the W. T. Smith Lumber Company, on strike at the Greenville and Chapman, Ala., plants, are now back at work. About 700 were on strike for two months. They are members of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO. No contract has been signed. Union leaders and the company are still bargaining.

Now a "fact-finding" committee is entering the picture and will delay any settlement.

If a strong union of Negroes and whites can be built here it will challenge the almost slave-master relations in these counties where only a few have even the right to vote. Increases of 4 to 10 cents have been won by Birmingham members of the United Bakery Workers, local 441, AFL. The agreement, which also calls for an additional holiday with pay, was made with the American Bakeries Company. The contract will run until Jan. 1, 1951.

In Sheffield, Ala., the city's bus drivers won their demands. Some 20 bus drivers, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, were on strike since Dec. 14. The full agreement has not been reported.

Disappearance of Negro Youth Seen As Police Frameup

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The alleged "escape" from Gretna prison by Ocie Jugger, Negro youth framed and condemned on a phony rape charge, is still agitating the community here. The Civil Rights Congress has repeatedly demanded that Sheriff Frank Clancy produce Jugger alive. For there is a growing belief that Jugger's disappearance was arranged, and that he may have met with harm from those who do not wish him to disprove the frameup.

Paul Washington, framed along with Jugger, is still in the deathhouse.

The elderly widow who says she was raped does not identify either Jugger or Washington as her attackers. But an all-white jury has called them guilty, and a white judge, Judge L. Robert Rivarde, has sentenced them to die.

The alleged crime was committed March 15, 1948. The two youths were not tried until Nov. 18, 1948—eight months later. They were not sentenced until Nov. 17, 1949 a year after the trial. Jugger and Washington were defended by a do-nothing court-appointed lawyer, and kept in jail the whole year and eight months.

Beaten over and over, to make them confess, Paul Washington did sign a written confession, which he repudiated during the trial. He said he had signed only to escape more beating. Jugger never signed, and he, too, declared his innocence at the trial.

The two men testifying for themselves were the only defense witnesses; the court-appointed lawyer called nobody for the defense, although Jugger's wife could have testified that both were at home at the hour the crime took place.

Poverty and Jimcrow conspired to keep the facts from the public, until relatives and neighbors of the men brought up the death sentence at a union meeting. The Local 208, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, of which Ocie Jugger was a former member and to which his father-in-law belongs, asked the Louisiana Civil Rights Congress to save the lives of their union brother, Jugger, and Jugger's friend Washington.

Mrs. W. P. Irwin, the 60 year old widow says she was asleep at 1:30 a.m. on Sunday morning, March 15, 1948, when two Negroes wearing masks entered her darkened bedroom and raped her. She did not recognize them. The rapists also stole money and jewelry, including a watch.

Mrs. Irwin did not cry out or rouse the neighborhood. She just slept the rest of the night, then went and told her brother-in-law, Dr. John Irwin, all about it.

A few days later a Negro named Vincent North tried, according to the police, to pawn the watch at Cohen's Pawn Shop, 507 S. Rampart St., and the police were notified. He told police he got the watch from Ocie Jugger and Paul Washington. "They're out in front of the pawn shop now," he said, "waiting for the money." But they were not in front. The police found the unsuspecting men at work on the truck Jugger drives collecting garbage for the city. They were arrested March 22, 1948, seven days after the alleged rape.

The trial took three days. The prosecution paraded 17 witnesses on the stand. One was the woman, who said she was raped but did not identify Jugger and Washington. One was Dr. John Irwin, who claimed that his sisiter-in-law showed evidence of being "raped." Others were Jefferson parish deputy sheriffs who said Jugger and Washington "confessed" (they denied that they had beaten the two men.)

One of the state's witnesses was Vincent North, who inadvertently let out that he was beaten too, and his testimony is in the record. The state thus admits that one of the men in the case was beaten. (North was held in the same jail as Jugger and Washington).

The local Gretna attorney, Andrew H. Thalheim, who was appointed by the court to defend the two accused Negroes without pay, did not call any defense witnesses. He didnt want to defend them in the first place, he told friends, but the judge "stuck him with it."

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Will Robby Get 50Gs Or Trade?



Dodger Ace's Salary Becomes Top Winter Topic and Here's Why

Jackie Robinson's 1950 salary has suddenly become one of the biggest topics of hot stove baseball discussion, and with good reason. The main page one story of the Sporting News this week is headlined "Salary Demands Hint Deal for Jackie," with subheads "Spectacular Trade With Braves Seen" and "Robinson's $50,000 Salary Goal May Cause Rickey to Dispose of Negro Star."

Last week in Brooklyn, the Dodger prexy told newsmen it was ridiculous to talk of trading Robinson, who was the league's leading hitter and Most Valuable Player in 1949. "It's a joke," he said, "Brooklyn isn't selling players it needs." But at other times Rickey has been quoted as saying that if enough money was involved, he supposed it would be tempting to trade anybody. And nobody forgets that he moved Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize off the Cards when the price was right (and the salaries too high), not to mention the popular Ed Stanky of Brooklyn.

What's behind all the talk??

Part of it could be an attempt to make Robinson "more reasonable" in his demands. Witness the opening sentence in the Sporting News story: "Is there a possibility that Jackie Robinson, standout player of the National League for 1949, will lift his salary demands to the point at which he will fight himself off the Brooklyn club?"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Rickey has always fought against a policy of paying big money to his outstanding stars (though the over-average pay of the Dodgers compares well with others). Peewee Reese, the wonderful shortstop at the peak of his career, got $25,000 last year, top figure for a Dodger.

Now along comes Robinson with an impressive sheaf of arguments for $50,000. First of all, he received less than $20,000 for his spectacular feats of 1949. He can compare this with the stratospheric numbers that go to recognized stars like DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Newhouser, et al, ranging from 50 to 90 thousand. In addition he has some special arguments. He has been obviously directly responsible for the Dodgers setting tremendous gate receipt records both at home and on the road, particularly on the road where out-of-proportion crowds turn out.

In addition, Robinson must figure that his career is shorter than the average star. He broke in with the breakthrough against discrimination when he was already 28. Now 31, he has only a few more spotlight years left. Another special argument in his favor is that he cost the club comparatively nothing, a few thousand to the Kansas City Monarchs, when white players of far less ability wean big bonus sums for themselves these days just for signing.

THE BIG POINT as far as Rickey is concerned is this: If he yields to Robinson's eminently reasonable request for a big raise, this would mean a departure from his policy of keeping the top men down low AND WOULD BE A STIMULUS FOR RAISES TO THE OTHER DODGER STARS LIKE REESE, FURILLO, CAMPANELLA, HODGES, SNIDER, ET AL. In other words, if Robinson wins a breakaway from the too low Rickey ceiling, he will be in effect doing for the other Dodgers what Babe Ruth did for the Yankees and all ballplayers with his stubborn and successful fight for a better share of the big money he coined for the owners.

This is why the question of a big trade may not be too outlandish. No doubt Rickey wants to keep Robinson, the cornerstone of the pennant club and of the team's tremendous gate appeal on the road. But at what point would he be willing to sacrifice that for a deal, let's say in which Robinson went to the Boston Braves for pitcher Johnny Sain and two hundred thousand bucks? Probably just where he could satisfy himself that the pennant could be won without Robinson. Rickey is a businessman and a good one, no sentimentalist he.

The issue hasn't been joined yet. Robinson has made no formal demands, but has made it amply clear that he expects a very substantial raise. The Dodger contracts go in the mail last of all, a Rickey custom, as close to the February deadline as possible.

What will be the figure written down for the sensational batting champion of the league, peerless fielding second sacker, extraordinary money-maker as a crowd puller, game's leading base runner, second run-driver-inner of league and runaway winner of the Most Valuable award?

That's what's got the Hot Stove League boiling right now.—ROD.

JACKIE ROBINSON will soon be hearing from Dodger prexy Branch Rickey as to 1950 terms. He wants big boost, Rickey likes to keep that ceiling low.



LIKE ALL DODGER stars, ace outfielder Carl Furillo would stand to benefit by a Robinson breakthrough into the 50 G class, and that's what Rickey knows.



And just how would Peewee Reee, now top Dodger at $25,000, fit into the salary picture with Robinson given the big raise he deserves? Obviously he'd have to be moved up smartly too.



BILLY SOUTHWORTH, Boston manager, who fixed up his outfield but left a hole at second base, would happily recommend a Sain and $$$ deal for Robinson.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney



On a Variety of Sportstopics

MAYBE THEY OUGHT to bring that Brooklyn Dodgers' basketball team into the Garden some night. Playing once a week on the stage of a Brooklyn movie house, they are doing all right, beating a few respected semi-pro outfits.

High scorer is Eddie Miksis. Ralph Branca, former NYU player, Don Newcombe, Gil Hodges and Rex Barney give the club good overall height. Newcombe is a tough baby under those boards. Hodges, with very big hands and all the deftness he shows around first base, is a fine scorer and feeder. Natch, he's from Indiana. Comments from the audience are often amusing.

One night in a close game Rex Barney, whose only baseball problem is control, stepped to the foul line. As he poised to throw, someone yelled "Ball Four," and Rex, with an uncontrollable grin on his face, missed by a mile.

•

IRON CURTAIN, all right! The cold war bunch in Washington has forbidden Americans to visit Hungary. They don't like the Hungarian government. They like the kind Hungary had before, with the fascist Horthy and his storm troopers, big landlords keeping the peasants in feudal chains, no schools, lots of misery and exploitation and foreign capital running the works. How's this fit into a sports column? Well, the ban prevents the very good American men and woman's table tennis team from competing at the world championship matches in Budapest next month, and the players don't get it. They thought the U. S. was supposed to be for peace and friendly relations. By the way, the woman table tennis champ of the world is Gisa Farkas of Hungary.

•

CLAIR BEE, the coach of Long Island University's terrific basketball team, is not only a coaching wow and outspoken foe of discrimination in sports, but also the most hilariously irreverant puncturer of stuffed-shirtism as a speaker.

At last Monday's weekly luncheon meeting of the New York basketball writers, Coach Ed Hickey of St. Louis, a rather staid and conventional speaker, was droning through his thanks for his team being invited to the Garden again, his estimation of his team and his hoping it would give LIU a good game, etc., etc., when Bee interrupted loudly with, "Hey, Hickey, last year you were telling us how proud you were that everyone on your team came from St. Louis and its suburbs. I've just been looking at your roster. I see they've enlarged the suburbs of St. Louis to include most of the state of Indiana!"

A little later, someone representing Harvard, speaking briefly, referred genially to his team's poor record and Bee's remark, saying, "As for what Mr. Bee said about suburbs, it doesn't seem to help us any. Our team comes from no less than nine states." Never at a loss, not even for a second, for an answer, Bee yelled "Why hell, your trouble is that you get them from the best families!"

Because LIU has no reserves this year, operating mostly with six men, the five starters and Feurtado, Bee says LIU uses the "two spitoon system." He explains it this way. "I run those five guys till one of 'em can't spit, then I send in Feurtado."

•

JACK DEMPSEY has an article in Ebony, in which he blames the fact that he dodged Harry Wills, his foremost challenger, entirely on promoter Tex Rickard's bias. As I pointed out in the Daily Worker, this is much too easy an out. Nobody ever heard of tough and plain spoken Dempsey having ASKED to get Wills, or ever expressing the desire to meet him. The sports picture, thanks to the basic democracy of the fans and to Joe Louis, has changed since his days. It's easy for Jack to blame past prejudice on dead men. If he said simply, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now. I should have insisted," that might be an honest admission. The Scoreboard, for one, refuses to take the current Ebony explanation. Especially since Mr. Dempsey once enthusiastically sponsored a "White Hope" tourney.

•

SPEAKING OF INDIANA and basketball, North Carolina State meets LIU in the Garden Tuesday night and is rated a good chance to knock off the high flying Brooklynites. Nobody on this team, from Indiana bred Coach Chase down, comes from anywhere near the state of North Carolina. The starting team takes the floor with Dickey, Ranzino and Bubas of Indiana, Harvath of Chicago (a suburb of Indiana), and Harand of New Jersey. Rumor has it that some student from North Carolina innocently turned out for the team and was chased indignantly from the Raleigh gym.

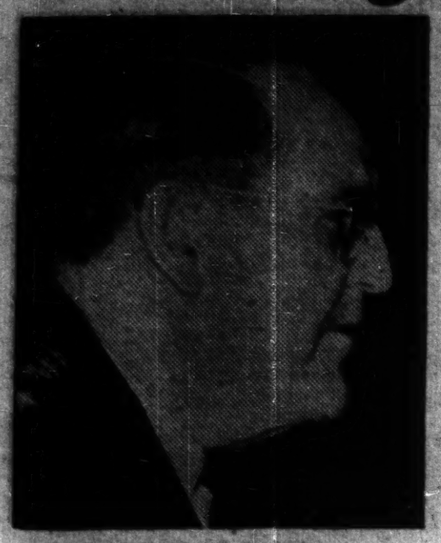
•

ABE SAPERSTEIN, who organized the Harlem Globe Trotters 23 years ago, says this year's club, which hasn't been beaten, pulls far more people than the pro league teams whenever and wherever it plays. Biggest crush in years took place at the Garden when the Trotters played here two Sunday night's back. Thousands turned away. A two-game series coming up with the Minneapolis Laker (Mikan) in Chicago and Minneapolis, will overflow the biggest arenas there, and the pros have been complaining of the gates. In towns like Rockford, Illinois, fans are already chartering busses for the Chicago game.

Saperstein thinks the pro league is making a big mistake in artificially promoting these big scores. "It used to be that a goal was an achievement," he says. "Now when one pro team makes a basket, the other one makes one eight seconds later and there are just so many of them the crowd can't develop any enthusiasm." The pros lengthened the game eight minutes to get higher scores (and more tired players at the end). Saperstein says a 40 or 50 point ball game. Saperstein said the real fans don't go for these 106-99 monstrosities.

HEAR! HEAR!

Prendergast, Are You Waiting for Bloodshed?



PRENDERGAST

Dear Police Commissioner Prendergast:

BOTH YOU and I received a long letter last week from Joseph Beauharnais, the head and founder of the Klan-like White Circle League.

I have no intention of getting into an involved correspondence with him. As far as I am concerned, he and his organization need to be served with criminal warrants and prosecuted at once.

They are engaged in the most vicious conspiracy that is possible to conceive of—the instigation of racist violence in Chicago. Their inflamatory hate literature was never equalled even by Hitler and Goebbels in its degenerate and poisonous incitement against the Negro people.

They have followed up their active participation in the recent Park Manor and Englewood mob violence with inflammatory anti-Semitic and anti-Negro meetings and with their appearance on the streets of Chicago in the provocative act of securing signatures for their racist policies.

In his letter to the Illinois Worker, Beauharnais categorically denies all of these charges. However, the facts as they appeared in the Illinois Worker are correct in every detail—and we stand prepared to furnish complete testimony under oath before any proper tribunal.

We are prepared to back up our charges that the White Circle League is a criminal conspiracy, that it has secured the support and financial backing of certain banking, real estate, insurance and mortgage concerns, that its objective is to replace with violence the restrictive covenants which were held to be unlawful in the courts, that it is designed to maintain by terrorism the Negro Ghetto as a source of super-profits.

In the space of two months, this organization has grown to the point

(Continued on Page 1A)

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 — January 15, 1950
24 Pages, Price 10 Cents — In 2 Sections, Section 1

South Side Parley Demands: BAN WHITE CIRCLE

—See Page 2A



White Circle in Action!

This picture was taken at State and Madison last Saturday morning. It shows an agent for the White Circle League canvassing for signatures for a hate crusade against the Negro people of Chicago! Although policemen were present—and one can be seen over this man's shoulder—there was no attempt to arrest him. He refused to give his name to the Illinois Worker photographer, but bravely posed for this picture.

UN-HOODED KLAN BRINGS RACISM OUT ON STREETS!

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—The White Circle League was out peddling racist propaganda on the busiest corners of Chicago last Saturday morning.

They were out on a "test mobilization" to gauge public reaction to their anti-Negro and anti-Semitic program—and to see what the city authorities would do, if anything.

However, their canvassers worked under the very eyes of the police—and no arrests were made.

★

THE PUBLIC response was "poor"—from the point of view of the White Circle leaders who were trying to lay a basis for fascist violence in Chicago.

The canvassers wore banners across their chests saying: "Preserve and Protect White Neighborhoods! Sign Petition Here. Sponsored by White Circle of America, Inc."

At State and Madison Sts., a few signed the petitions. Most people ignored the canvassers. Many gave them hostile looks and hurried on. Some told the White Circle agent: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

★

THE ILLINOIS WORKER checked with White Circle League fuerher Joseph Beauharnais after it was over. He responded bitterly to this reporter, snarling, "Go get your own information!"

Then he explained that the response in the Loop was so poor because "people are busy with other things, but in the neighborhoods it was a different story."

Beauharnais then turned nasty again, raving against the Illinois Worker which has thoroughly exposed him and his organization and declared:

"Some day we'll settle accounts with you people. Newspapers like yours are going to be suppressed."

He was told that this had happened before—in Hitler Germany.

★

IN PREPARATION for the mobilization, Beauharnais had sent out a melodramatic call to his "valiants," pleading, "Don't fail the White Circle this one time."

"Your leader," he wrote, "is putting every member to the iron test to determine how many of you really mean business and have the courage and backbone. . . .

"Get into this fight. . . . Too long have we been a vast, unorganized conglomeration of white slumbering fools!"

★

THE LEAGUE met last Friday night, on the eve of the mobilization—again at the Woodlawn Branch of the Chicago Boys Club, 6331 University Ave.

The turnout was small—about 35, in contrast to the 400 who had showed up three weeks before at a closed anti-Negro and anti-Semitic hate orgy. That crowd had included leading realtors and heads of community "improvement" associations.

This time, it was a meeting of "volunteers" who were to go

(Continued on Page 2A)

Civic Leaders Ask Outlaw Of Hate Group

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—A number of leading Chicagoans this week called for prosecution of the racist White Circle League of America and Joseph Beauharnais, its founder.

"They must be outlawed," declared Bishop W. J. Walls, Second Episcopal District. "I am willing to work with a group whose aim is to outlaw any such hate organization. They propose to poison the nation and they must be stopped while there is still time."

Said William E. Rodriguez, president of the City Club of Chicago: "Any group which attempts to incite prejudice or hate is very bad, and I disapprove of it heartily. I'm afraid they will find suckers enough, but we should proceed against them for any breakage of the law."

★

SCORES of statements along this line, secured by the Illinois Worker, were in contrast to the official position taken by city authorities.

A secretary of Mayor Kennelly declared: "We know what the White Circle League is. It's an anti-Negro society, but the Mayor can't issue a statement on a thing like that."

A spokesman for the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations said they had "no comment for publication."

★

MRS. LOIS HIGGINS, assistant director of the Illinois Crime Prevention Division, stated: "I've heard of Mr. Beauharnais, but I don't know much about him or his organization. We might investigate it. The idea of possible future violence is monstrous."

Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and chairman of the Conference to End Mob Violence, declared:

"I don't think there is any doubt that the White Circle League is illegal in terms of certain Illinois statutes and the anti-hate ordinance passed in this city in 1947.

"This is the Klan operating openly in Chicago. We can look forward to a major racist outbreak unless we put an end to it now. The daily papers haven't done anything about it, in line with the 'hush-hush' policy to which they are committed."

★

RUSSELL LASLEY, vice-president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union, charged that the White Circle League "is openly attempting to agitate a riot."

"Unless we resist that sort of activity, we will all fall victims. This organization is breaking the law and they should be handled as the criminals they are."

Rev. Virgil Lowder, of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, deplored the emergence of the hate group as an "unfortunate development, which is an expression of overall discrimination."

★

THE MEETING last Saturday of the Conference to End Mob Violence brought out expressions against the White Circle League by some of the conference leaders.

Peoria St. 'Peace' Is Broken—By a Cop

CHICAGO.—It was 2:00 a.m. on Sunday, January 8. The winter night's quiet around the Bindman-Sennett home on Peoria St. was suddenly broken with loud, continuing shouts.

"Yo Ho!" came the voice of a man, "Chicago's a wide-open town! Come on out, folks, and let's get going!"

Indoors, children wakened and cried. Torn from sleep, Mrs. Gussie Sennett looked out of her window anxiously. There was no one outside, other than the six police stationed in front, and a like number at the rear of the building.

As the shouts continued, people from neighboring houses came out to investigate, and complain. Gussie Sennett joined them. She moved into the circle of police, asking: "Who's making the noise here?"

No one answered. "I'll have to take your badge numbers, then," the courageous young mother told police.

"I'm the sergeant in charge here!" one policeman curtly announced, identifying himself as "Sergeant Noonan." It was his voice which had disturbed the night.

MEMO TO 'KUP':

Your 'Scoop' Was Months Too Late

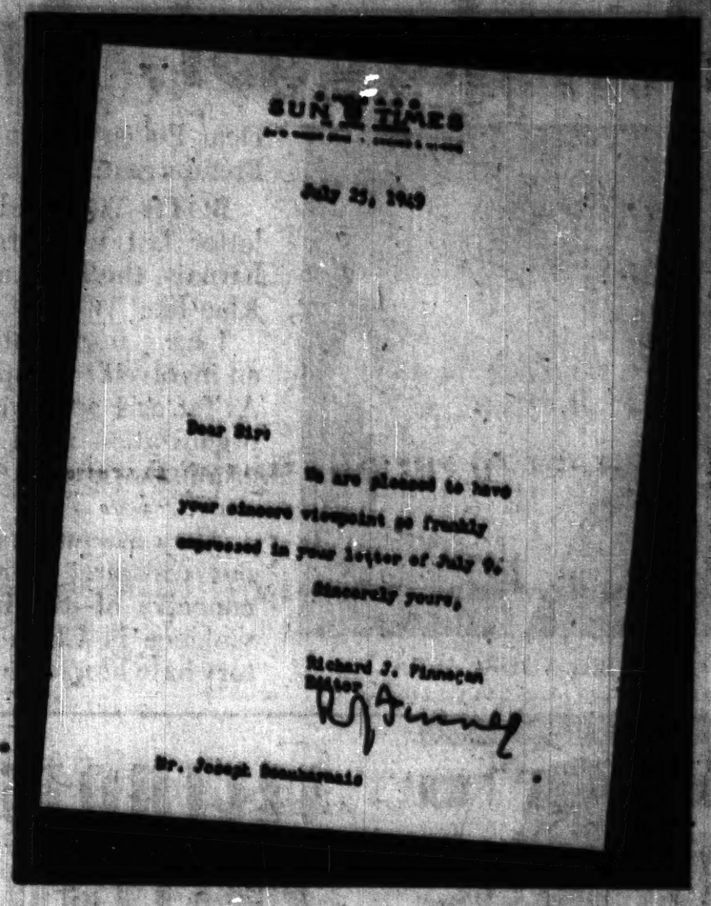
IRVING KUPCINET, columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times:

Your "scoop" about the existence of the White Circle League was a laudable exposure—even though you are making the mistake of under-rating the danger of this racist outfit.

As for the "scoop"—which you broadcast Sunday night and carried in your column on Monday—you might have found out about the White Circle League months ago—if you had read The Illinois Worker.

It may also interest you to know that your editor, Richard J. Finnegan, knew about this outfit as far back as last July. At the right is a letter of acknowledgement which he sent to Joseph Beauharnais, the head of the White Circle League.

Apparently, you too are a victim of the "hush-hush" policy.



SUN-TIMES

July 25, 1949

Dear Sir:

We are pleased to have your sincere viewpoint so frankly expressed in your letter of July 9.

Sincerely yours,

Richard J. Finnegan
Editor

Mr. Joseph Beauharnais

Toffenetti Broke Records Of Anti-Hate Broadcast

CHICAGO.—You may know D. L. Toffenetti only as the purveyor of Idaho baked potatoes.

But a Chicago radio man, Robert Shackne, knows that the wealthy restaurant owner stands for the suppression of protests against mob violence.

Shackne, formerly employed by FM Radio Station WMOR, this week told of how Toffenetti had tried to stop the station from broadcasting the true story of the recent mob violence in Englewood—and how he personally smashed the recordings of the broadcast.

TOFFENETTI, who owns seven restaurants in Chicago's Loop and one in Times Square, New York, is a big financial backer of Station WMOR. The station is actually operated by a group of liberal war veterans, who are struggling to keep it going.

On Nov. 19, Station WMOR put on a stirring program, entitled "An Open Letter to the Mayor." Pulling no punches, the broadcast was a factual account of the mob terror on Peoria Street, including the comments of Aaron Bindman, one of the victims, and Ald. Archibald J. Carey Jr.

The broadcast was the work mainly of Robert Shackne, a young veteran.

TOFFENETTI immediately ordered the station to stop any further broadcasts on "controversial issues"—such as mob violence.

The restaurateur flew into a rage when he learned that the station had cut 100 transcribed recordings of the broadcast.

Last Saturday morning, at the Conference to End Mob Violence, Shackne, who has since resigned, told what happened.

"Entering WMOR offices one morning," Shackne reported, "Toffenetti brought a hammer with him and smashed every one of the recordings."

THE CONFERENCE to End Mob Violence acted on Shackne's story with a vote of condemnation for Toffenetti, urging mass protests

Labor Youth League Holds Conference

By Atlee Washington

CHICAGO. — Celebrating eight months of steady achievement, the Illinois Labor Youth League held its first annual building conference here last weekend. More than 100 delegates attended the sessions in the organization's new headquarters at 1233 S. Wabash.

The conference opened Saturday evening with a banquet and dance, where special awards were made to eight delegates in recognition of outstanding leadership work.

Highlighting the evening were speeches by Gil Green, Illinois state chairman of the Communist Party, and Sam Hammersmark, veteran labor and Communist leader.

The Sunday session brought reports, panel discussions, the adoption of resolutions and election of officers. Detailed and intensive study, especially in relation to the building of the United Front among the youth, marked the session.

Among the resolutions adopted was one committing the LYL to a fight against the fascist-like White Circle League.

Linsey Jones was elected chairman of the state organization by acclamation.

Haydon Says Housing Crisis Is Basis for Racist Terror

CHICAGO.—"A major race riot in Chicago is possible," Edward M. Haydon told the Chicago Ethical Society last week in his lecture on "Housing and Racial Tension in Chicago."

Haydon, son of Dr. A. Eustace Haydon, well-known liberal educator, declared, "The pattern of segregation in this city is the basic cause behind the series of racial disturbances we've witnessed over the years."

Laying the blame squarely on the shoulders of Mayor Kennelly and the City Council, Haydon said, "Chicago is in the throes of the worst housing shortage we've ever had. But the plan to use the $18 million appropriated for relocation housing projects is stymied. Why? Because to use it to build more public housing would threaten the pattern of segregation."

Mr. Haydon pointed out that "our mayor, who says he is progressive," was going to do "something" about housing two years ago.

Pointing to the administration-approved Jimcrow future of New York Life Insurance's Project 1, Haydon declared, "The Negroes who live there now will be redeveloped right out of the area.

"When you have a class-structured society, as we have," he continued, "the minority groups get the short end of the stick. We see it in the pattern of segregation in our schools, housing, recreation, churches and places of work."

Describing the horror and slaughter of a racist riot, Haydon reminded the audience of Fernwood, Airport Homes, Park Manor and now Peoria St.

"All," he pointed out, "are horrible examples of the tension in housing in Chicago."

Letter to Prendergast

(Continued from Page 1)

where it is a monstrous menace to the people of this city.

It has grown, Mr. Commissioner, because there has been no indication by the city authorities that its existence is illegal, that its activities are criminal and that its officers are subject to prosecution.

The fact is, Mr. Commissioner, that at their meeting on Dec. 17, at the Woodlawn Boys Club, the White Circle League heads stated that they were in communication with you, had offered you their "assistance" and received your thanks in reply.

Far from avoiding the law-enforcement agencies of this city, the White Circle League had uniformed policemen at its meetings, and its leaders have boasted that some 400 policemen are members.

And instead of shunning the city authorities, as any criminal might, they are petitioning Mayor Kennelly to use his powers on their behalf.

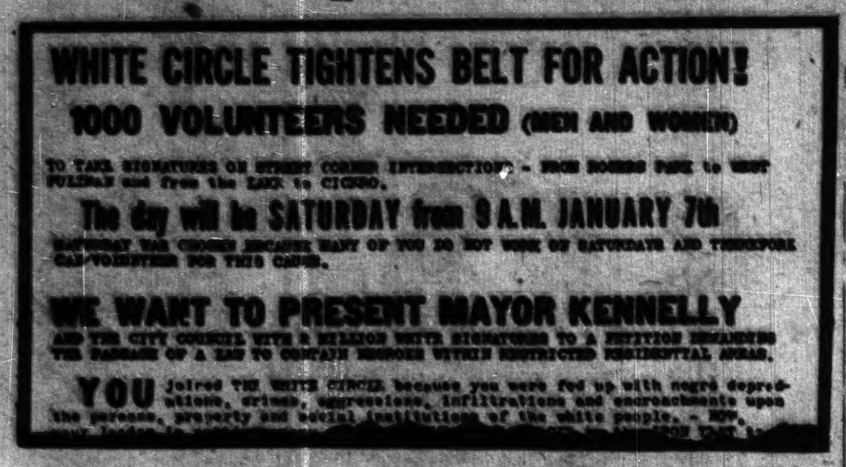
Your inaction must cease, Mr. Commissioner. Nor is this organization going to stop its activities because you or the Mayor issue an ineffectual statement of policy.

We demand prosecution of the White Circle League, Mr. Commissioner. Your continued failure in this respect may lead to new anti-Negro and anti-Semitic outbreaks in Chicago. It may lead to mob violence on an unprecedented scale.

Does your inaction mean, Mr. Commissioner, that you are taking the responsibility for any further bloodshed?

Carl Hirsch,
Editor.

Parley Asks: 'Ban White Circle!'



WHITE CIRCLE TIGHTENS BELT FOR ACTION!

1000 VOLUNTEERS NEEDED (MEN AND WOMEN)

TO TAKE SIGNATURES ON STREET CORNER INTERSECTIONS - FROM ROOSEVELT ROAD to WEST PULLMAN and from the LAKE to CICERO.

The day will be SATURDAY from 9 A.M. JANUARY 7th

SATURDAY WAS CHOSEN BECAUSE MANY OF YOU DO NOT WORK ON SATURDAYS AND THEREFORE CAN VOLUNTEER FOR THIS CAUSE.

WE WANT TO PRESENT MAYOR KENNELLY

AND THE CITY COUNCIL WITH A MILLION WHITE SIGNATURES TO A PETITION DEMANDING THE PASSAGE OF A LAW TO CONTAIN NEGROES WITHIN RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

YOU joined THE WHITE CIRCLE because you were fed up with negro depredations, crimes, aggressions, infiltrations and encroachments upon the persons, property and social institutions of the white people. - NOW,

THIS IS part of the racist hysterical call which the White Circle League sent out to its followers urging them to take part in canvassing on Chicago streets last Saturday.

Un-Hooded Klan Moves Out Into Chicago Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

out before their fellow Chicagoans and proclaim themselves to be moral lepers, infected with the racist virus and prepared to spread the disease to others.

★

APPARENTLY, the overwhelming majority of White Circle "stalwarts" were not ready as yet to preach mob violence openly.

Anxious to avoid any "trouble" on this "test mobilization," Beauharnais instructed them to speak to no one unless they were spoken to and to pass out literature only to people who signed petitions.

The petition was directed to "The Honorable Martin H. Kennelly and the City Council of Chicago." It urged that they "halt the further encroachment, harassment and invasion of white people, their property, neighborhoods and persons by the Negro—through the exercise of Police Power."

★

THE FEW PEOPLE who signed were given a leaflet which urged them to join the organization, together with a membership blank. They were told that "the hour has struck for all normal white people to stand up and fight for our rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There was no "trouble" with the police. At State and Madison, one cop showed up Saturday morning, looked over the canvasser, smiled and left.

Later, another policeman arrived to direct traffic just a few feet from where the White Circle Leaguer was peddling his hate literature.

3d Session of S. Side Conference Hits City Hall Inaction on Racists

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—Action by state and local officials to outlaw the racist White Circle League of America, Klan-like arm of real estate interests, was demanded this week by the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago.

Meeting for the third time since its founding two months ago, the organization, which has spearheaded the people's offensive against the "hush-hush" policy of public and private agencies on growing anti-Negro and anti-Semitic attacks in Chicago, took steps to alert the city on the league's sinister activities. More than 200 representatives of church, labor, civic and business groups from the South Side and other sections of the city attended the parley.

★

THE CONFERENCE met on Jan. 7, the day chosen by the White Circle League's hate-leader, Joseph Beauharnais, to challenge the city authorities by going out into the streets with their racist petitions.

The meeting was informed that wires to Kennelly and Police Chief Prendergast asking their intervention against the petitioners, had been sent by Conference Chairman Sidney R. Williams and by Chicago NAACP president Nelson Willis the day before.

Angered by this evidence of official tolerance of the racists, the meeting demanded an accounting from the Mayor and Police Chief on their failure to ban White Circle League activities.

★

INDICATION of the influence exerted by the Conference to End Mob Violence in checking hoodlumism in Park Manor was given in a report by Mrs. Ruth Minor of 215 E. 70th St.

Mrs. Minor, mother of two small children, told the meeting how repeated complaints to Grand Crossing Station police on a series of attacks on her home by young vandals in Park Manor had brought no action—until she appealed to the Conference to End Mob Violence for help.

"Several times my windows had been broken, and my baby's life endangered when firecrackers were tossed into his room," she related.

"Even though I reported the identity of the guilty youths, the police did nothing about it. After Mr. Williams called them, demanding action in the name of this Conference, Police Lt. Hennessy arranged for my meeting with the boys' mothers. Since then the attacks have stopped."

★

VOTING support for the NAACP Civil Rights Mobilization Jan. 15, the Conference elected its secretary, Mrs. Faith Jefferson Jones, and the Rev. Narcy Keuhard, youth leader, to represent it at Washington parley.

Included in other action voted by the meeting was the decision to issue a leaflet to bring the Conference program to the attention of Chicagoans, and stepping up of plans for observance of a city-wide Week to End Mob Violence in Chicago, to take place some time during the month of February.

Drake: 'Only Worker Exposed White Circle'

CHICAGO. — At the Conference to End Mob Violence last Saturday, St. Clair Drake, chairman of the conference Research Committee, scored the newspaper silence on the White Circle League.

"How is it that the Chicago newspapers have permitted themselves to be 'scooped' by the Illinois Worker in exposing this organization which threatens the security of our citizens?" he said.

"To date, I have found information about the White Circle League only in the pages of the Illinois Worker."



SEN. E. LUCAS

Tact, Lucas Joins Fight On Miners

WASHINGTON—The thin line separating the Republican and Democratic opponents of labor was breached this week, with both Sens. Scott Lucas of Illinois and Robert A. Taft demanding a crackdown on the coal miners.

Both senators demanded that the mailed fist of government intervention be used against the miners to force them to end stoppages and the three-day work week.

Lucas threatened — "take the issue to the floor to the Senate to get action." Although he avoided mention of the law, Lucas called for the use of the Taft-Hartley Act against the miners. The Senate majority leader who is seeking labor support for re-election, urged that the National Labor Relations Board secure a court order to force John L. Lewis to end his fight for the protection of the miners' wages.

In his message to President Truman, Lucas stated that he was acting on behalf of his "constituents", interpreted to mean the Illinois coal operators.

Lucas's statement had a direct parallel in the statement of Sen. Taft, who urged that "the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act be invoked."

UE Members Say 'Good Riddance' to Splitters

CHICAGO.—The day after Irving Krane, former business manager of Local 1150 UE, issued a pro-company, red-baiting anti-UE blast to the press the local executive board meeting in special session voted to expel Krane from the UE "for life."

Not a single member of the local executive board voted to support Krane. Ray Lofgren, who four days later announced his own resignation from the union, the UE, abstained from voting for Krane's expulsion from the union. All others present voted for the expulsion.

At the same meeting, one of the chief stewards told of having received a telephone call from Lee Lundgren, local organizer, urging support for the CIO-IUE. A motion was then passed that Lundgren's employment be terminated with the local at once, unless he subscribed to local union policy, which included the expulsion of Krane.

★

RATHER than abide by the policy of the union, Lundgren issued a lengthy anti-UE statement to the press and announced that he was urging UE members to join the CIO-IUE.

Since the action of Krane and Lundgren, many meetings of groups of Local 1150 have indicated their support for the UE.

A regular meeting of the workers at Benjamin Electric, one of the most important shops within the local, voted unanimously to maintain their allegiance to the UE and fight for the enforcement of their contract. Similar views were expressed at a meeting of workers at Exide Battery Co., who met to discuss some special grievances of their department.

★

ONE of the members of the executive board of the local union pointed out to the workers, "Krane and Lundgren certainly have no faith in the workers in our local. Krane was nominated for business manager and Lundgren was nominated for president of the local. They declined to run.

"They would have been beaten in any contest. This is what they were afraid of. That is why they issued the statements. The majority of us were fed up with them. It's just a case of discredited leaders joined the opposition."

The union members at the Sunbeam Corporation were particularly incensed. The company posted newspaper clippings of Krane's blast against the union. These were posted in glass-encased bulletin boards to prevent the workers from tearing them down.

★

IN ADDITION, the company which had recently lost its fight

(Continued on Page 9)

WHITE CIRCLE LEAGUE MEETS AT COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED CLUBS

Chicago Boys Clubs are Haven for Hate Group!

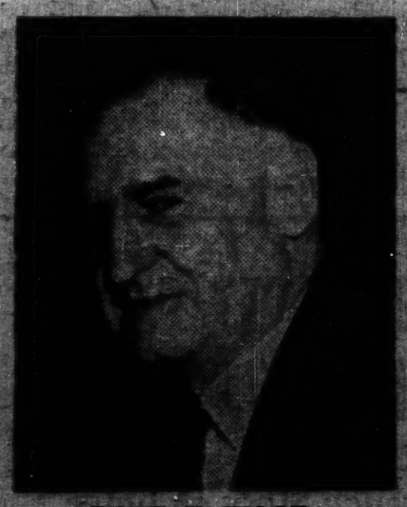
CHICAGO. — The Chicago Boys Clubs — which receives $100,000 a year from the Community Fund—has become a haven for the anti-Negro and anti-Semitic White Circle League.

The hate outfit met for a second time at the Woodlawn Branch of the Chicago Boys Clubs, 6331 S. University, last Friday night. This was after the Illinois Worker had lodged a protest with the club manager when the White Circle Leaguers held a secret meeting there on Dec. 17.

The club official who manages the halls, Glen Fisher, confirmed the fact that he had rented the hall to Joseph Beauharnais, the founder and head of the racist organization.

★

FISHER told the Illinois Worker, "We don't rent to disreputable organizations, but these people seem all right."



ROBT. E. WOOD

However, Irving Rudolph, executive director of the citywide Chicago Boys Clubs organization, had a different story to tell this week.

"We didn't know what kind of an organization it was," he said, "It's against our policy to rent to such groups."

★

RUDOLPH was reminded of the fact that the Community Fund, which has an non-discrimination policy, makes up 40-50 percent of the annual deficit of the Chicago Boys Club. Last year, this amounted to about $100,000.

Supporters of the Chicago Boys Clubs and the Community Fund this week told the Illinois Worker that they would lodge protests against the use of the club's facilities by the White Circle League.

However, the facts about who runs the Chicago Boys Club indicate that the White Circle Leage case may not be purely accidental.

★

THE HEAD of the board of the clubs is William Ragsdy, who once

(Continued on Page 9)

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



How Truman's Budget Soaks You

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has submitted to Congress his cold war budget which will reach deep into the pockets of the average American family. Despite the President's claim that it will "contribute to continued economic development" and avoid a depression, it will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it cannot help but speed up the trend toward depression by raising prices, boosting taxes on low-income groups, reducing consumer purchasing power and further curtailing exports. Finally it makes more threatening the danger of another world war.

First, as to the direct cost.

Truman asked for 42.4 billion dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951). That means a cost of $300 for each man, woman and child in the population.

But almost half of this total budget will be spent to prosecute the cold war. Truman admits that $18 billion will be devoted to this purpose, and adds $13.5 billion for military expenditures to $4.7 billion for "international items" such as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the North Atlantic Pact. But when $817 million for atomic energy and other huge sums properly chargeable to military aims are included, the cold war part of the budget approaches close to $20 billion.

In other words, Truman proposed that the nation disburse, at the expense of the taxpayers, the sum of about $385 million a week to promote a world conquest which has nothing in common with the interests of the average American family.

And that will cost $150 a year or a little less than $3 a week for every man, woman and child in the nation.

It has been necessary to maintain the approximate wartime tax rates which were levied in 1943. They were placed as high then as Franklin Roosevelt felt the nation could stand. The moderate rate shift adopted by the 80th Congress did not materially affect the burden of the lower income groups, and so, by and large, we have gone through the war, through the so-called transition period, and into the cold war, paying the same high level of taxes.

In his budget message last Monday, Truman warned that he would seek further "moderate" increases.

Now for the indirect costs of such a program. Included in the budget are several unavoidable items arising from our participation in past war, just and injust. Annual payment on the national debt, including interest, amounts to $5.6 billion. Veterans services and benefits amount to $6.1 billion.

Thus only $12.5 billion is left from the 1951 budget to take care of the essential functions of government, conservation and development of natural resources, and all the social welfare measures needed by the people.

It is not surprising, therefore, that only $2.7 billion is allocated to social welfare, health and security, making only six percent of the total. Or that only $2.2 billion will go for flood control, reclamation, development of public power. Or that housing and education are down for only $1.8 billion.

★

TRUMAN ADMITTED in his budget message that 2,700,000 aged people and 1,500,000 dependent children are on relief rolls. Yet he proposed to spend only $1.4 billion for public assistance. This is a little more than half of what

(Continued on Page 6)

ROAD BLOCK —By Kinkaid



The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a graduate of the Marine department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

Protest Firm's 'Loyalty' Purge

CHICAGO.—The "loyalty" purge of workers in industry put into effect by Stewart-Warner Corp. drew protests from two quarters here last week. The Chicago Division of the American Civil Liberties Union called the purge program something that "should really shock the American people" and the Chicago Sun-Times editorially denounced it as "thought-control."

The American Civil Liberties Union issued its statement after a thorough investigation into the discharge of five workers, all leaders of the United Electrical Workers, for refusing to sign non-Communist affidavits.

★

THE FIVE workers were ordered out of the plant by the company on Dec. 19, when Stewart-Warner announced its new policy compelling workers to sign non-Communist affidavits or be fired from their jobs.

The discharged workers were first given a deadline of 10 days to comply. Meanwhile, strong protests arose, including editorial denunciation in the Chicago Daily News, and the company extended the deadline to last Monday.

It was reported that the deadline was extended again to mid-week and, as the Illinois Worker went to press, representatives of the company and UE were scheduled to confer again on the issue.

★

PREVIOUSLY, others joining in the protests had included Pat Gorman, international secretary-treasurer, AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; UE District President Ernest DeMaio and Secretary-Treasurer Grant Oakes; and Julius Crane, manager, Chicago Joint Board, CIO United Shoe Workers and Jack Spiegel, organization director.

The American Civil Liberties Union statement blasted a new directive of the U. S. Defense Department, on which Stewart-Warner claimed its purge policy was based, as "apparently impelling employers to engage in attempted thought control and interference with employes' political affiliations.

"'Guilt by association in the organizations designated as subversive by the Attorney-General is also being carried over into private employment as a basis for discharge."

★

THE ACLU recalled that Congress had refused to pass the Mundt Bill, which would have outlawed the Communist Party, and charged that "the Defense Department is attempting to enact into law by order what Congress declined to enact.

"The American Civil Liberties Union during its 27 years of existence has ben known as a non-Communist organization," it added. "It believes, however, that the civil rights of Communists as well as those of other persons should be protected."

The Sun-Times editorial referred to the five workers scheduled to be discharged, declaring that "as a condition of continuing to earn their living at their present jobs, they are asked to swear that they conform to the prevailing political doctrine in the United States."

★

THE EDITORIAL added: "Americans with a feeling for civil rights will agree that the Defense Department's directive should be revised so that it serves security only, and not thought control.

"They will agree, also, that the corporations as well as the government should avoid anything that smacks of thought control."

Hitting equally at Stewart-Warner Corp., as well as the Defense Department, the editorial reminded that the company had shown its rabid anti-Communism long before issuance of the new military directive.

"This raises the question whether concern for security of military information was a handy pretext rather than the basic reason for the S.-W. loyalty oath," the editorial pointedly noted.

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JOIN WITH leading Marxist authorities in five monthly forums on Cultural and political questions. Auspices, Modern Book Store and Chicago Workers' School. Max Weiss, Labor Secretary, Illinois Communist Party, will conduct first forum, "Tito-Fascism, a Threat to Peace." Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p.m., Woodrow Wilson Room, International Relations Center, 116 S. Michigan Ave. Series of five, $2.00, single admission, 60c.

LIVED in Soviet Union 14 years. Charles Burroughs will discuss "Nationality in the USSR." Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship regular information night, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 7:30 p.m. 68 W. Washington, room 50.

DANCE and entertainment by United Defense Council of Project 1, Saturday, Jan. 14. Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St., 8:30 p.m. Donation 60c. Proceeds to fight New York Life Insurance land grab.

TOWN HALL Assembly to discuss: rent control, FEPC, mob violence, housing, unemployment. Sunday, Jan. 22, at Packinghouse Labor Center, 49th and Wabash, 9:30 a.m. till 5 p.m. Sponsored by Progressive Party of Illinois. Registration fee 50c.

DANCING, entertainment, food at Progressive Party office warming, 170 W. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 21, 8 p.m. Parade of Progressive Stars: Peggy Kraft, Studs Terkel, Bessie Abel, Janice Kingsley, Fred Pinkard, Marv David. First of regular open house parties. Donation $1. Proceeds to buy chairs for new meeting hall.

Rev. Claud Williams To Speak Here Jan. 16

CHICAGO.—The Rev. Claude Williams, director of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, will speak here on Monday evening, January 16, 8:15 p.m., at 170 W. Washington St., 4th floor.

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1,000 Subs In; 2,000 To Go: Drive Mounts

CHICAGO.—Illinois this week passed the 1,000-mark in the drive for 3,000 new readers of The Illinois Worker, determined to secure the second 1,000 within the next two weeks. A big citywide Sunday mobilization was scheduled for Jan. 22, aimed at the visiting of contacts, former readers and those whose subs are expiring.

State Press Director Sara Hayden stressed that the Jan. 22 gatherings should climax a week of sub-getting, to be supplemented by the results of the day's canvassing.

★

MEANWHILE, three sections in Chicago—Steel, West Side and Leiber (Auto)—were geared toward going "over the top" on their quotas. All three sections passed the 50 percent mark this week, together with the Cacchione Section.

A late starter in the drive, the Packing Section, brought in their first 17 subs, together with glowing promises that they will wind up among the top-notchers.

The Parsons (Electrical) Section had a pledge in for 75 subs by the end of this week.

★

THE SOUTH SIDE Section, now in full stride toward a goal of 500 subs, has announced a banquet for the evening following the Jan. 22 mobilization. All those who turn in five subs during the 10 days before the banquet will be entitled to attend.

From East St. Louis, the subs are continuing to flow in at a good pace, with Johnny Rossen confident that the section will be a prize winner.

★

AMONG the prizes are a trip to New York City on May Day for the best sub-getting and a television set to be presented to the best section—if Illinois wins the competition with the Ohio and Michigan districts.

Meanwhile, a Steel Section press meeting last week resulted in plans for mobilization on two successive Sundays. In this section the competition is hot, with the Altgeld Club contesting the South Chicago Club and the Valley Mould Club bucking the Big Mill.

Outstanding sub-getter in the district is a woman comrade in Austin with 24 subs to her credit and an outlook for tripling that number before the drive is over.

Boys' Clubs

(Continued from page 2-A)

employed Joe McWilliams, notorious pro-fascist, at a salary of $100 a day.

According to statement once made by Elizabeth Dilling, a defendant at the wartime sedition trial and a Hitler supporter, Regnery was questioned early in the war by a federal grand jury investigating seditious activities.

Another leading officer of the clubs is Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears Roebuck & Co., a well-known pro-fascist. Both Wood and Regnery were leaders of the America First movement.

Other active leaders of the Chicago Boys Clubs are the anti-labor head of Montgomery Ward, Sewell Avery, and James S. Kemper, insurance magnate and former national treasurer of the Republican Party. Kemper once sponsored radio broadcasts by Upton Close, who has been accused of being a professional anti-Semite.

Parley to Fight New Relief Cut

CHICAGO.—A drastic new clash in relief allowances, scheduled for Feb. 1, may touch off a powerful citywide campaign to end once and for all the constant chiselling of jobless.

It was announced this week that the relief situation will become one of the key issues to be discussed at the all-day Chicago Town Hall Assembly to be held on Sunday, January 22, at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 49th and Wabash.

The relief cut issue was catapulted into the Town Hall Assembly by the disclosure that Illinois relief authorities plan to slash relief allowances in this state by as much as nine percent.

THE ASSEMBLY, sponsored by Progressive Party of Illinois, is also slated to deal with the problems of housing and rent control, utility rate increases, mob violence and discrimination.

Sidney Ordover, legislative director of the Progressive Party, this week issued a bitterly-worded statement denouncing the new relief cut plan.

He chargedthat it was "a dishonest and callous move to intensify the hunger of the unemployed."

ORDOWER declared that the cut was based on a "phony survey "purportedly showing that the cost of food had dropped drastically. it is on the basis of this "reduction in food costs" that the relief allowances are being cut, with the cuts varing in each county. The proposed Cook County reduction would be about three percent.

"The relief authorities were not worried about food costs last September when they slashed the allowances for food by 20 percent," said Ordower. "Nor did they consult the price indexes when they later cut the budgets again and looped thousands off the rolls."

Ordower stated that the recent relief cuts have lowered relief payments below minimum standards of health and decency.

"THEY have been looking for some pretext to cut relief again," he said, "and now they have found it in the statistics showing that certain foods may have come down slightly in price."

The Town Hall Assembly will draw hundreds of delegates representing many diverse Chicago groups, since the representation is not limited to those who are members of the Progressive Party.

According to its sponsors, the concentration will be on local issues and on "hammering out workable answers to the most pressing problems the people of Chicago are facing today."

UE Members Say 'Good Riddance' to Splitters

(Continued from page 2-A)

to defeat the UE in an election, issued a special statement to the press pointing out Krane's statement vindicating the company in its refusal to recognize the UE, which the majority of workers selected in the balloting.

Lee Lundgren, who was reputed to be a "Krane man," in the local union, seems to have informed some of the companies of his intentions to desert the UE before he informed the workers. One of the members of Local 1150 told the Illinois Worker that he had been informed by his company of Lundgren supporting the CIO-IUE several hours before Lundgren gave his statement to the press.

★

AT THE TIME that the Illinois Worker went to press, the local union had only taken action in relation to Irving Krane. The statement of the executive board, in part follows:

"In the past, Krane gave lip service against enemies of our Union who ran to the anti-labor press to red-bait, lie and smear this Union, as company union agents and enemies of democratic, rank-and-file trade unionism. Now we find Krane guilty of the same activities that he himself condemned.

"The Executive Board considers Irving Krane a traitor to the American working people and warns the membership that they can expect to find him working against their interests with companies, the Un-American Committee, the CIO's Imitation UE (IUE), the IBEW, the NAM, or any other group interested in company unionizing our industry.

★

"ALL EFFORTS by Krane to undermine the unity of Local 1150 will fail. The membership of our Local will continue to carry on the fight for higher wages and better working conditions under the UE banner.

"The Executive Board of UE Local 1150, in accordance with the Local Constitution, does hereby expel for life, Irving Krane from membership."

Plan Dancing Class At Chopin Center

CHICAGO.—The Youth Club of Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt, is sponsoring a ballroom dance class under the tutelage of Ritchie Valez of the well known "Valez" dance team now performing at the Town Club.

The ballroom dance class will be held from 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. No knowledge of dancing is required to participate in the dancing instructions.

After the dance class, the dancers are invited to stay for a social and dance. The admission is free.

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 201 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago, Ill. Phone RA 6-5150. Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Illinois' CIO - Where Is It Heading?

This is the third of a series of articles on what is happening on the inside of the Illinois CIO—facts which vitally affect the wages and conditions of workers in all unions.

By Ruby Cooper



How 'Left' Helped In Building of CIO

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—One big factor written in flaming letters in the pages of American labor history haunts the right-wing CIO leaders in their drive to split the CIO and oust its left-progressive unions. This is the record of the left-progressives and Communists in helping to create the CIO, sparking the organizational drives of its great unions, and giving it the militancy and sweep in the founding years that caught the imagination of millions of workers.

The right-wingers apparently are finding that Redbaiting alone is not enough to sell their splitting policies to rank-and-file workers, many of whom vividly remember the organizing job done by left-progressives in the early CIO period.

★

TO HURDLE this obstacle, State CIO President Joe Germano made a long speech at the recent Illinois convention in a crude attempt to "rewrite" well-known history in the CIO.

Significantly, Germano was addressing delegates who came almost entirely from right-wing-led unions. The only left-wingers at the convention were the four-man delegation of the Fur & Leather Workers Union.

Even with this audience, Germano felt compelled to make an effort to erase the record of left-progressives and Communists in the CIO. Germano's version of history was that the left-wingers were "disorganizers" and not "crack organizers."

★

"CERTAIN people felt the labor movement couldn't be organized without the assistance of the Communist Party," Germano complained, in what was obviously a stab at John L. Lewis.

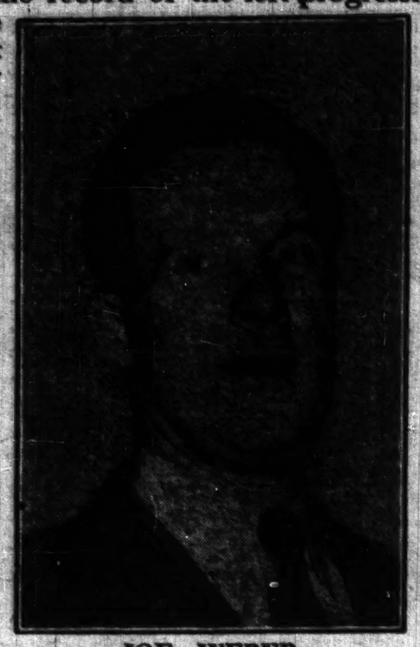
Germano did not appreciate the irony of these words, for by this blast at Lewis he was attacking at the same time most top right-wing CIO leaders, including the recently-deceased vice-president of his own steel union, Van A. Bittner.

Germano's attack on the left's role in building CIO should be matched against some facts that are little known publicly and being revealed here perhaps for the first time.

★

THEY CONCERN the organization of the steel workers, which was really the start of CIO in this area, and the part played by the Germano and other right-wingers.

In July, 1936, when Van Bittner arrived here to launch the steel organizing drive, powerful sentiment existed among the steel workers for unionization.



JOE WEBER

But Bittner came here empty-handed, without contracts in the mills or organizers, except for John Riffe. The first group Bittner turned to for aid were the left-wingers leading the small but influential Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union, whose membership in actuality became the main basis of the present Steelworkers Union.

★

AT THAT TIME, Germano was one of the leaders of the old ALF Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers, a skeleton organization. Germano was from the small South Chicago plant of Youngstown Sheet & Tube, employing a maximum of 600 workers, and without any ties to the big mills on which organizing success had to be staked.

Even then, Germano turned down overtures by Joe Weber, of the Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union, for unity to lay the groundwork for organization of all steel workers.

Germano refused to develop the united organizing campaign in this area although the AA and SMWIU had reached an agreement nationally to work together.

★

THE FIRST open move by Bittner to oganize steel came as a result of a conference with him by the left-wing SMWIU leaders. They prevailed on him to issue a leaflet to all steel workers and this was the first direct appeal in the historic organizing drive.

Bittner was so impressed with the abilities of the left-wingers and their strong contact with the rank and file in the mills that he soon after appointed many of them to the staff, including Joe Weber, Jack Rusak and others.

That this trust was not misplaced was seen shortly after in the results. Rusak, who hailed from Gary, was the mainspring along with other left-wingers in organizing that region's mills Weber and others went into the open-shop, company-dominated areas of Roseland, Harvey and Chicago Heights and carried through a massive organizing campaign.

★

MEANWHILE, the drive was lagging badly in South Chicago, where Germano and other right-wingers were supposed to be organizing. Nick Fontecchio, assistant to Van Bittner, was forced to take drastic action and assigned Weber as sub-district director of South Chicago.

The situation then became this. Germano, who now attempts to make workers believe that the left played no part in building CIO was actually working under Weber, who was in charge of the drive for South Chicago.

Under Weber's leadership, the drive moved into high gear. Workers at Carnegie-Illinois were signed up, with Bud Blair, well-known Communist, playing a leading part as a worker inside the mill.

★

THE DRIVE at "Little Steel" pressed forward, climaxed by the Memorial Day Massacre at Republic Steel. Perhaps Germano will reveal what went on at an 8-hour meeting of the entire staff after the Massacre.

Germano absolved the company and Chicago police of responsibility for the Massacre, laying the blame to what he called the "Reds." He advocated calling off all further organization work at Republic, but this was repudiated by the entire staff.

Fontecchio, an old-time coal miner and head of entire Calumet area drive, blasted Germano's position. Fontecchio cited UMWA history and reminded Germano that tombstones of UMWA organizers killed for organizing dotted the entire country.

★

MEANWHILE, Van Bittner was meeting regularly with Jack Johnstone, prominent Communist leader and organizer of steel and packing in 1919 along with William Z. Foster, to obtain maximum support and aid.

In other industries the left played the same role in launching and building the CIO. In packing, Don Harris, a left-winger was head of the organizing drive. In farm equipment, Weber helped organize the Harvester plants after having completed the job of signing up the West Side plants of Crane Co., Continental Can and others into the Steel Union.

Nowhere does the name of Mike Illinois CIO."

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Right-Wing Loses Swift Test Ballot

CHICAGO.—Rightwingers in Swift Local 28, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, were beaten in the recent balloting for the key elections committee to supervise the coming election of local officers.

The full slate of the coalition of supporters of International President Ralph Helstein and left-wingers won out over the right-wing group. The margin of victory was close, with the high man winning by 34 votes and the low man by 20 out of a total vote cast of 650.

The right-wingers are making a bid to return to leadership of the local in the coming elections. They lost the local's leadership last July by a two-to-one margin after controlling it for many years.

A committee appointed by the union's International Executive Board, composed of District Directors Stevens and Pittman, supervised the balloting for the elections committee. Voting took place at District One Packinghouse Union Center, 49th and South Wabash.

Election of local union officers is scheduled for late January or early February.

Valier Miners Told Their Jobs Are Gone for Good

VALIER, Ill. — The 500 miners of this small coal town learned last week—after five months of unemployment that the big Valier mine may never open again.

They were laid off last August 10, when the Burlington Railroad which owns this "captive" mine and had run it for 31 years, decided it was unprofitable.

The town depressed by the closing of its only industry, now faces the prospect of becoming a ghost town.

The miners, who will continue receiving unemployment compensation only until next month, will be forced on the relief rolls.

The Franklin County town had expected word of the reopening of the mine at this time. However, last week came the stunning news that it "may not be reopened for two or three years," and possibly not at all.

The miners, expecting to return to work at any time, have borrowed themselves deeply into debt, as well as suffering extreme privation during recent months.

Christmas found Valier covered with gloom. The village hardware store which had stocked up on toys before the mine shut down sold only a fraction of them.

Grocers and other merchants who have extended credit to the miners now face bankruptcy. The town itself is in dire straits, with insufficient funds to run its schools and essential services.

Landlords Here Seek to Stop Rent Control Funds

CHICAGO.—Chicago's big landlords—the same ones who tried to get a blanket rent boost last summer—are now out to kill federal rent controls by strangulation. Their intention is to finish all controls even before the June 30, 1950 expiration date for the rent control act by cutting off the funds of the National Housing Expediter.

That strategy was in fact outlined here recently by Kendall Cady, real estate management official, who explained his "gimmick" before a meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Cady proposed that landlords buttonhole their congressmen and demand that they vote against further administrative and enforcement funds for the national rent control office.

"We must go to our congressmen, send our bankers to them and our ministers and every friend we have," said Cady.

This is the same Cady who presented an "impartial" survey on rent figures to the Cook County Rent Advisory Board hearing last summer, at the time that the blanket rent boost was being discussed.

Mann, CIO Regional Director, enter this picture. Old-timers in the labor movement cannot recall ever having heard of any organizing work done by Mann in the period that the CIO was built.

★

BUT Germano, Mann & Co. now seek to dictate in this state the ouster of unions that helped CIO become the great organizer of the mass production industries.

As one of the great labor leaders who helped found CIO recently said privately: "the unions being driven out were the most valuable forces and the most effective in building the CIO."

Editor's Note: The next article in this series will be on the subject: "Negro Workers and the Illinois CIO."

Max Weiss to Open Forum Series Jan. 22

CHICAGO.—A series of five monthly forums sponsored jointly by the Chicago Workers School and the Modern Bookstore will be held at the International Relations Center, 116 S. Michigan, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.

The first of the sessions, to be held in the Abrahm Lincoln Room, will feature Max Weiss, Illinois labor secretary of the Communist Party, speaking on Tito Fascism: A Threat to Peace.

Bob Gellar, chairman of hte forum, announced that the forums will take place on the third Sunday of each month. Cost of admission wil be 60 cents for a single sessions and $2 for the entire of five.

Future forum plans onclude discussions on Negro History, Marxism and Art, American Labor at the Crossroads, Marxism and Psychiatry, as well as the presentation of a new Soviet film.

Tickets are on sale at the Modern Bookstore, 180 W. Washington and the Community Bookstore, 1404 W. 55th St.

Death Calls Often at Lorain Steel Mill

LORAIN, O.—"The death house" is the name being applied by workers to the huge National Tube Co. mill at Lorain, where three men have lost their lives since the strike.

As if to mock the loss of life in the plant, a United States Steel subsidiary, the pennant of the National Safety Council flies over the mill.

Here are the tragic facts:

Vernard Bellville, 20, was crushed to death when a scrap car struck him from the rear at the new Bessemer plant.

Alex Farkas, 60, a cinder pitman, was crushed to death in the open hearth when cables were fouled on a clamshell bucket.

Paul S. Morris, 55, was mashed to a pulp when a 40-ton hoist broke loose in the Bessemer department.

In not a single case was the worker at fault.

Union officials some time before Bellville was killed had warned that the clouds of steam, preventing visibility, were likely to cause accidents in the dumping of manganese.

In still another fatal accident, which took place before the strike, the union had complained prior to the event that safety measures were needed. This death was in the seamless pipe mill where flying pipe ended the life of a worker.

Throughout the mill, the opinion of workers is that the high accident rate will continue unless the company is forced to take safety precautions. The greed of U. S. Steel for higher profits through increased production has led to reckless abandonment of safety by the corporation. Crews have been reduced in the speedup since the strike.

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents Vol. XV, No. 3 ★ January 15, 1950 In 2 Sections, Section 1

IS POVERTY A CRIME IN CLEVELAND?

— See Page 1-A —



DOCTORS AT A VETERANS' hospital credit Sam Linen, right, with saving the life of his blind brother, Jimmie (in wheel chair), by persuading his soldier brother to take nourishment. Cleveland relief authorities condemned Linen for going to Washington to aid his brother. **See page 1-A.**

Gosser Gang Accused of $21,000 Fraud

TOLEDO, O.—Richard A. Gosser, international vice president of the CIO United Auto Workers, and a group of his close associates, are charged with having misused union funds in shady real estate transactions.

This is the charge filed in common pleas court here by John A. Bolman, a former employe at the Spicer Mfg. Division of the Dana Corp., who was fired from his job four hours after an earlier lawsuit against Gosser.

Progressives in the auto unions of Toledo, long disgusted with the bad reputation given the UAW by Gosser and his notorious goon squad, are reported readying a special appeal to the international to step into the situation.

To date, Walter Reuther, the union's president, has turned a deaf ear to criticism of Gosser, his ally in the UAW.

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HERE, IN BRIEF, is the charge made by Bolman against Gosser, who describes himself as an anti-Communist, advocates collaboration with the corporations, and specializes in discrimination against the Negro workers:

Gosser and his gang set up the Automotive Workers Building Corp. in 1935. Although this corporation was financed by dues money from Local 12 of the UAW Gosser and Melvin Schultz, former president of Local 12, were in full control and domination.

In 1943, Gosser and Schultz organized what was known as the Will-O-Land Sportsmen's Club, Inc., which purchased a tract of land of 24 acres on Sand Lake, Mich.

The funds for the purchase, $9,500, were borrowed by Gosser and Schultz from the Willys-Overland unit of Local 12.

Then the club sold two parcels of the original tract to a William F. Davis of Onsted, Mich., for $12,500, a profit of $3,000 for the Gosser-Schultz combine. The remaining part of the tract

Memo to Walter Reuther:
Can't you smell the stench in Toledo yet

was sold for $21,000 to the Automotive Workers Building Corp. run by Gosser and Schultz.

This deal was carried through without the union knowing that Gosser and Schultz owned the Will-O-Land Sportsmans Club.

The profit was used to purchase a 1,136-acre hunting and fishing reserve near Clare, Mich. This reserve has a hunting lodge and cottages and other recreational facilities and cost $41,000. As a part of this deal, Gosser borrowed again from the treasury of the Willys-Overland unit to the extent of $20,000 it is charged.

The hunting preserve, Bolman's suit continued, is restricted to about 20 individuals, "most of whom belong to the Willys-Overland Flying Squad, or commonly known as Gosser's Goons."

Bolman added this description of the way the Will-O-Land Sportsmans Club selects its members. There is a "code of regulations" that provides for secret voting through the casting of peas. One black pea rules out an applicant.

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MEMBERSHIP in the club has been reduced, Bolman declared, and "the number of said remaining members may continue to be reduced to the end that the 1,136-acre hunting and fishing reserve with its hunting lodge and other facilities may become the sole and exclusive property of the defendant, Gosser."

Gosser and Schultz secured the services of "one or more persons who were strangers to the membership" to appear before the Building Corp. to present the Sand Lake property for sale, Bolman said.

In securing the loan of $20,000 from the Willys-Overland unit, Gosser was able to employ intimidation, the petition continued.

All those who attended the meeting "depended upon him (Gosser) for their jobs and were unable through fear, intimidation and loss of jobs to oppose such loan."

★

THE UNSAVORY reputation of Gosser in Toledo has been a long scandal in the United Automobile Workers.

When Reuther first came to the presidency of the UAW it was with the aid of Gosser's large bloc of votes.

Since that time Reuther has brushed aside all complaints against Gosser from the rank and file workers of Toledo.

In an attempt to recoup some standing, Gosser has been agitating for an area pension plan. Not much is expected to come of his proposal.

The Toledo auto workers, pace wage increases, have refused to strike for Gosser's plan and the corporations are predicting that "nothing much will happen."

OHIO

Jailing Is New Relief Policy

CLEVELAND, O.—Put yourself in the place of Sam Linen and his family of five and judge what you think of the policies of the relief administration.

Out of work since August of 1948, Sam Linen has had two sources of income—his unemployment compensation (and he did not receive the full 21 weeks) and the dribble handed out by relief authorities.

These relief authorities declare that Sam Linden is a "chiseler" and they want to put him in jail.

But thanks to the timely intervention by two lawyers, Mrs. Yetta Land and Jerome Land, the starvation or jail policy of local officials is being fought. A plea of innocent was entered against the charge by the relief administration of Mayor Thomas A. Burke that Linen had "defrauded" the city.

★

AFTER HIS discharge from the Alcoa for union activity, Sam Linen had a long wait before he could get his unemployment compensation. Four months passed before he drew a single cent.

And it was not until January that he was able to get relief.

Even then the amount was $13 a week.

The relief investigfiator refused to make any allowance for rent or utilities because Mrs. Linen was "working." That job consisted of cleaning work at irregular intervals and at poor pay.

Mrs. Linen finally collapsed. She was taken to the hospital and there it was found that she had diabetes.

Under pressure, the relief investigator increased the allowance to $26 a week.

★

MEANWHILE, the family need had increased. Thomas Linen, honorably discharged from his service in the army, returned home. Thomas, Sam Linen's son wanted a job desperately. But, like all Negroes, he faced a situation where factory doors were closed to him in the economic decline.

Sam Linen reported to the relief investigator that he had received the unemployment compensation. He even went to the length of presenting bills showing how he had spent the money.

Two of these expenditures are an indication of Sam Linen's fine character.

He paid off a loan he had made to take care of his mother's family in Alabama.

And he spent a small sum to answer a call from the veterans' hospital in Washington, D. C., to come to the bedside of his brother, Jimmie.

Jimmie, the hospital authorities said, was dying. A veteran of the Fifth Army, he had seen service in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. He had contracted a rare tropical disease, malaria and now had lost his eyesight.

★

STRICKEN by blindness, Jimmie lost all hope. He was on a fruit juice diet, but the doctors said he was starving himself to death. He refused to drink the juice and it had to be painfully injected with needles.

Sam Linen was the tonic his brother needed. He stayed continually at Jimmie's bedside and persuaded his brother to regain the will to live. Jimmie began to eat.

And with all the difficulties of the Linen family, this past Christmas was brightened by the presence of Jimmie who paid them a visit, although he is confined to a wheelchair.

The relief investigator got wind of Sam Linen's trip to Washington.

"You shouldn't have gone out of town," was the cold comment.

★

LAST DECEMBER the family was cut off relief.

Apparently, they were living in "luxury," according to relief standards.

Then as a "New Year's present" the relief authorities went to the police prosecutor's office and swore out a warrant for Sam Linen's arrest. The claim was made that he had "chiseled" because he had drawn the unemployment compensation while receiving relief.

Actually, there are a host of cases of families drawing both unemployment compensation and relief.

But the city wants to end this.

The growth of unemployment has taxed the city's treasury.

And the policy of Mayor Burke is to make the unemployed take on an even greater burden of misery.

"I'm fighting," Sam Linen explained. "You have to fight—or starve. And my family isn't going to starve."



RELIEF DIET—Mrs. Mary Linen sits at her kitchen table with two staples of food that make up much of the family diet because of the low relief standards in Cleveland. One package is oatmeal, the other grits.

'End Jimcrow' Local 45 Demands

CLEVELAND, O.—The shop stewards body at Fisher Body Local 45 of the CIO United Automobile Workers has voted unanimously to seek an anti-discrimination clause in hiring and promotions in the forthcoming negotiations with the General Motors Corporation.

Approximately 200 union leaders comprise the stewards group.

Both the General Motors Corp. and Walter Reuther, president of the Auto Workers International, are expected to oppose the anti-discrimination proposal.

The corporation, which is reverting back to its prewar Jimcrow hiring policy in the Cleveland area, contends that "it isn't necessary."

Anti-discrimination contract provisions have been considered by the auto workers before but under the influence of Reuther they have never been put forward seriously.

The Fisher Body demand eventually is expected to be submitted to the union's national GM council which resolves the demands before presenting them to the corporation.

Bell Workers Name Union

CLEVELAND, O. — Fifteen thousand employees of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. will vote shortly in a National Labor Relations Board election to determine their collective bargaining agency.

The choice is between the CIO Communications Workers and a company union. The election will be the largest ever conducted by the Cleveland regional office of the NLRB, according to John A. Hull, regional director.

SEEK JURY IN POPE CASE

CANTON, O.—A jury trial has been demanded for Mrs. Clara Pope, victim of a brutal beating by police, who attempted to cover up their actions by charging her with petty larceny and disorderly conduct.

At a meeting of several groups who have been rallying to the defense of Mrs. Pope it was decided to consolidate all efforts under the leadership of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Willie Lige, president of the Canton branch, said that two lawyers have been retained, Herschel Kriger, local attorney, and William Howard Forte of Akron, a member of the legal redress committee of the Ohio NAACP.

Mrs. Pope, Negro mother of four children, spent 11 days in Mercy Hospital after being clubbed by policemen at the city jail. The case was censored by the local press until forced nito the open by the Ohio Edition of The Worker.

CROCKETT DESCRIBES TRIAL DANGERS

CLEVELAND, O.—A double threat has arisen from the trial of the 11 national leaders of the Communist Party, George Crockett of Detroit, nationally famed Negro attorney and a member of the defense counsel, said in a speech here.

Crockett, who addressed a meeting of the Cleveland Bill of Rights Committee at Hotel Majestic, said that the Communists were convicted not because of any act but because of their thoughts and beliefs.

The contempt sentences against the lawyers in the case by Judge Harold S. Medina represented a federal move to intimidate attorneys from "defending clients without fear of intimidation."

Crockett, who headed the anti-discrimination committee formed by the United Auto Workers during the war, declared that pressure had been exerted to force the lawyers out of the case.

Donovan Worries That Peace May Break Out

CLEVELAND, O.—William Donovan, district president of the CIO Steel Workers Union and darling of the anti-labor press, has become outraged over the idea that some members of his union may favor world peace instead of war.

Donovan, who functions as a ward heeler for the Democratic machine, became excited when he learned that a considerable number of rank and file steel workers were active in the Ohio Labor Conference for Peace.

In his best dictatorial manner, he issued an order that all local unions in the steel district will "be perfectly justified in taking steps" against those who believe in the advocacy of peace.

Donovan cried out that "peace is a Communist idea!"

The opposition of Donovan is expected to stir considerable interest in the conference which will be held Jan. 28 and 29 at Hotel Allerton in Cleveland.

DONOVAN'S union reputation, never any great shakes, has been striking to a low level with his strikebreaking utterances in the Fawick strike, his negotiation of the Republic contract, one of the worst union pacts ever signed, and his failure to support the conservative AFL transit union when it struck during the holiday season.

While Donovan was trying vainly to stem the peace sentiment, sponsors of the Conference announced that the main theme of the gathering would be: "Trade, Peace and Jobs."

Detailed information is to be presented showing how normal trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the eastern European countries and the new China would bring about a considerable increase in employment in Ohio.

REPORT JOBLESS STUDY

SALT LAKE CITY (FP). — Increased unemployment and dwindling business and farm incomes throughout Utah during November were reported here by researchers at the University of Utah. A 40 percent increase in unemployment compensation benefits over November, 1948, was the major indication of increased joblessness.

SHOP THOUGHT CONTROL

MILWAUKEE (FP).—The Allis-Chalmers Co., which spark-plugged passage of the Taft-Hartley act, is now spearheading a move to introduce thought control into industrial plants by forcing its employes to attend compulsory lectures. Allis-Chalmers workers were quick to discern the straight Republican propaganda behind the flowery phrases.

How To Beat Taft

No. 3: TAFT AND FASCISM



UNITED STATES Sen. Robert A. Taft conveniently avoids mentioning his prewar record on the menace of fascism.

The author of the Taft-Hartley Act was playing the role of an appeaser and was hand in glove with the America First gang that wanted a pact of friendship with Nazi Germany.

Taft asserted time and again that there was no danger of war and repeatedly assailed the Roosevelt administration for "warmongering."

After World War II, when the leading Nazis were placed on trial for butchering millions of innocent people throughout Europe, Taft rushed to the defense of the fascist killers.

He denounced the trials as "illegal."

But when it comes to a war against a democratic people, the Chinese and their new popular government, Taft joined with Herbert Hoover† in a demand for military steps around Formosa.

The Taft-Hoover plan is deliberately designed to provoke a third World War.

Taft in his campaigning to date has talked much of "peace" while he plots for war. His duplicity is keyed to catch votes from the peace loving people of Ohio.

Business Agent Clique Gets CFL Trouncing

CLEVELAND, O. — The most significant rebellion in years against the tightly knit clique of business agents controlling the Cleveland Federation of Labor has caused alarm in this top circle that has disgraced itself through its association with scabs, union raiders, bosses and hack politicians who resort to strikebreaking.

For several years the Federation meetings have been only a rubber stamp for an earlier meeting of business agents who decide policy.

There has always been unrest and a degree of protest over this dictatorial policy, but the big blow up came when the top officials moved to suspend delegate Thomas Meaney, president of the AFL Streetcar Men's Union.

Meaney's "crime" was that he had led his union on strike without getting "permission" from the Federation business agents. Unquestionably, the business agents would never have granted authorization for they are in political hock to Mayor Thomas A. Burke.

In addition, Meaney was following the democratic decision of his union membership.

PRESIDENT Jack Burns and Secretary William Finegan apparently knew they were headed for trouble. They could hardly be deaf to the disgust in AFL circles when they collaborated with William Green, AFL president, in the transit strikebreaking effort.

Hence, they changed the regular date of the meeting and at the same time "forget" to notify delegates who could be expected to defend Meaney.

But the outraged delegates would have none of the Burns-Finegan proposal to suspend Meaney.

Harry Lang, secretary-treasurer of the transit union, declared that he, too, should be suspended.

"If anyone is at fault Lang is just as guilty as Meaney." Lang said.

The voting finally took place in a welter of parliamentary confusion.

Because it was obvious that the delegates overwhelmingly defeated the top leadership, President Jack Burns pointedly ignored any tally of the vote.

Finegan promptly declared in heated disapproval:

"Thanks for the slap in the puss."

But Burns contended that the outcome had been in favor of the business agents and against Meaney.

THIS EVEN drew a complaint from A. I. Davey, editor of the **Cleveland Citizen**, the official organ of the Federation.

Davey, who takes great care not to offend the business agents, argued that the action was unconstitutional and that suspension could come only after the filing of written charges and a formal hearing.

What the final outcome of the Meaney question will be is yet to be determined.

One thing is certain—the CFL leadership is on the spot as never before with its membership. Rank and file workers cannot stomach such statement as that by John B. Fitzgerald, the Federation's legislation representative.

"Just because you're in the labor movement," Fitzgerald argued, "it does not mean that you must agree with every strike that happens, whether it is right or wrong."

"That is an old idea."

Most disturbing to the business agents was the exposure of Mayor Burke as a common strikebreaker. They had been building him up as labor's choice for the Democratic nomination to oppose United States Senator Robert A. Taft.

But their friend in City Hall howled for the National Guard from the very first of the strike, threatened to fire transit workers if they did not scab through a back to work movement. By his actions heh won the label of "another Calvin Coolidge" from the anti-labor press.

Burke is definitely out as for as being a labor supported candidate for the Senate.

One delegate declared him to be "a two bit politician and strikebreaker."

THE BETRAYALS of strikes by the Federation leadership are coming closer to home each day.

The CFL officials were able to get away with their approval of a raid by the AFL Auto Workers on the struck Fawick shop where the then CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers had held a contract for several years. Even so, there was opposition in the ranks.

In the protracted Machinists Union strike at Warner & Swasey, the Federation utterly failed to mobilize the AFL behind this difficult struggle which was finally lost.

Although the Machinists International is not affiliated with the AFL at present, delegates from machinists' locals in Cleveland have continued to remain seated in the central body.

And now with the transit dispute, the scabbing is beginning to strike directly home. The AFL Transit union has been affiliated with the CFL for many years.

Equitable Hearing Before Labor Board

CLEVELAND, O. — The National Labor Relations Board regional office opened a hearing on petitions by the CIO United Office and Professional Workers and the AFL Insurance Agents for bargaining representation for Ohio agents of the Equitable Life Insurance Co.

Washington Frets Over Trips Abroad

CLEVELAND, O. — The unprecedented step by the State Department in closing the Hungarian consulates in this city and New York is viewed in Hungarian circles here as stemming from a desire to prevent Ohioans from learning about conditions abroad.

This is the first time in history that the State Department has ordered the closing of consulates in time of peace.

Public reason given by government officials was that it did not want its spies and espionage agents arrested in Hungary.

It is known, however, that the government has been disconcerted by the stories told by Hungarian-Americans upon their return from a visit to the homeland. Hungarian economy has made tremendous strides ahead and is the subject of considerable comment.

A considerable number of Hungarian fascists have come into Ohio through the courtesy of the State Department. Their propaganda against the democratic government is countered by working people who have visited their old homes and come back to relate a true account.

Puerto Rican Workers Are ACTU Target

LORAIN, O. — The Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, operating within the large local of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, at the National Tube Co. plant, has been conducting a struggle to uphold discrimination by the United States Steel subsidiary against Puerto Rican workers.

Ironically, practically all of the Puerto Ricans in Lorain are of the Catholic faith.

The anti-discrimination committee of the local protested the policy of National Tube in refusing to hire Puerto Ricans on an individual basis. The company has long followed a policy of hiring only through a particular employment agency.

The union's committee pointed out that for all practical purposes this meant that no more Puerto Ricans were to be hired for the agency, Friedman Brothers, was disbanded a year ago.

A small group of Puerto Ricans lived in Lorain before the war during which period National Tube began hiring of the workers through the Friedman Brothers. But Puerto Rican residents of Lorain were denied jobs. This was true, too, of Puerto Ricans who came to Lorain on their own and not through the agency.

The recommendation of the anti-discrimination committee met with bitter opposition from the right wing leadership of the local and particularly from the group led by Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

The ACTU approach was that the Puerto Ricans were "not a stable part of the community."

They pursuaded the local to vote down the anti-discrimination committee.

There are about 600 Puerto Ricans working at National Tube. The great majority lives in miserable barracks in what virtually amounts to a peonage setup.

WRU President Hits Loyalty Oath

CLEVELAND, O. — John S. Millis, newly inaugurated president of Western Reserve University, has declared himself in opposition to a loyalty oath for teachers.

"Teachers are citizens," Millis said, "not second class citizens, and they have the same rights as other members of society to take an active part in political movements."

Last year the Cleveland School Board adopted a loyalty oath requirement.

Cafeteria Workers Seek 22c Increase

CLEVELAND, O. — The cafeteria workers at the Fisher Body plant on Coit Rd. are bargaining for a wage increase of 22 cents an hour—the same wage demand raised by UAW Local 45 with the General Motors Corp.

The cafeteria workers also belong to Local 45, although they work for the Prophet Co., which operates the cafeterias in nearly all of the General Motors plants and a host of others.

The first session with the management brought an offer of a five-cent an hour increase which has been rejected.

The cafeteria workers have the full support of the production workers who are fighting to have the General Motors council of the CIO union adopt their 22-cent an hour wage increase proposal.

Already, Walter Reuther, international president of the UAW, has ordered his lieutenants to try to beat down the Fisher Body workers wage demand.

The cafeteria workers at Fisher Body have a wage scale at present that runs from 95 cents to $1.38 per hour.

In addition, they are able to eat their meals at the cafeteria.

This standard has been achieved through several strikes which have had the strong backing of the production workers.

The wage scale stands out in contrast to those at plants where the leadership of the union is sympathetic to the Reuther leadership.

At the GM Norwood plant, for example, Edward Hellcamp, assistant regional director for the UAW, declared:

"We're trying to get the cafeteria workers up to 50 cents."

Seamless Shutdown At National Tube

LORAIN, O.—Work came to a halt in No. 2 seamless of the National Tube Co, plant when management provoked a dispute between the operators and the maintenance department on roll changes.

Following the stoppage, representatives of management admitted that their supervisory force had mishandled the question.

The controversy was settled when the corporation agreed that maintenance should do the work as in the past. Any changes in the future are to be negotiated with the union first.

Karamu Players in Zurich Festival

CLEVELAND, O.—The Karamu Theater, nationally famed Negro dramatic organization, has been invited to participate in the 1950 International Theater Festival at Zurich, Switzerland.

This is the first time an American theatrical group has been invited and the Cleveland players will compete against such noted companies as Old Vic of London, the Comedie Francaise of Paris, the Milan Theater of Italy and the Moscow Arts Theater.

The Ohio Scene

By ELMER O. FEHLHABER

THE CLEVELAND newspapers went into quite a dither over the exposure of their silence in the cases of Herman and Noel Field by the Ohio Edition of The Worker.

The most amusing editorial antic was performed by the **Plain Dealer**. Like the other two Cleveland papers, it carefully refrained from mentioning the testimony about Noel Field in the Rajk trial in Hungary.

"Noel allegedly was very close to the Communists," the **Plain Dealer** said.

Close is correct, but not in the sense that the **Plain Dealer** means. Noel Field's job was to plant espionage agants among the Communists, according to the trial testimony.

We have a hunch that some startling information about the Field brothers may come to light before the year is over. Already, since The Worker published its articles, there has ben a trickling of additional information.

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IF OUR readers will permit us to blow our horn a bit more we'd like to report that The Worker also cracked another wall of silence in Canton.

This was around the case of Mrs. Clara Pope, the Negro mother who was brutally beaten by police in a typical frameup.

The only Canton newspaper, the **Repository**, refused to print a word on this police gangsterism.

But Dave Garfield, the local Communist leader, was on the job and we were able to devote practically an entire page to the Pope case. Extra bundles of The Worker were sold in Canton and the people responded with a strong protest.

Finally the story leaked into the **Repository** and even the Akron **Beacon Journal**. The radio in Canton carried the story and mentioned The Worker as responsible for breaking the news about Mrs. Pope.

There are many more cases such as that of Mrs. Pope in Ohio. We are anxious to print them and will do so whenever we can secure the facts.

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BUT WE want to do more than just put them in print.

We want to bring every case of injustice to an ever increasing number of readers.

Those who get our press regularly are believers in action.

They don't want simply to look at injustice, but to wipe it out.

The power of our press is the envy of those publishers, who, despite their wealth and enormous circulation, have lost the confidence of the public.

"You can't believe the papers," is a common saying.

"You can believe The Worker," is the declaration of those who subscribe to our press.

The regular newspapers have some features we do not offer—Dagwood and Blondie, Joe Palooka, advice to the lovelorn, the stock market quotations and your horoscope.

Our feature is truth.

If sells easily, the market is enormous.

Won't you approach a friend this weekend and get his subscription?

Progressives to Convene

TAFT'S DEFEAT IS CENTRAL ISSUE

CLEVELAND, O. — The second annual convention of the Progressive Party of Ohio, which will concern itself primarily with the critical national elections of 1950, has been called for Jan. 21 and 22 in Cleveland at 1899 West 25th Street.

Steps to be taken at the convention are viewed as the first in Ohio toward the building of a people's coalition that will bring about the defeat of United States Sen. Robert A. Taft.

"The Progressive Party is the people's guarantee that in 1950 they will have an opportunity to vote against betrayal and for performance, against reaction and for progress, against Jimcrow and for and for jobs, against Taft-Hartley and for the rights of labor, against slums and for housing, against war and for peace."

This declaration was made by Dr. Oliver S. Loud, Ohio Progressive Party chairman in the call issued by the state committee.

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THE QUESTION of the coalition against Taft presents a complex issue for the Progressive Party. The labor movement is united in opposition to Taft and there is the definite possibility of drawing other strong forces into a front against the Cincinnati senator, such as the Negro people.

But the labor movement has not yet agreed on a candidate or a platform.

In addition, there are strong forces within the Democratic Party and the labor movement who lack either the foresight or the willingness to draft a candidate with a program that can produce victory over the co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A section of the Democratic-labor bloc was willing, for example, to put forward Mayor Thomas A. Burke of Cleveland but his candidacy was shattered with his strikebreaking in the municipal transit stoppage.

IN ANOTHER side of the anti-anti-Taft camp, progressives are willing to go along with a Democratic candidate, who will agree on a minimum program and give sufficient evidence that he will not vote in the same anti-labor fashion as Taft.

There is realization that the defeat of Taft, even by a mild coalition liberal, would mean a real setback for the forces of reaction who will pour tremendous amounts of money, effort and propaganda into the Ohio selection.

Dr. Loud in the convention call reviewed many of the accomplishments of the Progressive Party.

"Seventeen months ago, we founded in Ohio a new political party, dedicated to preserving peace, advancing the welfare and guaranteeing the liberties of everyday Americans.

"Against almost unbelievable vilification, intimidation, and economic reprisals, we have established permanent organizations in every major county of our state.

"We successfully aroused popular forces to defeat the Bartunek Bill in our State Assembly. We have carried on continuous work to win public support for victims of deportation, of loyalty oath purges, of police brutality, and we have played an honorable part in stopping the extradition of Negro to certain death in southern jails.

"We have successfully fought Jimcrow hiring in neighborhood stores, have taken part in successful campaigns against Jimcrow swimming pools, and have supported municipal and state campaigns to outlaw discrimination in hiring because of color, creed or national origin.

"In the elections just past, we helped elect eight forward looking public officials in cities and towns in widely separated parts of our state.

"In all, we can truthfully say that our young Party, despite an acute shortage of funds, despite other shortcomings which we daily feel, and despite everything which entrenched reaction has been able to hand us, is proving that it is in the fight to stay," Dr. Loud declared.

China, Hoover And Taft

By Gus Hall

IF ANY WORKER ever wanted some clarification on what our foreign policy toward China should be, he drew considerable help from the joint statement by Herbert Hoover and United States Sen. Robert A. Taft.

There are no two more reprehensible characters in the United States: the ex-President whose name is associated with breadlines and apple selling, and the Senator whose name is on the act enslaving the labor movement.

Hoover and Taft want to use force of arms to keep the government of democratic China from taking possession of some of its property, the island of Formosa. It is a program of piracy. We have as much right to meddle in Formosa as the Chinese would have to occupy Florida.



GUS HALL

I suspect the idea originated with Hoover. He is an "old China hand," who has grabbed wealth from that nation in the past while he was supposedly following the profession of engineer.

And Taft, no doubt, bleeds for those American corporations whose days of exploitation are over in this vast land now moving toward socialism.

There's no doubt that the Taft-Hoover proposal will receive careful attention in Washington. Truman some time ago adopted the former President as an elder statesman.

In fact, the dispute in Washington on the "China problem" is one of tactics. Chiang Kai-shek didn't turn out to be a very profitable investment. If he could lose all China, he could lose Formosa, too.

On the same day Taft and Hoover were delivering their pronouncement, Walter Lippmann was stewing. He has little to offer his friends, the imperialists represented by Taft and Hoover.

But his final paragraph points up the dilemma:

"If we develop delusions of grandeur, as some among us have, and imagine that the American way of life, much as we like it, is to be the universal way of life, we shall find that pride goeth befor a fall, and that the humiliation we have suffered in China is only the beginning of our troubles."

Lippmann can't push himself to the logical conclusion. That is one of treating the Chinese government as free and equal, of restoring trade, of peaceful relationships.

It would end his career as a columnist.

But it would be welcomed by decent people who have no financial stake in the exploitation of the Far East.

Primary Filing Date Is Feb. 1

COLUMBUS, O.—Labor, Negro and progressive forces may be without candidates in the May primaries unless action is taken immediately in the circulation of petitions.

The primary petitions for such offices as Congress, the state legislature and county posts must be filed not later than Feb. 1.

Without progressive candidates in the primary, the electorate may be faced with impossible choices in the November election.

Job Decline

CLEVELAND, O.—The number of industrial and commercial jobs in the metropolitan Cleveland aera declined by 26,000 compared with 1948, B. C. Seiple, manager of the Cleveland Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, reported.

Re-election Sought By Taft's Buddy

COLUMBUS, O. — Governor Frank J. Lausche, who bowed out of a possible race to unseat United States Senator Robert A. Taft, the chief congressional foe of organized labor, has decided that he will seek re-election.

In expressing kind words for Taft when both appeared on the same platform recently, Lausche obviously was continuing his career of catering to the corporation controlled press which is anxious to see Taft win in 1950.

Lausche, it was understood, is biding his time with the hope that eventually he can secure a presidential or vice-presidential Democrat nomination.

Meanwhile, the governor continued to add to his shabby record as the state's chief executive.

The latest criticism of Lausche came from George C. Beery, president of the Ohio Education Association, who declared that because of the administration and the legislature most rural school children are not getting a decent education.



GOVERNOR LAUSCHE

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LAUSCHE is also turning a deaf ear to proposals for a special session of the General Assembly to meet the poor relief crisis in such cities as Cincinnati. It had been customary for the state to match local relief funds on a 50-50 basis. Under Lausche, this has been reduced to about 35 percent.

Ohio's wretched record in this respect can best be seen when compared to New York where, under the reactionary Governor Tom Dewey, the state pays as high as 60 percent of the relief cost in New York City.

Lausche made a political comeback in the last state election primarily because of the use of the National Guard for strikebreaking purposes by Republican Tom Herbert. Herbert two years before had beaten out Lausche when the Democratic governor contended that the veterans did not want a state bonus.

This past holiday season Lausche offered to break the Cleveland transit strike.

McGroarty Tickets Placed on Sale

CLEVELAND, O.—Tickets for the banquet honoring Bernard V. McGroarty, veteran Ohio labor leader, can be obtained at the office of the Painters Union, 1280 W. Third St.

Among the sponsors of the banquet to be held Jan. 28 at 7 p.m. at Hotel Allerton are Courtney Ward, head of the Painters' Union; Nick Schneider of the Stereotypers; Lee Morgan of the AFL Building Service Union, and C. B. Whitlach of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

McGroarty, a staunch fighter for labor unity, was forced to retire from activity because of ill health.

Phone Co. Bosses Seek High Pensions

COLUMBUS, O. — The State Supreme Court is to hand down a decision soon on whether the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. can legally clip its consumers with an increase amounting to $8,450,000.

The increase was authorized last March by the Ohio Public Utilities Commission which has a habit of favoring the utilities and not the public.

Six Ohio cities opposed the rate increase with the filing of brists befcre the court.

In view of the wide-spread opposition by corporations to pensions last year, it is interesting to note that the brief opposing the rate increase claimed that Ohio Bell had "an extravagant noncontributory pension plan without any supporting acturial evidence, which plan was admitted to provide for extravagant pensions for the company's highest salaried employees."

A substantial part of the $8,450,000 would go for pensions for top executives at Ohio Bell, the brief asserted.

Ohio Farmers' Income Dwindles

COLUMBUS, O.—Gross farm income in Ohio declined about 14 percent in 1949 from the previous year and the drop was 4 percent more than the nation-wide farm income drop.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.

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The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 26 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Dr. Einstein's New Theory

—See the Magazine Section

THE MINER'S FIGHT— LABOR SHOWDOWN

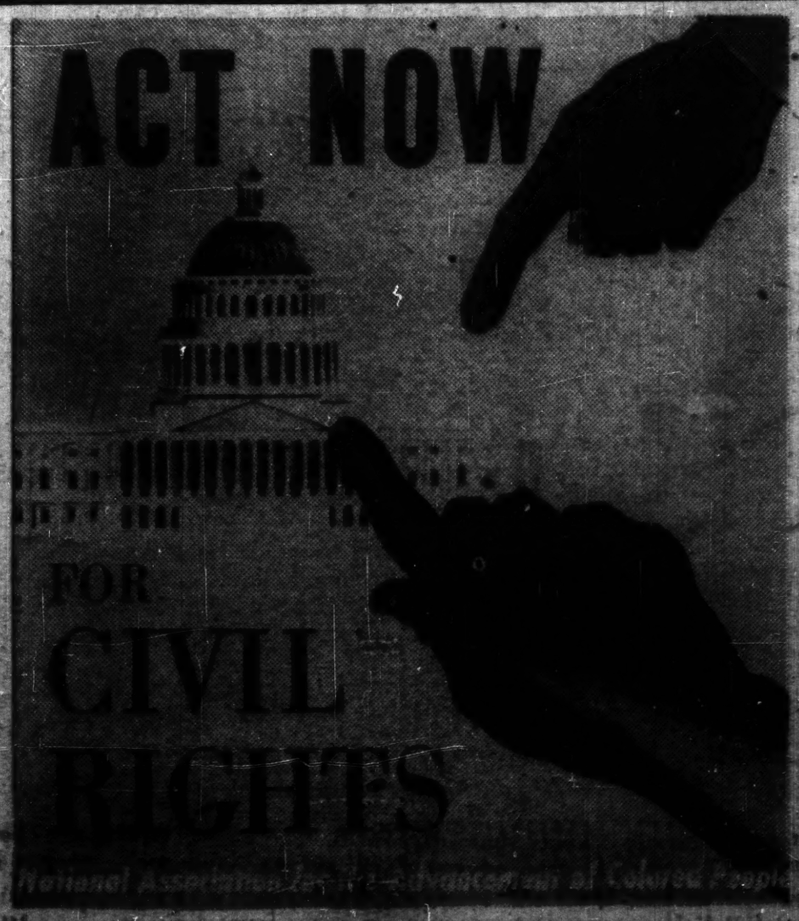
— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Page 5 —



GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D.C. Starts Sunday

Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6; Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC—all on Page 4.



Union Chief Tells Framed-up Porter: 'Beg for Mercy!'

BOSTON. — "Whatever is done will have to be done with the point of view of seeking mercy for you." That was the answer of union chief A. Philip Randolph to a veteran Pullman porter who asked for help in his battle to win back the job he had lost in a frame-up "trial."

It started with the sudden firing of Horace Riley of Boston, 21 years a porter for the Pullman Company, 18 years a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Riley was called before the company for a "trial."

The charges against Riley were read off from an unsigned letter. The railroad bosses explained that the sender was "a lady" whom they did not want to embarrass. There were no witnessses. Riley had no chance to question a complainant or to defend himself from the charges.

The railroad had no worries about "embarrassing" a 21-year employee with a spotless record right out of his job. Riley was fired. His protests to union officials, various vice-presidents, etc. were quickly dodged.

Finally Riley wrote to Randolph his union president. Randolph replied, "I don't want to hold out any hope or promises to you." His only advice to the veteran porter was to ask the railroad's "mercy" on charges of which he is innocent.

Fellow porters on the road are determined to help Riley get his job back. Randolph's handling of the case was viewed by them as another example of a lot of fancy talk and no fighting action.

They especially resented the union chief's failure to fight discrimination against the porters. The case indicated that the unsupported charge of a nameless white person was enough to kick any porter out of his job.

Job Committee Asks Probe of Police

BOSTON.—The United Committee to End Job Discrimination, sponsors of the battle against Jimcrow hiring at Dutton's department store, has called upon Governor Paul Dever and Mayor John Hynes to begin immediate investigations of police policies in Roxbury Crossing Station 10.

Station 10 police arrested 18 members of the committee for peaceful picketing and distribution of leaflets. James Mitchell, chairman of the Committee, and Walter O'Brien, executive director of the Progressive Party, have already brought the case to Gov. Dever through an interview with his secretary. They protested the brutality against committee members and other instances of police brutality in the area.

Try Jimcrow Pickets In Roxbury Tuesday

BOSTON.—Eighteen Negro and white young people, charged with the "crime" of fighting Jimcrow, face trial in Roxbury court Tuesday, Jan. 17. Thirteen of the young people were arrested on a picket line before Dutton's, a Roxbury department store; six (including one of the first 13) were arrested while passing out leaflets. Police falsely charged all with "obstructing free foot passage."

The picket line and the leaflets had protested Dutton's refusal to hire Negro salespeople. The 18 arrested were members of clubs and organizations taking part in the community campaign to break Jimcrow at Dutton's and other stores.

The 18 arrests were clearly unconstitutional. Pickets had observed the law in keeping to the outer edge of the sidewalk. The leaflet distributors were seized as, one by one, they walked before the store. No traffic was "obstructed."

Roxbury Crossing police, called by the stores manager, acted brutally. They hurled racist insults at Negroes and whites, grilled the young people about their political beliefs, and warned them to "stay away from Dutton's if you want to keep healthy." At least two pickets were hit by police; girls were thrown bodily to the floor of a patrol wagon.

Police, anxious to break the picket line, arrested a Negro college student who came to Station 10 to bail out a friend seized while distributing leaflets. The student had taken no part in the leaflet distributon. Police threw him into a cell where he was held for four hours until he was released on $100 bail. They booked him on the fantastic charge of "going abroad at night without proper identification." The charge was not pressed.

The 18 arrested are free on $25 bail. In court, a police sergeant asked that the bail be "substantially increased" on the wholly false claim that "they come from different parts of the country."

The case has been twice postponed in the courts. Judge Franklin Miles has silenced defense attorneys who tried to point out that the arrests, based on the fight against the store's Jimcrow, violated constitutional rights of freedom of speech.

Judge Miles told one attorney "not to get up on a soap box and make speeches." He ruled that the case would be decided only on the charge of "obstructing free foot passage." The defendants are innocent of the charge. Police, while arresting them, said nothing about "foot passage." One cop told a leaflet distributor, "You don't have any right to pass out leaflets here."

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THE EIGHTEEN arrested were mostly members of Young Progressives of Massachusetts and of the Labor Youth League. Leaders of both organizations were seized by police.

Mrs. Edith Abber, state director of Labor Youth League and Robert Dubin, executive director of YPM, are both facing trial. Both youth organizations are well-known in the community. YPM took the lead in lasts summer's successful battle against Jimcrow at the Ritz Plaza halls. LYL led the winning fight against Jimcrow hiring at Handy's Cafe.

The Dutton's battle continues to be fought by the United Committee to End Job Discrimination. Organizations affiliated with the group include clubs of YPM, LYL, the Communist Party, the International Workers Order, the Progressive Party, and the Committee to End Job Discrimination.

The court case, open to the public, is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, Jan. 17, at Roxbury Courthouse, Roxbury St., near Dudley station.

CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY WILL HEAR PERRY



PETTIS PERRY

BOSTON.—Hundreds of Roxbury and South End citizens will organize to defend their civil rights at a January 22 rally called by the Communist Party of Boston. Main speaker at the meeting will be Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's National Negro Commission.

The attempts to prevent the seating of Laurence Banks, elected Negro Councilman from Ward Nine, and the community battle against Jimcrow hiring policies at Dutton's department store will be among issues dealt with at the rally.

Perry, author of many articles and pamphlets on the struggles of the Negro people, will stress the connection between attempts to create a war hysteria and the nation-wide attack on civil rights.

The meeting takes place Sunday, January 22, at Ruggles Hall, 5 Ruggles St. (near Dudley Station). Beginning promptly at 8 p. m., suitable entertainment is being arranged. Admission will be 35 cents.

Community leaders declare that the meeting could become a turning point in the local battle in defense of civil rights and against growing police brutality.

New England Outlook



The People's Needs And the Pruning Shears

By EMANUEL BLUM

Massachusetts Communist Party Organizer

THE 1950 SESSION of the General Court of the Commonwealth opened a week ago. Both parties presented their programs. Senate President Richardson sounded off for the GDP; Gov. Dever for the Democrats.

These gentlemen and other members of their parties, were elected by the common people of the state, in the main by working people. But you would never know it from the programs they presented for action in the General Court last week.

For instance. I imagine you would agree with me when I say that the things the people want most out of this session could be listed as follows: More jobless pay for a longer period for the unemployed; a rent control law; a free City College for young people of poor parents, with a job training program and WITHOUT discrimination; a big appropriation for the FEPC so it can send a lot of investigators out after the Associated Industries crowd who discriminate and force them to hire Negroes; a big low rent housing program; a guarantee that there will be no fare increase on the MTA; hot lunches for the school kids; more pay for teachers and other lower paid state employes.

If you're a poor worker, or out of a job, or an unhappy tenant, or a poor student, or a Negro who daily suffers discrimination on the job or in looking for a job, you'll say, "Right. That's just what we want."

But Sen. Richardson is none of these. He is the head of the Republican Party in the Senate. He is the friend of the bankers on State Street. He doesn't want THEM to pay taxes to give YOU any of these things. For that reason, his message to the Senate was one long tantrum demanding "economy" and the cutting down of state services of every kind to the people.

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RICHARDSON ACCUSES DEVER of "waste and extravagance." He says he wants to hear "the sweet music of the sound of the pruning shears." This might give you the idea that Dever was just breaking his neck in a mad race to spend millions upon millions for the needs of the working people. Spare yourself that idea. Look high and low through Dever's 11,000-word message and you will not find a single sentence in which he makes a single one of the proposals listed above, in your behalf. The only thing he asks for is the much needed cash sickness law. We all want that and will fight for it. But we all know Dever is just using it to catch the labor vote.

If not, how come he hasn't a word to say about all the other needs of the people but instead just "au-tose" Richardson with talk of an "austerity budget"? Because Dever, like Richardson, doesn't want to tax the State Street Boys and Girls and make them spend millions of dollars on the like of you and your families.

So, if you really want these things, which you need and deserve, it looks like you will have to get organized and tell both parties, Richardson's and Dever's, to stop stalling and start producing.

Lenin Memorial Scheduled by Ward 14 CP

BOSTON.—Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's National Negro Commission, will be the main speaker at Friday night's Lenin Memorial Meeting. The meeting, sponsored by the Communist Party of Ward 14, will be held at Otisfield Hall, 17 Otisfield St., Roxbury.

In addition to Perry's address, the meeting will feature a showing of the full-length Soviet film, "The Vow." The film tells the dramatic story of Stalin's vow, at Lenin's death, to uphold and continue the work of Lenin in establishing socialism.

The meeting, marking the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death, begins at 8 p. m. Friday, Jan. 20. Otisfield St. is located near Grove Hall. Admission will be 35 cents.

JEWISH LEADERS PROTEST GERMAN RENAZIFICATION

BOSTON.—The anger of Boston's Jewish community at the re-arming and renazification of western Germany has taken fighting organizational forms. Fifteen local leaders, representing widely differing political views, have joined in an effort to mobilize public opinion against the re-birth of Nazism. First step in the campaign is the circulation of a petition to House Democratic leader, Congressman John McCormack of Boston.

Sponsors of the petition include Max Andrews, businessman; City Councillor Julius Ansel; Louis Belsky, publisher of the Dorchester Record; Maxwell Cohen, past national commander of the Jewish War Veterans; Elmer Foster, American Affairs Chairman, Labor Zionist Organization; Gabriel Kantrovitz, Progressive Party; Samuel Kasanoff, chairman, Ernie Pyle Chapter, American Veterans.

Also, Rabbi Samuel I. Korff; Hon. David Lasker; Leo Lehrer, president Young Israel; Mrs. George Palken, Hecht House Nursery School; Rabbi Hyman J. Routtenberg; Melvin Seifer, Chairman, Boston Labor Zionist Organization; Samuel Sherman, and Lawrence Shubow.

Text of the petition follows:

"We, undersigned residents of Ward 14 in Boston, are alarmed at the resurgence of Nazism in Germany.

"We are shocked at reports of rampant anti-Semitism and militant Nationalism among large sections of the German population.

"We are shocked at reports that American military leaders favor the arming of German Combat divisions.

"We are concerned over the rebuilding of German industrial might in the Ruhr, the appointment of Nazis to high positions in government and education, the placing of denazification under German administration.

"We call upon you to actively support and press for the adoption of Senate Resolution No. 125, introduced by Senators Pepper and Ives, which calls for a thoroughgoing review of our policy in Germany. At the same time we urge you to speak out against current State Department and War Department policies aimed at restoring German military potential."

It is expected that Ward 14 citizens, long indignant at the course of United States policy in Germany, will sign petitions readily. The drive for signatures, however, is only the first step in a thorough campaign. Blank petitions may be obtained at the Dorchester Record, 861 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester.

COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE AIR!

Station WSAR

1480 on the dial

SUNDAY — 1 P.M.



DELEGATION PROTESTING the failure to seat Laurence H. Banks, elected Councillor from Boston's Ward 9. The delegation, shown before Election Commissioner's office, had left 1,000 protesting signatures in mayor's office. Left to right, Mrs. Margaret Schirmer, Communist Party of Roxbury, Mrs. Marguerite Hicks, Committee to End Job Discrimination, William Harrison, associate editor, "Boston Chronicle," and James Mitchell, chairman, CEJD.

Mass Protest Helps Banks In Fight for Council Seat

By Leo Soft

BOSTON.—Public protest against crooked vote counting has helped to move Laurence H. Banks, rightfully elected Councillor from interracial Ward 9, a long step closer to taking office. Superior Court Judge J. Arthur Baker, after hearing evidence of Election Day fraud, has awarded 22 protested votes to Banks.

Judge Baker acted after citizens in Ward Nine and elsewhere had been enraged by the facts of the case. The local Negro press and the Sunday Worker had helped to mobilize community protest. Worker salesmen had gathered more than 1,000 signatures to petitions of protest (see photo above).

Judge Baker's findings changed the count to 4,393 votes for Banks, and 4,377 votes for Councillor Daniel F. Sullivan. Judge Baker ordered the Election Commission to certify Banks's election; on advice from the city's Legal Department, however, the Commission has announced that it will not seat Banks until the case has reached the Supreme Court.

Banks' seating would give City Council representation to the Negro people of Boston for the first time in many years. The Negro attorney is expected to seek a new court order instructing that he be seated.

Political insiders expressed some doubt whether Sullivan would carry his case to the Supreme Court. Such a move might force a grand jury investigation of crooked ballot counting, with unpleasant results for the corrupt Councilman.

The refusal of the city's Legal Department (a department responsible to "clean government" Mayor John Hynes) to order Banks' seating is the latest in a long series of hurdles placed before Banks by enemies of Negro representation. Banks has successfully cleared all others.

The non-listing of residents and the sticking away of registration places in far corners of the ward has always served to cut down the potential Negro vote. Political big shots this year tried to clutter up the ballot with the names of politically unknown Negro candidates.

Banks knocked two phony candidates off the ballot by vigorous challenges. He proved that they had forged signatures to their nomination papers; in one case a candidate had forged the names of dead men.

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THE FIRST COUNT of ballots in this year's election showed Sullivan the winner by 22 votes. Banks demanded a recount, which cut the margin to six votes. During the recount he discovered many ballots which had been tampered with.

The ballots, mostly from Precinct Five, had been at first marked for Banks. They had later been marked, in light pencil, for another candidate. The double markings caused the ballots to be thrown out.

Though the Election Commission admitted "apparent irregularities" they refused to count the ballots for Banks; they declared Sullivan to be the winner. Banks brought the case to court. Witnesses testified that ballot counter Malachy Carey, a friend and neighbor of Sullivan, had illegally counted Precinct Five ballots while holding a pencil.

Other ballot counters testified that Carey had been warned at least three times to put the pencil away. One woman reported that she finally was forced to throw Carey's pencil across the room.

Judge Baker ruled that "One inspector, so called . . . in Ward 9 Precinct 5 . . . had in his hand a pencil similar to one of those furnished by the respondent (Sullivan) for use by election officials and contrary to rules.

"I further find that . . . (he) did mark crosses on the ballots originally marked for the petitioner." The judge's decision finds Carey guilty of a criminal act. But only strong public demand will cause Carey to be prosecuted, a criminal trial would catch far bigger fish than the crooked ballot counter.

Sullivan, though caught red-handed, continues to sit in the City Council. The vote-stealer took part in the Council's vote for its 1950 president, supposedly as the "representative" of the people of Ward Nine. More public pressure can assure his removal and the seating of Banks.

Protests should be sent to the Board of Election Commissioners and to Mayor Hynes at City Hall. Demands for criminal prosecution of the ballot thieves should be pressed on Gov. Dever at the State House.

The exposure of Sullivan, a loud-mouthed "anti-Communist," brackets him with former Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, another "patriotic" redbaiter recently convicted of stealing.

Boston Young People Demand Free City College for Hub

BOSTON.—Boston youth organizations are preparing to push hard in support of a State Legislature bill which would establish a free city college in the city. The bill, introduced through Rep. Umana (East Boston) would set up a tuition-less college open to all qualified students. The bill's wording specifically forbids any discrimination because of race, color, or belief.

Labor Youth League secretary Edith Abber, in a statement urging wide support in the coming legislative battle for the bill, declared that, "The cost of such a college would be only a tiny fraction of the fortunes now being wasted in preparation for a senseless atomic war. American young people want and need education, not war and death."

Young Progressives of Massachusetts director Robert Dubin declared that "Boston is one of our few great cities without a free college. The building of a democratic society requires that every qualified student who might contribute to the enrichment of all of us be given a chance to do so, regardless of his or his family's income. The slightest increase in the tax burden will be greatly outweighed by the new wealth higher education brings in its wake, something which cannot be said for the billions we spend casually for armaments."

Dubin stated that members of many youth organizations contacted had expressed great interest in the bill and had pledged support.

Renazified Reich Key Issue Facing

By Eddie Garfield

BOSTON.—Resurgent Nazism in Western Germany looms as the most important issue facing this weekend's annual convention of the New England Division of the American Jewish Congress. The national organization has turned sharply to the right, with the ouster of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order and the American Jewish Labor Council. Progressives and others in the New England division, however, are determined to halt the trend toward one-man rule, bureaucratic functioning, lowering membership, inactive chapters and absence of mass activity in this area.

Their six-point program being circulated among the delegates calls for a comprehensive campaign to reverse Washington's "Build Germany" program, to safeguard the independence of Israel, to enforce civil rights laws now on the books, to oppose thought-control legislation, to expand the Congress membership and to strengthen democracy within the Congress.

This program faces the handicap of hand-picked committees, not elected by the convention, but chosen in advance by the administration. Albert Hurwitz, one of Boston's most reactionary Jewish leaders, is in charge of resolutions, and administration cohorts Louis Epstein and Joseph Matison head the nominations and credentials committees.

The convention program has been overloaded with speeches by national Congress leaders. This will tend to throttle discussion of policy by the delegates. The administration has also tried, with some success, to refuse seating delegates from progressive unions and organizations.

Meanwhile, in the Jewish community, wide protest is developing over the pro-Nazi policies of State Department and Army authorities in Germany. The Jewish War Veterans some weeks ago sponsored a conference on this issue. In Dorchester, 15 community leaders have collected thousands of signatures to their petition calling for a congressional probe of American policy in Germany. A resolve memorializing Congress to begin such a probe is pending in the State Legislature. The Labor Zionist Organization is pressing for a national review of German policy.

The Quincy Jewish Community Center's Review writes that "We must all insist that our State Department return to the promises made at Yalta and Potsdam to root out every Nazi influence in German life, and to eliminate the possibility of Germany ever again becoming a military force. To carry out this agreement will require a complete reversal of our foreign policy."

These developments indicate that the Congress has an historic opportunity to assume leadership of a rising demand for community-wide action to halt those who seek to wear the mantle of Hitler. Convention elections today will determine whether the Congress in New England can measure up to this opportunity.

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BOSTON.—The Progressive Party has taken the lead in the battle against the latest fare increase demand by the MTA. The new hike is scheduled to take effect Jan. 28 after a token Department of Public Utilities hearing Jan. 24.

The PP, however, is working to pack the hearing and to collect more thousands of signatures protesting the increase. The PP had already collected 11,000 signatures. Response from the public after announcement of the latest increase was overwhelming, with many people asking to take petitions to be filled out by their neighbors.

"This time, the people are ready and willing to fight back," O'Brien declared. O'Brien has introduced tax bills into the State Legislature which would place the burden of the MTA deficit on Big Business, instead of on the car riders.

WAR DRIVE PERILS CIVIL RIGHTS, SAYS HARRISON

By William Harrison

Since its inception as an important plank in the 1948 Presidential campaign, civil rights legislation has always been regarded by the Truman Administration as a catch-all for the Negro vote. That fundamental attitude has not changed with the impending 1950 Congressional elections. The whole program was never considered serious enough to cause postponement of a fishing trip to Miami, Florida, where civil rights for the Negro people have been long overdue. Nor is it ever advanced uncompromisingly enough to infuriate the President's poker cronies among the plantation - owning Dixiecrats. Hence the necessity for the NAACP civil rights mobilization is obvious. Participants will quickly learn where the Administration stands despite the exclusion by the timorous NAACP leadership of all left-wing organizations, the most militant critics and opponents of the Jimcrow oppression of the Negro people, in New England as in all regions.

With the "cold war" freezing our ruling class monopolists out of wider stretches of territories, the Social Democratic lackeys of Wall Street and State Street are invading the field of the Negro people's national liberation struggle for the purpose of trying to fool the Negro people into supporting Fascism at home and imperialist war abroad against the Soviet Union, the new democracies, and Communist China. In those countries Jimcrowism is outlawed. Yet Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has effrontery to exhort the Negro people, in his January 2 speech at a Boston civil rights mobilization, to strike a bargain with the warmongering monopolists. Negro Americans are urged to pass over their civil rights in exchange for slaughter in an aggressive atomic war.

Such a bargain would be ludicrous to victims of police terrorism like Roxbury's Walter Hutson, who is unable to get a job as a taxicab driver because of a police record tagged on him as the result of a false arrest by a psychotic policeman. It is a bargain proffered because the monopolists rightly fear the reaction to Paul Robeson's affirmation that Negroes would fight for their freedom from Jimcrow oppression. First and foremost in that fight now is the struggle for jobs with equal pay for equal work; for decent homes outside the rat-infested fire-traps which menace their health and happiness in the ghettos of Boston and Providence, for example; for adequate wages to buy the amount and variety and quality of food necessary to sustain life; for civil liberties, such as the right to vote and hold office, without being cheated out of election, as in the Banks case.

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



How Truman's Budget Soaks You

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has submitted to Congress his cold war budget which will reach deep into the pockets of the average American family. Despite the President's claim that it will "contribute to continued economic development" and avoid a depression, it will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it cannot help but speed up the trend toward depression by raising prices, boosting taxes on low-income groups, reducing consumer purchasing power and further curtailing exports. Finally it makes more threatening the danger of mother world war.

First, as to the direct cost.

Truman asked for 42.4 billion dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951). That means a cost of $300 for each man, woman and child in the population.

But almost half of this total budget will be spent to prosecute the cold war. Truman admits that $18 billion will be devoted to this purpose, and adds $13.5 billion for military expenditures to $4.7 billion for "international items" such as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the North Atlantic Pact. But when $817 million for atomic energy and other huge sums properly chargeable to military aims are included, the cold war part of the budget approaches close to $20 billion.

In other words, Truman proposed that the nation disburse, at the expense of the taxpayer, the sum of about $385 million a week to promote a world conquest which has nothing in common with the interests of the average American family.

And that will cost $150 a year or a little less than $3 a week for every man, woman and child in the nation.

It has been necessary to maintain the approximate wartime tax rates which were levied in 1943. They were placed as high then as Franklin Roosevelt felt the nation could stand. The moderate rate shift adopted by the 80th Congress did not materially affect the burden of the lower income groups, and so, by and large, we have gone through the war, through the so-called transition period, and into the cold war, paying the same high level of taxes.

In his budget message last Monday, Truman warned that he would seek further "moderate" increases.

Now for the indirect costs of such a program. Included in the budget are several unavoidable items arising from our participation in past war, just and injust. Annual payment on the national debt, including interest, amounts to $5.8 billion. Veterans services and benefits amount to $6.1 billion.

Thus only $12.5 billion is left from the 1951 budget to take care of the essential functions of government, conservation and development of natural resources, and all the social welfare measures needed by the people.

It is not surprising, therefore, that only $2.7 billion is allocated to social welfare, health and security, making only six percent of the total. Or that only $2.2 billion will go for flood control, reclamation, development of public power. Or that housing and education are down for only $1.8 billion.

*

TRUMAN ADMITTED in his budget message that 2,700,000 aged people and 1,500,000 dependent children are on relief rolls. Yet he proposed to spend only $1.4 billion for public assistance. This is a little more than half of what

(Continued on Page 6)

ROAD BLOCK —By Kinkaid



The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ABT SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

'Industry's Dream Come True'

In Connecticut's famed "Brass Valley" one firm has installed a new $10,000,000 machine. Push-button operated, this new monster is designed to turn the brass industry "lily-white" and also to cast off thousands of white workers in the bread-lines alongside their Negro fellow-workers.

—See the Magazine Section



Waterbury Area Faces Decontrol Threat

WATERBURY, Conn.—Rent control will be lifted in the Waterbury-Litchfield County area unless sufficient opposition develops before the middle of January. Otherwise, decontrol steps will be taken by Tighe E. Woods, federal housing expediter.

George J. McDuff, Waterbury-Litchfield County area rent director, viewed the decontrol steps now being taken in nearby towns as indicating that lifting of controls in Waterbury is "not far off."

Hundreds of rent increases have been granted to Waterbury landlords, according to McDuff. Many increases have been granted under the new "fair net operating principle" and a growing number of landlords have been recently granted increases covering decorating and other "operating expenses." The majority of increases have come under the "major capital improvement" clause of the rent control law revised in 1949. Rent increases in the Waterbury area have averaged $6.05 a month according to the local rent control office.

Resistance on the part of tenants who sought legal advice and those who formed tenants committees has in some cases prevented rent increases or kept them from rising above three or four percent. Increases have recently been averaging ten percent or more.

McDuff pointed out that the bulk of new apartments and houses rent for $79 or more and do not relieve the shortage for families earning $35 to $50 a week and having small children.

Gov. Chester Bowles, commenting on the proposed lifting of controls in this area, asserted that "rents would unquestionably soar if controls were taken off. This would simply mean," he continued, "that money that thousands of families badly need for food and clothing would have to be spent for shelter."

Y&T Doing Well

STAMFORD.—The 243rd consecutive dividend of the 82-year-old Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company was distributed last week. Yale and Towne has paid dividends each year since 1899. The dividend consisting of 25 cents a share was paid on 510,587 shares. This is not the only dividend paid to Y & T stockholders this year.

Mike RUSSO

GE 1950 Resolutions Boil Down to Plans For More Profits

THE DECEMBER 30 issue of the Bridgeport G. E. Works News carried a full-page spread of New Year resolutions which presumably all G. E. workers should have made. When you boil them down, they all add up to assuring greater profits for GE in 1950 than in 1949.

Among the resolutions suggested were the following: "Resolved: I'll be a strong booster of the 'American way' (the profit system)—which every schoolboy knows is the real big incentive behind business . . . and the key to success!" "I'll try for an award-winning suggestion by keeping my eyes open for a better way."



The purpose behind this line of palaver dished out weekly in huge quantities by Charlie Wilson's boys is to turn every minute of the day into dollars in profits

I HAVEN'T seen the set of resolutions adopted by the GE Board of Directors; but at the very top of the list, you may be sure, were the following: Resolved: 1950 profits must be the highest in history; production must be increased and production costs lowered through speedup; no wage increases—wage cuts if they can be put across; cooperate with the IUE to smash the UE and bring back a company union; fire militant workers and institute FBI loyalty oaths; reduce the number of Negro workers to the minimum, refuse to upgrade Negro workers and retain the few in the most menial capacity.

In reading the Bridgeport GE Works News one would get the impression that the several thousand workers in GE are attending an institution of higher learning and are not employed in a factory

"STUDENTS" in this "institution" are reminded daily of the blessings and advantages of the "American Way" (the profit system). The head of the "institution," Charles E. Wilson, and his "faculty" take great pains with the curriculum—framed with care to alert the "student body" against the pitfalls and dangers of wage increases, pensions, free medical care, decent housing, etc.

But the workers are discovering daily that behind GE double-talk lies the most brutal system of oppression and exploitation in the interest of the rich which does not square with experiences of real life.

Despite their resolutions and company-IUE scheming, 1950 will see the GE workers united in a fighting organization based on the knowledge that the interests of the GE workers and the corporation are miles apart.

Co. Holds Up Jobless Aid to Locked Out Men

WATERBURY, Conn. — Management's appetite for profits at the expense of the workers has once more held up payment of jobless benefits to union members at the five-month long Manufacturers Foundry Co. lockout. It is reported that the company has again prevented payment of benefits to 46 workers by appealing to the Superior Court a recent decision of Compensation Commissioner Carl Lundgren of the Fifth Congressional District who upheld a lockout ruling of the State Labor Department.

Commissioner Lundgren issued a significant memorandum pointing out that although there was no locking of doors in the foundry case and the company "has been willing to allow its employes to come to work, providing they worked for the wages established solely by the company," a locking of doors is not the only means of withholding employment.

"When an employer materially changes the terms and conditions of his employes' work," states the memorandum, "and refuses to allow his employes to work under their previous terms of employment, and the purpose of the change is to gain a concession from the employes and to dictate the employer's terms, there is by such a change of terms a withholding of work and a lockout."

Vindicating charges of speedup levelled at the company by the locked-out workers, Lundgren stated that terms proposed by the firm were "entirely to the disadvantage of the employes," and the purpose of the company "was to get the agreement of the employes to the new terms as of that date and to obtain more production from the employes for less money."

The commissioner said the company told the union that under the new proposals the employes could earn as much or more than previously, provided they worked hard enough! If the union had accepted such an offer the workers would have been "entirely in the hands of the employer as to what the employer would pay them in the future as to piece-work rates," he said. Such an indefinite offer, he stated, "constitutes a withholding of employment by the company." In Lundgren's decision the company's action "does not deprive employes of the unemployment benefits the law says they shall have."

PMG union members have continued picketing the plant since the 12-cent an hour wage cut and job retiming forced the lockout last July. Workers involved in the long lockout have been aided by the Progressive Metalworkers Council Welfare Fund and by contributions from other groups including the People's Party.

Norwalk Bartender Fined for Jimcrow

NORWALK.—James A. Marino, Norwalk bartender, was fined $25 last week by Judge John Keogh, Jr., for discriminating against Negroes. The Judge also advised other Norwalk tavern and restaurant owners: "When Negroes come into your places of business, serve them quickly, courteously and without any fuss. . . ."

Progressives view the decision as a real victory in the fight against discrimination in Norwalk. However, the decision was marred by the Judge's continuous efforts to make it appear as though real discrimination does not exist in Norwalk, but that "outside groups are coming into Norwalk for the purpose racial discontent. . . ." This was a reference to the fact that one of the five witnesses against the bartender was a New Haven resident.

The case grew out of the refusal of James Marino, a bartender employed at Joe's restaurant, Monroes St., Norwalk, to serve several Negroes. Marino was arrested on the complaint of William Peterson, Jr., of Norwalk on Nov. 17, when Peterson along with several friends was refused service in the tavern. In all, five young people were involved, two of them white friends of Peterson. Two of the five, who were witnesses against the bartender stated that they were members of the Young Progressives of America, in answer to questions put to them by Judge Keogh. Attorney Ireland, who was attorney for Marino attempted to establish that the Young Progressives was a subversive organization but he was refuted by the witnesses.

Throughout the trial Judge Keogh attempted to establish that the bartender had been trapped by the five young people in their effort to develop a test case, and that he did not like the way the evidence had been obtained. At one point in the trial when one of the youthful witnesses had refused to reveal what organizations he belonged to the judge threatened him with contempt, but later the judge changed his question to one that the witness answered.

Progressives view the decision as an important one, even though the fine was the minimum and the owner of the tavern was not included. Discrmination is rife in Norwalk and this decision will help to bring it to an end. Another important development in Norwalk in the fight against police brutality is the appeal in the case of Zachariah Simmons, elderly Negro who was beaten up by police on the night of July 4, and whose appeal in a court decision will be heard in the county court in Bridgeport on January 18.

SOME PENSION!

Security is Walter S. Gifford's middle name. With only 11 days to go before his 65th birthday, the executive retired as president and board chairman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He swapped his job for a pension of about $95,000 a year for the rest of his life.

Hold First Hearings on Job Bias

NEW HAVEN. — Progressives are hailing a public hearing on job discrimination. The State Inter-Racial Commission will hold its first public hearing in the case of a New Haven Negro who insists he was denied employment by a New Haven dairy because of his color. The hearing, which will be held in Hartford on Jan. 11, at 11 a.m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, has been ordered under the State's Fair Employment Practices Act.

Since the Fair Employment Practices Act became a law at the 1947 session of the State Legislature the interracial council has handled some 132 complaints of violations of the act, but this is the first public hearing it has ever held.

Oscar S. Draper, a New Haven Negro, who lives at 258 Starr St., has charged that the Clark Dairy, Inc. of West Haven discriminated against him in dehying him unemployment because of his color.

Attorney John R. Thim, speaker of the House, will represent the dairy at the hearin. A tribunal of three members has been appointed by Rabbi Morris Silvermann, chairman of the inter-racial council, to hear the charges. The three are Attorney Leo Parskey of Hartford, Mrs. Gertrude Hart Day of New Haven and Rev. Aaron Cuffee of Bridgeport.

Under the law, if the tribunal should find the dairy guilty of discrimination it can issue an order requiring the concern to cease and desist from unfair employment practices. The concern can appeal the case to the Superior Court.

The Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act has long been under attack by progressives and trade unons as being completely inadequate and weak in dealing with large scale unfair practices that go on in Connecticut. Many large companies, some of them part of monopoly chains, are notorious for their failure to employ even a single Negro in production. Progressives welcome this hearing, the first of its kind ever held, and will do everything they can to enforce the act, weak as it is.

Will Robby Get 50Gs Or Trade?



Dodger Ace's Salary Becomes Top Winter Topic and Here's Why

Jackie Robinson's 1950 salary has suddenly become one of the biggest topics of hot stove baseball discussion, and with good reason. The main page one story of the Sporting News this week is headlined "Salary Demands Hint Deal for Jackie," with subheads "Spectacular Trade With Braves Seen" and "Robinson's $50,000 Salary Goal May Cause Rickey to Dispose of Negro Star."

Last week in Brooklyn, the Dodger prexy told newsmen it was ridiculous to talk of trading Robinson, who was the league's leading hitter and Most Valuable Player in 1949. "It's a joke," he said, "Brooklyn isn't selling players it needs." But at other times Rickey has been quoted as saying that if enough money was involved, he supposed it would be tempting to trade anybody. And nobody forgets that he moved Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize off the Cards when the price was right (and the salaries too high), not to mention the popular Ed Stanky of Brooklyn.

What's behind all the talk??

Part of it could be an attempt to make Robinson "more reasonable" in his demands. Witness the opening sentence in the Sporting News story: "Is there a possibility that Jackie Robinson, standout player of the National League for 1949, will lift his salary demands to the point at which he will fight himself off the Brooklyn club?"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Rickey has always fought against a policy of paying big money to his outstanding stars (though the overaverage pay of the Dodgers compares well with others). Peewee Reese, the wonderful shortstop at the peak of his career, got $25,000 last year, top figure for a Dodger.

Now along comes Robinson with an impressive sheaf of arguments for $50,000. First of all, he received less than $20,000 for his spectacular feats of 1949. He can compare this with the stratospheric numbers that go to recognized stars like DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Newhouser, et al, ranging from 50 to 90 thousand. In addition he has some special arguments. He has been obviously directly responsible for the Dodgers setting tremendous gate receipt records both at home and on the road, particularly on the road where out-of-proportion crowds turn out

In addition, Robinson must figure that his career is shorter than the average star. He broke in with the breakthrough against discrimination when he was already 28. Now 31, he has only a few more [illegible] left. Another special argument in his favor is that he cost the club comparatively nothing, a few thousand to the Kansas City Monarchs, when white players of far less ability wean big bonus sums for themselves these days just for signing.

THE BIG POINT as far as Rickey is concerned is this: If he yields to Robinson's eminently reasonable request for a big raise, this would mean a departure from his policy of keeping the top men down low AND WOULD BE A STIMULUS FOR RAISES TO THE OTHER DODGER STARS LIKE REESE, FURILLO, CAMPANELLA, HODGES, SNIDER, ET AL. In other words, if Robinson wins a breakaway from the too low Rickey ceiling, he will be in effect doing for the other Dodgers what Babe Ruth did for the Yankees and all ballplayers with his stubborn and successful fight for a better share of the big money he coined for the owners.

This is why the question of a big trade may not be too outlandish. No doubt Rickey wants to keep Robinson, the cornerstone of the pennant club and of the team's tremendous gate appeal on the road. But at what point would he be willing to sacrifice that for a deal, let's say in which Robinson went to the Boston Braves for pitcher Johnny Sain and two hundred thousand bucks? Probably just where he could satisfy himself that the pennant could be won without Robinson. Rickey is a businessman and a good one, no sentimentalist he.

The issue hasn't been joined yet. Robinson has made no formal demands, but has made it amply clear that he expects a very substantial raise. The Dodger contracts go in the mail last of all, a Rickey custom, as close to the February deadline as possible.

What will be the figure written down for the sensational batting champion of the league, peerless fielding second sacker, extraordinary money-maker as a crowd puller, game's leading base runner, second run-driver-inner of league and runaway winner of the Most Valuable award?

That's what's got the Hot Stove League boiling right now.—ROD.

JACKIE ROBINSON will soon be hearing from Dodger prexy Branch Rickey as to 1950 terms. He wants big boost, Rickey likes to keep that ceiling low.



LIKE ALL DODGER stars, ace outfielder Carl Furillo would stand to benefit by a Robinson breakthrough into the 50 G class, and that's what Rickey knows.



And just how would Peewee Reee, now top Dodger at $25,000, fit into the salary picture with Robinson given the big raise he deserves? Obviously he'd have to be moved up smartly too.



BILLY SOUTHWORTH, Boston manager, who fixed up his outfield but left a hole at second base, would happily recommend a Sain and $$$$ deal for Robinson.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney



On a Variety of Sportstopics

MAYBE THEY OUGHT to bring that Brooklyn Dodgers' basketball team into the Garden some night. Playing once a week on the stage of a Brooklyn movie house, they are doing all right, beating a few respected semi-pro outfits.

High scorer is Eddie Miksis. Ralph Branca, former NYU player, Don Newcombe, Gil Hodges and Rex Barney give the club good overall height. Newcombe is a tough baby under those boards. Hodges, with very big hands and all the deftness he shows around first base, is a fine scorer and feeder. Natch, he's from Indiana. Comments from the audience are often amusing.

One night in a close game Rex Barney, whose only baseball problem is control, stepped to the foul line. As he poised to throw, someone yelled "Ball Four," and Rex, with an uncontrollable grin on his face, missed by a mile.

•

IRON CURTAIN, all right! The cold war bunch in Washington has forbidden Americans to visit Hungary. They don't like the Hungarian government. They like the kind Hungary had before, with the fascist Horthy and his storm troopers, big landlords keeping the peasants in feudal chains, no schools, lots of misery and exploitation and foreign capital running the works. How's this fit into a sports column? Well, the ban prevents the very good American men and woman's table tennis team from competing at the world championship matches in Budapest next month, and the players don't get it. They thought the U. S. was supposed to be for peace and friendly relations. By the way, the woman table tennis champ of the world is Gisa Farkas of Hungary.

•

CLAIR BEE, the coach of Long Island University's terrific basketball team, is not only a coaching wow and outspoken foe of discrimination in sports, but also the most hilariously irreverant puncturer of stuffed-shirtism as a speaker.

At last Monday's weekly luncheon meeting of the New York basketball writers, Coach Ed Hickey of St. Louis, a rather staid and conventional speaker, was droning through his thanks for his team being invited to the Garden again, his estimation of his team and his hoping it would give LIU a good game, etc., etc., when Bee interrupted loudly with, "Hey, Hickey, last year you were telling us how proud you were that everyone on your team came from St. Louis and its suburbs. I've just been looking at your roster. I see they've enlarged the suburbs of St. Louis to include most of the state of Indiana!"

A little later, someone representing Harvard, speaking briefly, referred genially to his team's poor record and Bee's remark, saying, "As for what Mr. Bee said about suburbs, it doesn't seem to help us any. Our team comes from no less than nine states." Never at a loss, not even for a second, for an answer, Bee yelled "Why hell, your trouble is that you get them from the best families!"

Because LIU has no reserves this year, operating mostly with six men, the five starters and Feurtado, Bee says LIU uses the "two spitoon system." He explains it this way. "I run those five guys till one of 'em can't spit, then I send in Feurtado."

•

JACK DEMPSEY has an article in Ebony, in which he blames the fact that he dodged Harry Wills, his foremost challenger, entirely on promoter Tex Rickard's bias. As I pointed out in the Daily Worker, this is much too easy an out. Nobody ever heard of tough and plain spoken Dempsey having ASKED to get Wills, or ever expressing the desire to meet him. The sports picture, thanks to the basic democracy of the fans and to Joe Louis, has changed since his days. It's easy for Jack to blame past prejudice on dead men. If he said simply, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now. I should have insisted," that might be an honest admission. The Scoreboard, for one, refuses to take the current Ebony explanation. Especially since Mr. Dempsey once enthusiastically sponsored a "White Hope" tourney.

•

SPEAKING OF INDIANA and basketball, North Carolina State meets LIU in the Garden Tuesday night and is rated a good chance to knock off the high flying Brooklynites. Nobody on this team, from Indiana bred Coach Chase down, comes from anywhere near the state of North Carolina. The starting team takes the floor with Dickey, Ranzino and Bubas of Indiana, Harvath of Chicago (a suburb of Indiana), and Harand of New Jersey. Rumor has it that some student from North Carolina innocently turned out for the team and was chased indignantly from the Raleigh gym.

•

ABE SAPERSTEIN, who organized the Harlem Globe Trotters 23 years ago, says this year's club, which hasn't been beaten, pulls far more people than the pro league teams whenever and wherever it plays. Biggest crush in years took place at the Garden when the Trotters played here two Sunday night's back. Thousands turned away. A two-game series coming up with the Minneapolis Laker (Mikan) in Chicago and Minneapolis, will overflow the biggest arenas there, and the pros have been complaining of the gates. In towns like Rockford, Illinois, fans are already chartering busses for the Chicago game.

Saperstein thinks the pro league is making a big mistake in artificially promoting these big scores. "It used to be that a goal was an achievement," he says. "Now when one pro team makes a basket, the other one makes one eight seconds later and there are just so many of them the crowd can't develop any enthusiasm." The pros lengthened the game eight minutes to get higher scores (and more foul shooters at the end). Saperstein says a 40 or 50 point ball game. Saperstein said the real fans don't go for these 100-90 monstrosities.

HEAR! HEAR!

INDIANA & CALUMET EDITION

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 28 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Dr. Einstein's New Theory

—See the Magazine Section

THE MINER'S FIGHT-LABOR SHOWDOWN

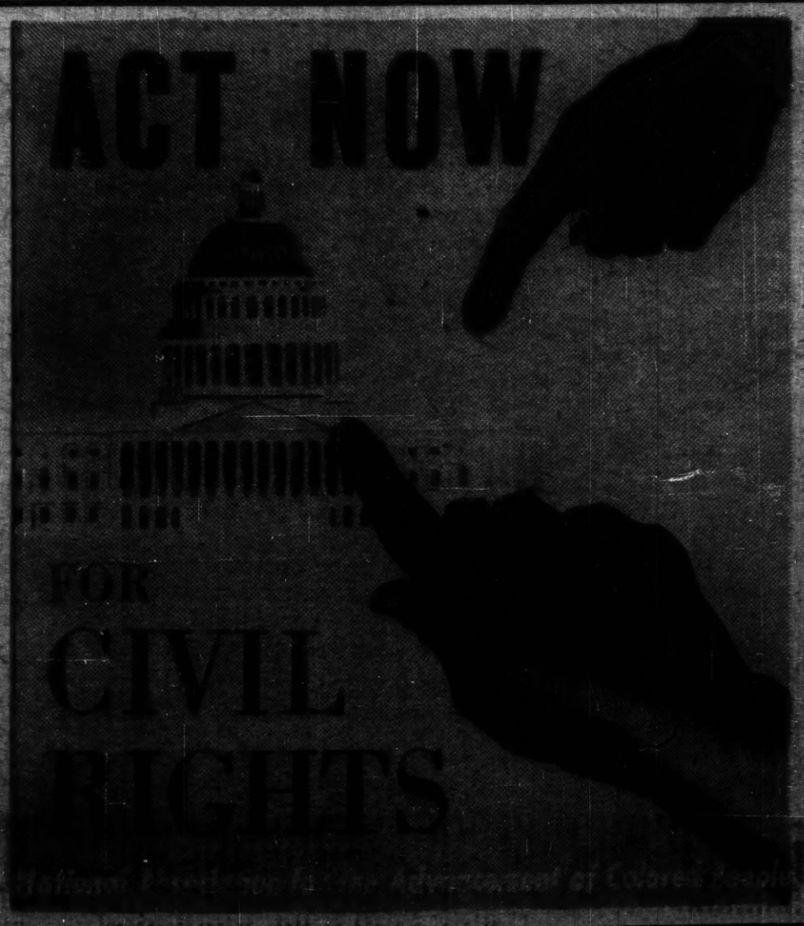
— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Pa ge 5 —



GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D. C. Starts Sunday

Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6; Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC—all on Page 6.



A. F. of L., CIO, Miners Wages

AN EDITORIAL

The AFL Executive Board has announced that its unions will demand a wage increase of at least 10 cents an hour in 1950. This statement is welcomed by every working men and women who feels the pinch of high living costs.

The CIO finds itself in a weird position after this AFL announcement. Its leaders had just announced that it was standing pat on wages for 1950—even though steel raised prices! They also jumped all over the fighting electrical union, UE, when it said it wouldn't be bound by the "no wage raise" pattern of the steel settlement.

Despite the AFL call for a general wage raise in '50, there will be no general increase unless all unions can get together in a common front and lay aside the internal warfare, especially the anti-Communist cold war, which has been sapping labor's strength.

A serious and responsible approach to uniting labor's ranks for a unified wage drive in 1950 would call for immediate support of all unions to the difficult and important struggle of the miners right now in their fight for higher wages, improved pension and better job conditions.

The local union, which is the cornerstone of the whole labor movement, has a mighty important role to play in developing support to the miners and advancing united labor action.

One hundred local unions in Indiana which strongly urged their national and district leaders to such action can have far-reaching effects!

Indianapolis Star Assails Gag on Communist Views

INDIANAPOLIS.—The Indianapolis Star, a conservative paper here, defended freedom of speech for Communists and upheld the legality of the party. The paper's stand was taken in a recent editorial, after the ouster of Ben Cohen, Communist Party chairman in Marion County, from a City Council hearing in decontrol of rents.

Condemning the ouster of Cohen by Council Chairman Christian Emhardt and the council, the Star said:

"They forgot the fact that, as Cohen said, 'The Communist Party is a legal party and I have a right to be heard.' It is a legal party that has been on the ballot in Indiana. Cohen had as much right to be heard as anybody else. To deny him that right was to suppress the right of freedom of speech and to violate the laws of the United States."

While the Star's editorial attacked Communists, it went on to say:

"Americans have to learn that you cannot suppress ideas by refusing to listen to them. If you limit the freedom of one individual, no matter how rapacious, dangerous or sinister he may be, you have automatically limited the freedom of all citizens. The City Councilmen should have known better."

TO TRY AGAIN

Cohen, in a letter to the Star, commended it for defending freedom of speech. He pointed out that the "very thing the Star deplores is happening all over the country. People are being jailed for their political beliefs and for expressing these beliefs. The recent trial of the 11 Communist leaders was not for any act they had committed. The indictment was for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence—in other words for the ideas these men have."

Hoosier Opinion

The Worker Sub Drive

By George Sandy

Chairman, Communist Party of Indiana



ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST spots as we enter the New Year is the way in which all of the friends of progress have rallied to the subscription campaign of The Worker.

★

IT IS EVIDENT that many people have taken serjously the idea that this campaign is laying foundations for 1950. As this is being written, the total subs from Indiana is close to the 200 mark and moving rapidly along. It is clear that we are going to fulfill our quota of 350 new subs by the end of the drive on Feb. 1.

★

THERE IS, HOWEVER, another question and that is whether or not those of us responsible for organizing the work set our sights too high when we decided to get 500 new subs and renewals and push our circulation to the highest it has ever been in Indiana.

★

WE ARE NOT GOING to publish exact figures in this column because they will be out of date when this paper reaches you, but this we can say: The possibility of 500 subs does realistically exist. How can it be done? Very easily. If one out of every six people who see this issue would just fill out the blank at the bottom of this column we would have at least 700 subs more than we have already turned in.

But, you may say, "I'm a subscriber already, so I can't fill out the blank." The answer to that is very simple, just sell a subscription to that neighbor or shopmate that you have been intending to see about our paper.

★

Of course, every one who reads this paper should assume that he or she is that sixth person who is going to fill out the blank. The reason for this is simple, for if each of you assume that the other fellow is going to do it no one will do it and the drive will not really be a success.

★

I STARTED OFF by saying that all friends of progress had rallied to the sub drive, but that was an exaggeration. What I meant was that enough friends of progress had rallied to the paper to insure that the drive would be a success. If all the friends of progress obtained just one sub we would have such a large circulation that we could do a tremendous job in beating back reaction in Indiana.

★

WE HAVE A SUGGESTION to make to all our friends who have not done anything in the drive as yet. The national press drive committee has set aside two Sundays in January as "sub Sundays." The first is today. How about it friend reader? Get out of that easy chair now, this minute, take that coupon at the bottom and get a neighbor to fill it out. It will make you feel fine. You will have that glow of accomplishment that goes with a job well done.

★

THEN WHEN YOU GET HOME put a big circle around Jan. 31 on your calendar; that is the second Sunday mobilization to finish the job. Reserve that day for another subscription and the day will be well spent and we will lay a firm foundation for 1950.

P.S.—To all of you who have been doing such a good job: Just in case that easy chair is too much for those who want to loaf to progress, we expect that you will be on the job bright and early today, taking up the slack and leading Indiana to first in the nation and the banner that goes to the winning state. On behalf of the Indiana state drive committee, thanks for the fine job till now and let's really wind it up right.

The Worker, Indiana Edition,
1088 Broadway, Room 5, Gary, Indiana.
Enclosed find $2 for a One Year (weekly) Subscription to The Worker. Have it wrapped and mailed to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY OR TOWN _____ STATE _____

Hoosier Youth Shun ROTC in High Schools

GARY.—Fifth Army headquarters in Chicago has notified the Gary School Board that enrollment in ROTC units in four Gary High Schools must be brought up to minimum or face withdrawal from the War Department program.

The Chamber of Commerce and other big business interests, quite worried over this project, has called an emergency meeting to correct the situation.

But Gary steelworkers, like their sons, have shown no concern over this militarization program.

Reports from throughout Indiana reveal that a majority of high schools are whtiout an ROTC program. Indianapolis is reported to have only one high school with an ROTC program.

Progressives and peace forces in the state take this as a definite sign that Hoosiers reject militarism and "want to study war no more", the cold war hysteria notwithstanding.

Indiana Winds Up For NAACP Civil Rights Parley

The emergency civil rights mobilization called in Washington for Jan. 15, 16 and 17 by the national NAACP, has aroused widespread interest throughout Indiana. A citizens' committee to develop broad support for the Washington mobilization, chaired by Rev. Clarence Nelson, has sent out 2,000 calls to leading individuals and organizations in the state, urging the sending of delegates. It is reported that the CIO State Industrial Union Council had agreed to send calls to all its affiliates.

In Indianapolis, Gary, and Hammond, enthusiastic mass meetings were held during the first week in January, calling especially for immediate enactment of a national FEPC, and endorsing the program of the Washington Civil Liberties Mobilization.

The Hammond Branch of the NAACP has sent out calls to 500 organizations and individuals in Lake County, urging them to send delegates to Washington. In its call the Hammond organization declared:

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"WITH THE END of the first session of the 81st Congress, it is now apparent that campaign pledges to pass effective civil rights legislation have been openly and flagrantly repudiated. If this legislation is to be enacted in the second session of the 81st Congress, the people of America must be mobilized as never before to this end. . . . The NAACP invites

(Continued on Page 9)

'When Capitalists Praise Me---'

GARY. — Eugene V. Debbs, famed Socialist leader, once said that anytime he gets praise from the capitalist class it was time to see what he had done wrong.

That's a good yardstick for workingmen whereby they can measure their leaders.

Recently the AFL and CIO top leaders took part in setting up a so-called "International Confederation of Free Trade Unions." Did this make the bosses of the shrinking capitalist world quake with fear?

Not at all! The Gary Post-Tribune, outspoken defender of the steel trust, ran a lead editorial entitled, "ANTI-RED WORLD LABOR GROUP NEEDS ALL HELP IT CAN GET." And two days later it ran another editorial, "LET'S CHECK ON RED UNIONISTS".

And the mouthpiece of Wall Street, "BUSINESS WEEK" very happily spoke: "There is not much socialism in the constitution of the new International Confederation—That's the big news coming out of the debate and hard work which created the ICFTU in London this month."

What caused big business to be happy about the formation of this "world labor movement"? We can thank secretary-treasurer David J. MacDonald of the steel union for making this clear. On getting back from the London conference, he told reporters:

"I don't want the Confederation to be a branch of the World Socialist movement. I am proud of the kind of free democratic capitalist union movement we have here—it is our intention to push the doctrine of Communism back behind the Volga."

David forgets that it was on the Volga, at Stalingrad, that Hitler met his greatest defeat in the war's decisive battle. He is now ready as soon as the first A-Bomb [illegible] Wall Street is calling America's youth to [illegible] war for profits.

No wonder the boss-press is happy. So long as these leaders are busy fighting the bogey of Communism they won't be able to defend working class living standards against capitalist class attacks.

So long as Murray is busy fighting the "reds", he has no time to aid the miners' struggle. So long as the CIO leaders are busy expelling and splitting unions on the pretext of fighting Communism, will they notice that the once powerful CIO of 6 million members is now down to around 3 million members?

Is this the "capitalist union movement" that David MacDonald is proud of?

But MacDonald and Murray are sadly mistaken if they can buy immunity from the Big Business attack against labor by their anti-Communist witchhunt.

Even after the CIO Convention which expelled the UE and acted against 10 other progressive led

(Continued on Page 9)

Steel Prices Stab Spurs New Fight for Pay Hike

PITTSBURGH.—The announcement of a price increase by U.S. Steel, ranging up to $29.50 a ton, brought with it a chorus of angry outcries from the consuming public and started anew the demand among the steel workers for a wage increase. U.S. Steel declared its price increase was due to the added labor cost resulting from the granting of pensions and insurance and its desire to establish a sound financial basis for this. However, according to the organ of the steel trust, the magazine Steel, April issue, 28 basic steel producing companies had a cash reserve of $2,000,000,000. This certainly is more than enough cash to insure a sound foundation for a real pension plan.

The pension plan resulting from the recent settlement is far from a real pension plan. David Lawrence, in his column of Dec. 1, reprints a letter of a steel company executive who writes, that since the workers contribute 2½ cents per hour to the insurance plan which "is tied to pensions—the increased minimum pension will not cost Bethlehem more than sixtenths of a cent per hour even though there is no increase in social security."

The main point to note about the "cost" of the recent contract agreement is: That it was a cheap settlement for the companies. It cost the steel companies less than the pittance recommended by the President's Fact-Finding Board. That board which favored the companies all along the line, stated that the steel trust could grant an insurance and pension plan costing the companies 10 cents per hour and still decrease prices!

The board said that failure to decrease prices would justify the union in again raising its demand for a wage increase which the board recommended the union drop in the '49 negotions. Thus, there is no justification for the price increase on the grounds of the recent contract settlement.

The price steal was too raw for even some of the steel trust-big business press and their Congressmen to support openly. The Pittsburgh Press said that U. S. Steel has to "prove its case." The Cleveland Plain Dealer opposed the increase, and even Sen. Taft, mindful of his Senate race this year, was forced into a corner and called for a Senate investigation of the price increase.

While steel trust profits at present keep booming upwards, the production picture is less than bright. Hence, the steel trust sees a threat to the level of total profits to which they have become accustomed. The steel tycoons answer to this is speed-up on the job, cutting of incentive rates, cutting of work crews, dwongrading, and price increases. Thus the steelworkers and the consuming public become the victims of the greed of the robber barons and their system's economic crisis.

Because of lower average hourly wages, shorter work week, and higher prices the steelworkers want a substantial wage increase to relieve their plight.

John Ford, director of United Steelworkers, District 7, echoed the sentiments of the workers when he said the increases in steel prices would be met with a demand for wage increases for the steelworkers. The Johnstown, Pa., Local of the USW in Bethlehem Steel voted unanimously for a wage increase now.

Inland Steel Local 1010, at Indiana Harbor also voted unanimously to wire Phil Murray to reopen negotiations for a wage increase.

A spokesman for Philip Murray told the press that the steel union would not open the wage question now or during 1950. The membership of the steelworkers union, however, can force a meeting of the International's wage policy committee to meet the needs of the rank and file and force the companies to reopen negotiations for a wage increase now.

Such a campaign would strengthen the coal miners' fight for their wage demands against the steel trust and other coal operators. The coal and steel union, if they make one wage fight, can defeat the steel trust.

Steel Outlook Is Downward for 1950

Wall Street's business prophets are trying hard, but very few of them are predicting boom activity for 1950.

All are agreed on more unemployment for this year. As for steel production, practically all agree that 1949 and 1948 hit the peak and that steel is definitely on the downgrade from now on.

Referring to the effect the recent strike had on steel stockpiles, Business Week wrote on the eve of the new year. . . . "plant slowdowns for want of steel are actually few. Mostly, steel has been an alibi for output reductions caused by something else."

FBI to Militants: For Equal Rights? Then Are You 'Red'?

GARY.—While the Gary Post-Tribune calls for a drive against "red unionists," the FBI has invaded the Calumet steel area with a new witchhunting campaign.

Reports have come to the Indiana-Calumet Worker that FBI agents have been calling on certain steelworkers for questioning or to try to get them to act as labor spies.

Recently a number of grievance committeemen who have been militant champions of upgrading for Negro workers, have been subjected to the FBI inquisition.

The questions are reported to run something like this:

"Is it true that you have fought for upgrading of Negroes?"

"Do you believe in equal rights for Negroes?"

Then comes the $64 question: "Are you a Communist?"

Apparently, to the FBI-mind, if you believe in equal rights, you must be a Communist!

Instead of becoming cowed and intimidated by this witchhunt, as the FBI hopes, the overwhelming majority of the workers subjected to these Gestapo methods have become aroused with indignation and many have begun to realize that there must be comething worthwhile in the program of the Communist Party. They figure that with the company, the boss-press, the FBI and the top union leaders all fighting the Communists, there must be something good about the Communists after all!

Speedup Takes Life Of Ladelman in Gary

GARY, Ind.—Speedup claimed the life of another steelworker in the big bills of the Carnegie-Illinois plant here.

Andrew Nedelsky, 43, a ladelman, died in Mercy Hospital eleven days after he received second and third degree burns in No. 1 open hearth on Christmas day.

Steel Sparks

BY ASHBELL GREEN

Steel Union Calls Fair FECP Conferences

THE STEEL UNION, through its paper, Steel Labor, has announced plans to organize five conferences in various sections of the country on "the issues of fair employment practices in American industry."

The first of these conferences, all limited to locals of the Steelworkers Union, will be in Pittsburgh on Jan. 29. Then, Chicago on Feb. 5; Los Angeles, Feb. 12; Philadelphia, Feb. 19; Birmingham, Feb. 26.

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STEEL LABOR says that the calls will be in the hands of the locals soon, "together with credentials for delegates." The conferences are called by the union's Committee on Civil Rights set up by the Bosaon convention. This committee is made up of five district directors and a full-time secretary—all white.

The calling of these conferences is most timely and welcome. They come when the steel companies have stepped up their drive to worsen working and living conditions of the workers, and to weaken and destroy the union.

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A KEY PART OF THIS ATTACK is the companies' special attacks against Negro workers. The Steel Trust is a giant among the Wall Street ruling class which imposes the policy of discrimination in employment and every walk of American life. Every steelworker knows about the "lily-white" departments where no Negro has ever been voluntarily hired by the companies.

In scores of departments Negroes are hired for a limited number of jobs only, the hottest, hardest and dirtiest in the mill. At present, employment of Negroes has practically stopped, and companies by-pass seniority to lay off Negroes first. Negroes are barred from the office and supervisory staffs by all steel companies. Employment in white-collar office work is closed to Negro women.

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THE "ISSUE OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT practices in American industry" is a major problem before the steel union. Unfortunately, the union leadership and too many locals in this union have not made the fight for fair employment practices in the steel mills. The result has ben a weakening of the unity of Negro and whites and the cooling off in participation in the life of the union among the mass of Negro members.

Clubs of Negro steel workers have been organized in Chicago, Rankin, Duquesne, Hazelwood plant of J&L in Pittsburgh, Gary, etc. These clubs express the Negro workers' dissatisfaction with the union's inactivity against discrimination. Negroes know the steelworkers can defeat the companies' discrimination policy. There are literally hundreds of examples of upgrading and employment of Negroes into "lily white" departments or gangs as a result of action on the part of the local or the men on the job.

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THE CONFERENCE CALL indicates this state of affairs can be changed and that the fight against discrimination "must be part of the union's unceasing program." And that "the fight must go on in the mills and plants until no workers suffers discrimination because of race, creed or color."

By facing the issue of discrimination in employment and on the job the steel union will be better prepared to throw its weight into the general fight of all labor and progressive people for fair employment practices and win the Negro people as labor's staunchest ally in the fight against the trusts.

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THESE CONFERENCES, if followed by action, can mark a new high for guaranteeing full participation of Negro steelworkers in every phase of union life and at every level of union leadership; for correcting the present situation where not a single Negro serves among the International Board or International officers.

The entire membership and leadership of this union can and should work unitedly to insure the participation of every local in these conferences with the largest possible representation of Negro and white rank and file members.

THE STEEL UNION CONVENTION

By Jim West

There is hardly anyone in the steel union, including many of its officials, who would not agree that there is lots of room for improvement in this million member organization.

Anyone who doubts that need only ask any rank and file member, or study the figures of steel local attendance (1 percent of membership is considered "good" by certain officials), or the percentage of members taking part in union elections (10 percent is deemed high, and the average is nearer 5 percent).

Ask any alert steelworker what the biggest needs are for strengthening his union, and his answer will most likely be:

1—More democracy in union affairs. He'll spell this out like this: the right to strike votes and ratification of contract; membership voice in determining strike policy, more stewards and more power to them; election of district executive boards; against depriving the membership of honest, militant leaders by disqualifying them on political grounds; Negro participation in leadership at all levels, clear to top.

2—For a militant, fighting policy, especially in day-to-day handling of grievances. He'd spell this out something like this: more grievance committeemen; change the grievance procedure to rely more on the members' strength and fighting spirit; frequent election of grievers and right to remove and replace grievers who are too ready to defend the company and find fault with the workers.

The absence of all this, he will also tell you, is a major reason for the mass non-participation of members in union afafirs.

This situation not only weakens the steel union, but the whole labor movement. By the same token, the correction of these serious shortcomings would go a long way to strengthen the union and the whole labor movement. That is why all militant steelworkers, be they Communists or Progressives or of any other political adherence, are vitally concerned with any and all measures to strengthen their union along the lines indicated.

This paper has on many occasions urged a fighting policy of on-the-job action to fight aagins' speed-up, for upgrading, against company arrogance, rate-cutting and other grievances. Wherever steel unionists have followed this policy of relying on their own strength, it has paid off in important gains.

Now, with the national convention of the steel union due to take place sometime in May of this year, steelworkers have another opportunity, if they act in time, to further strengthen their union, by now moving to introduce a number of resolutions for constitutional amendments.

The sooner this is done, the better chance have these amendments to pass and gain support for serious consideration and passage by the national convention. Furthermore, the rank and file, by pressing for these resolutions now, gives itself a good yardstick to measure all candidates for convention delegates by the stand they take on these amendments to the constitution, among other questions.

What kind of amendments would do the steelworkers most good? Here are some suggestions:

1—To amend the ARTICLE with STRIKES to require a membership vote in calling strikes and ratifying contracts; to provide for the election of rank-and-file strike committees in each local to run the local's strike, with responsibility for organizing picketing, relief, publicity, strike meetings, etc.

2—To include an ARTICLE dealing with district affairs, to provide for the election of a district executive board by general membership vote in each district with full policy making powers for that district.

3—Repeal the anti-Communist clause adopted by the 1948 Boston Convention, which is being used to disqualify all independent-minded, militant unionists, thereby depriving the union of some of its best fighters.

4—Amendments which spell out the general anti-discrimination statements in the constitution to include a conscious policy of election and appointment of Negroes to all levels of leadership.

In addition to such constitutional amendments, progressive steelworkers maintain that the union would also be strengthened by resolutions from scores of locals to the International office which call for revising present contracts to provide for more stewards and grievers, with more powers to stewards.

But they point out, the value of such resolutions will be much increased if they start pouring into the international office early and in impressive numbers from all over the country. They also advise that such resolutions, to be effective, should contain the number of the ARTICLE AND SECTION to be amended, quoting the articles and sections to be amended and then giving the proposed amendment to take its place in full.

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft-drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-1 aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



How Truman's Budget Soaks You

—By Kinkaid

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has submitted to Congress his cold war budget which will reach deep into the pockets of the average American family. Despite the President's claim that it will "contribute to continued economic development" and avoid a depression, it will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it cannot help but speed up the trend toward depression by raising prices, boosting taxes on low-income groups, reducing consumer purchasing power and further curtailing exports. Finally it makes more threatening the danger of another world war.

First, as to the direct cost.

Truman asked for 42.4 billion dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951). That means a cost of $300 for each man, woman and child in the population.

But almost half of this total budget will be spent to prosecute the cold war. Truman admits that $18 billion will be devoted to this purpose, and adds $13.5 billion for military expenditures to $4.7 billion for "international items" such as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the North Atlantic Pact. But when $817 million for atomic energy and other huge sums properly chargeable to military aims are included, the cold war part of the budget approaches close to $20 billion.

In other words, Truman proposed that the nation disburse, at the expense of the taxpayers, the sum of about $385 million a week to promote a world conquest which has nothing in common with the interests of the average American family.

And that will cost $150 a year or a little less than $3 a week for every man, woman and child in the nation.

It has been necessary to maintain the approximate wartime tax rates which were levied in 1943. They were placed as high then as Franklin Roosevelt felt the nation could stand. The moderate rate shift adopted by the 80th Congress did not materially affect the burden of the lower income groups, and so, by and large, we have gone through the war, through the so-called transition period, and into the cold war, paying the same high level of taxes.

In his budget message last Monday, Truman warned that he would seek further "moderate" increases.

Now for the indirect costs of such a program. Included in the budget are several unavoidable items arising from our participation in past war, just and injust. Annual payment on the national debt, including interest, amounts to $5.6 billion. Veterans services and benefits amount to $6.1 billion.

Thus only $12.5 billion is left from the 1951 budget to take care of the essential functions of government, conservation and development of natural resources, and all the social welfare measures needed by the people.

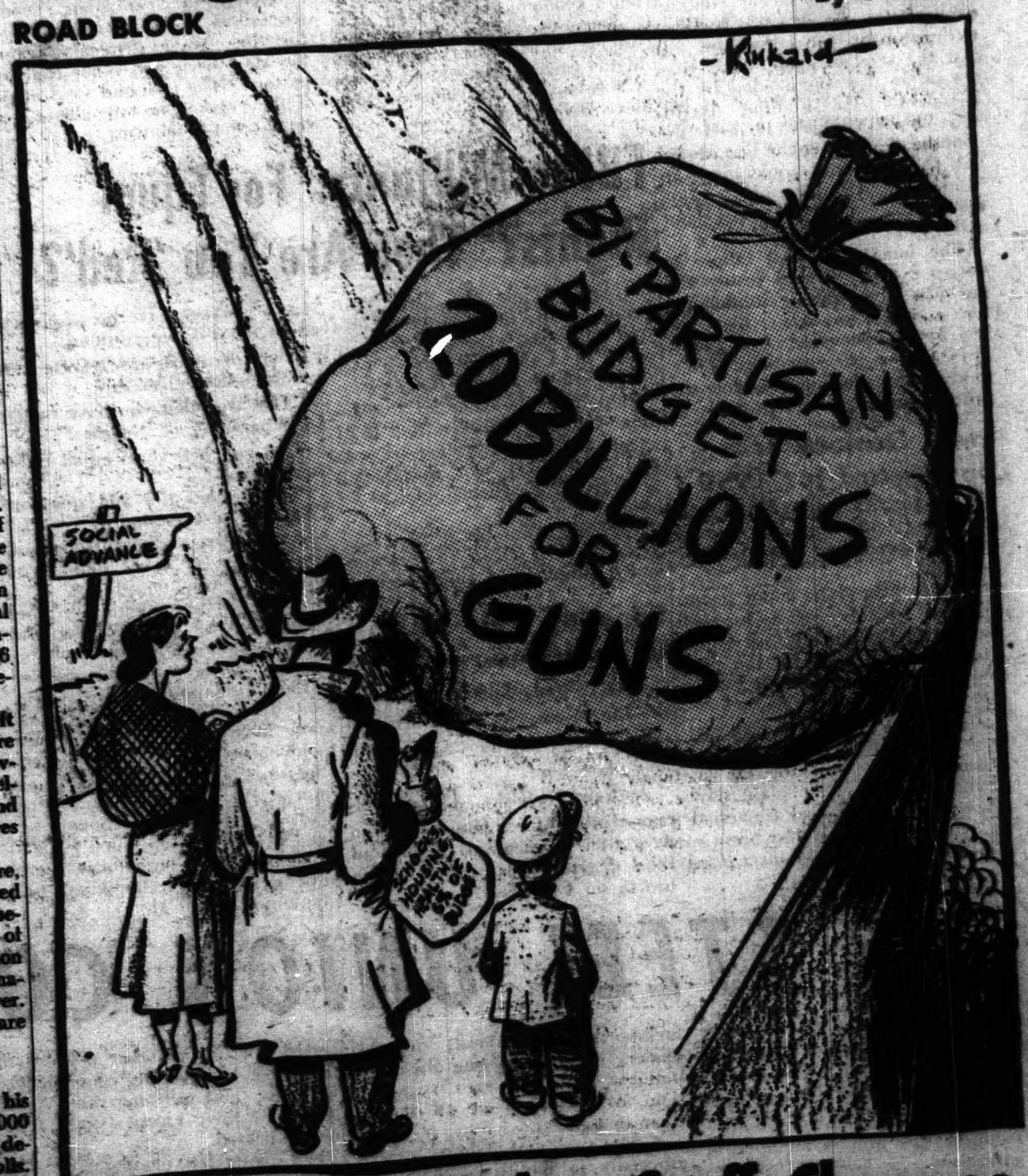
It is not surprising, therefore, that only $2.7 billion is allocated to social welfare, health and security, making only six percent of the total. Or that only $2.2 billion will go for flood control, reclamation, development of public power. Or that housing and education are down for only $1.8 billion.

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TRUMAN ADMITTED in his budget message that 2,700,000 aged people and 1,500,000 dependent children are on relief rolls. Yet he proposed to spend only $1.4 billion for public assistance. This is a little more than half of what

(Continued on Page 6)

ROAD BLOCK



The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

CRC Fights Police Terror

GARY.—The Civil Rights Congress here is investigating the case of Clarence Wells, young Negro held in jail 25 days and then released. Preliminary investigating shows Wells was arrested while waiting for a bus to look for work at the steel mill. He was accused of breaking a plate glass window and stealing a radio. The official charge was malicious mischief and petty larceny.

Bail was set at $20, Wells, unemployed, and unable to post bond was held 25 days before brought to trial.

Testimony showed that a man wearing a striped jacket broke the store window and stole the radio. Wells was not wearing a striped jacket at the time of his arrest nor does he own one. The judge dismissed the case.

While Wells was in jail police beat him about the head and threatened further beatings in an effort to get him to confess to the theft. Police tried to force him to confess to a series of unsolved robberies including a theft of $43,000. Wells maintained his innocence despite the beatings and threats.

The case of Clarence Wells recalls the case over one year ago of Hosea White, a Negro worker who was arrested while walking home late one night with his wife and brutally beaten in the police station because the police thought Mrs. White was a white woman.

The CRC is taking up the case of Clarence Wells as part of its fight against police brutality.

Ft. Wayne UE Locals Push Fight for Gains

Moves to unite the workers in UE shops in Fort Wayne, in the fight against the companies and their agents have taken place on shop and city-wide levels with notable success

The fight against the disruption of "IUE" has been carried into the shops through leaflets, newspaper releases and ads, radio time and shop organization.

The General Electric plant is the center of the struggle against the company stooges. Grievances are being pushed by the UE members and stewards with important victories chalked up against rate cutting.

A petition calling for continued negotiations on UE's demands, protection of the contract and continuation of collective bargaining has received tremendous response. Workers are united to stop the company drive on wages and working conditions.

Other UE locals in Magnavox, Horton's, Farmsworth, Wayne Pump, Essex Wire, Inca have voted to support UE and its policies. They formed a Joint UE Executive Board to fight the "IUE" company union drive.

The Joint Board sponsored a series of three fifteen minute radio programs made up of a panel of four UE members from the different shops.

The strike just begun at Horton Washing Machine Plant for a wage increase, points up the workers' support of UE's militant policies. Contributions of food, and money and pledges of additional support have been made to the Horton workers by the other UE locals.

In GE women have come into leadership of the struggle against the company and its stooges, as seen by election of a Negro woman as temporary recording secretary

Oliver Workers to Stand by FE-UE

SOUTH BEND.—Workers at the Oliver Corp. plant, members of Local 112, FE-UE, voted unanimously to stick with UE at a recent membership meeting here.

The workers pledged themselves to defend their contract, which has a year to run, as well as all the gains made under FE.

This decision to reject the splitting tactics of the Murray-Carey-Reuther crowd was taken despite prolonged factional disruption which culminated last month in the defeat of pro-FE forces by a slate friendly to UAW.

South Bend NAACP Supports DuBois

SOUTH BEND.—The NAACP at its last meeting here voted to include in its choice for 16 national NAACP board member the names of W. E. B. DuBois and Willard Ransom, Indiana NAACP head.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, who has worked tirelessly for effective participation in NAACP's Civil Rights Mobilization, was elected president, and Mrs. Vera Brechtel was elected secretary.

NAACP Rights Parley

(Continued from page 1-A)

the cooperation of organized labor, religious bodies of all faiths, fraternal organizations, civic associations, and other organizations and individuals who believe in civil rights for all, to join with us in demanding affirmative action by the 81st Congress. . . . We cordially invite your organization to join with us and send at least one delegate to the Washington Conference. . . ."

There has been considerable discussion of the Washington Mobilization among the steelworkers of Lake County. Indications are that a good number of official representatives have been sent from the steel local locals to swell the Indiana delegation in Washington.

Further strengthening the demand of the Washington Conference for FEPC legislation is a committee organized only last week in reports from Indianapolis indicate formation of a committee, sponsored by church, labor, veterans and civil rights organizations, aimed at putting pressure on political parties and Indiana members of Congress to pass the FEPC Bill this year.

Gov't Housing Fight Advances In South Bend

SOUTH BEND.—Real estate interests out to kill public housing by raising the segregation issue, received a stunning rebuff here when the City Council voted to place the issue in the hands of a Citizen's Committee to be appointed by the Mayor.

This concession was forced by spokesmen from over 50 local organizations who swarmed the Council meeting on behalf of non-segregated public housing. Despite attempts by the Council chairman to squelch discussion, the pro-integration forces broke through.

Spearheading the demand for public housing were representatives of the South Bend Civic Council, composed of over 40 groups, Negro and white; the Ministerial Association; Hod Carriers' Local 655; AFL Building Trades Council; Negro Masonic Lodges, American Legion, Progressive Party and the Young Progressives.

YPA collected more than 400 signatures to a petition calling for erection of Federal Housing on Kemble Ave., which has been approved by the Housing Authority but still awaits City Council consent.

Pro-housing forces know that only sustained and determined pressure can force the Mayor's Citizens' Committee to report favorable to the City Council for the Kemble Ave. project and others which, as proposed, would greatly benefit all in need of housing, Negro and white both.

The Communist Party, in a statement to the Mayor, has urged that all public housing be non-segregated.

'When Capitalists Praise Me---'

(Continued from page 1-A)

unions, and after helping to set up an "anti-red" labor international the National Association of Manufacturers wrote in their paper that Phil Murray can't kid them, that he too, in effect, was a "red"! Why?

Because it claims that the CIO supports the idea of a welfare state, and that makes it a "building block of Communism"!

Yes, the boss press applauds every anti-Communist move of the CIO leaders, but it is never satisfied, and it won't be satisfied until all real unionism is killed completely.

If the CIO leaders insist on being blind about this, that is no reason for the rank-and-file to blindly follow them in this fatal path! The rank and file have it in their power to stop the disastrous splitting of the labor movement on grounds of political beliefs of the members! Demand an end to the cold-war in labor's ranks! An end to the anti-red witchhunt! For one, united labor movement dedicated first and foremost to the defense of the economic needs of America's working class against the arrogant and greedy monopolies!

DEFY FRANCO STRIKE BAN

MADRID (ALN).—Though all strikes are illegal and savagely punished in Dictator Francisco Franco's Spain, taxi drivers in Madrid stopped work Jan. 3. Few cabs were on the street despite a government threat to withdraw the license of all striking drivers.



Demand UN Aid Japanese Labor

BUCHAREST, Romania (ALN).—The International Union of Transport Workers has protested to the United Nations against the crackdown on organized labor in Japan.

Specifically, the IUTW urged that the government of Premier Yoshida meet the demands of Japanese rail workers, guarantee all basic union rights and free imprisoned unionists.

"On behalf of our more than six million members," the IUTW cabled, "we ask the UN to take energetic steps with the U. S. Government, calling on it to carry out the principles of the first article of the UN charter, which demands that human rights and fundamental freedoms be respected."

MORE STRIKES IN 1949

WASHINGTON (FP).—The year 1949 saw more strike activity than any year other than 1946, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said but calculated that only six-tenths of 1 percent of the nation's working time was lost. Major cause for the strikes was the drive for contract clauses to protect workers from economic insecurity.

Workers' Hospital Opened in Tientsin

TIENTSIN, China (ALN).—The first workers' hospital has been opened here.

Following completion of the project which was financed by the People's government, 77 doctors and nurses took over its 140 wards, stocked with modern medical equipment.

Similar hospitals are planned to meet the medical needs of workers in other sections of the city.

Sincere condolences to

COMRADE JOHN LEE

on the death of his wife

Wm. Z. Foster Section
Lake County Committee
Communist Party

In Memoriam

MIKE BABIARCYK

Died Dec. 23, 1949

Gary Community Club
Lake County Committee
Communist Party

Sincere condolences to

COMRADE DORA

on the death of her husband,
Comrade Harry

National Group Club
Lake County Committee
Communist Party

Who Violates Potsdam Agreement

The Nazis are coming back into power—in Western Germany, that is. Herman J. Abs, Hitler's banker, was in Washington arranging for U. S. bank loans to German industry. Hitler aides have slipped back into key posts in government, industry, finance. Western Germany got more U. S. imports than any other European country in 1949.

Pro-Nazi parties are gaining strength, having more than 10 percent of the votes already.

Steel capacity is now 15 million tons, or three times more than agreed to at the Potsdam conference. Despite the Potsdam prohibition on their production, West German industrialists are now allowed to build ships, make ball bearings, synthetic rubber and oil. Dismantling of factories has stopped.

So has trust busting and cartel smashing—in fact, American big business is simply getting deeper into the cartels and trusts. American occupation authorities have practically given up the idea of teaching Germans democracy, have freed hundreds of Nazis instead and put them in strategic positions.

This is the State Department policy which is so vigorously applauded by the Gary Post-Tribune and other boss papers throughout Indiana.

As these facts become known to Hoosiers, they begin to ask, "Is it for this that our sons died?"

U. S. banks and industry built Hitler. Twice in 25 years has militarist Germany unleashed world bloodbaths. Are we to allow American bankers to do it again? The answer lies with the American people!

INDIANA AND CALUMET EDITION

THE WORKER

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1060 Broadway, Room 5, Gary
29 S. Delaware, Room 31, Indianapolis
Ohio Editor, James West

What Wage-Earners Expect From a Gov't They Elect

The president of one of the biggest locals of the CIO Steelworkers of America defines "welfare state" as the wage-earners see it. Such a state would provide security from the fear of insecurity, he thinks. But such a state can be won only through militant, united labor action.

By RUBY COOPER

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

"FREEDOM from fear—one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's great battle cries—must be the heart of any program for a genuine welfare state." Harry Powell, steel worker and president of the big Inland Steel Co. local here of the CIO United Steel workers, was taking time out to reflect on his own thoughts and those of the men in the mills to the "welfare state."

This is the great issue shaping up as the theme of the crucial 1950 congressional elections. It will also determine the "look" this country will have on the needs of its people in the years ahead.

If you want to feel the pulse of the steel workers, Powell is a good man to talk to. He leads a local of 13,000 steel workers, one of the biggest in the entire union, and knows their problems from his own personal life.

The 38-year-old union leader has himself been a steel worker since 1936, a first helper in the open hearth where he helped operate a 150-ton basic open hearth furnace.

Highly Respected By Unionists

He was elected local president by the workers on three separate occasions, the last time being about a year and a half ago. He has held the vice-president's office and other posts, as well as having been a steward and grievance man in the mill.

Powell is known among the men as an independent, one who makes up his mind on issues on the basis of what he thinks is right and in the best interests of the steel workers.

"See Powell," steel workers throughout the area say if you want to know what is happening in steel.

As we talked, the doors to his small office in the local union's building were wide open. Rank-and-file workers streamed in and out continuously.

Powell interrupts our conversation to listen to a Negro steel worker who tells him "the construction gang is raising hell because of the way the company is pushing them around."

"O. K." Powell promptly replies. "Well have a meeting of the gang Friday and have it out with the company."

Guaranteed Annual Wage Is What Wage Earners Expect

At another point, the telephone jangles. Powell winds up the conversation with a sharp reminder: "Don't forget to push the 1950 dues buttons."

We come back to the "welfare state." "My definition of a welfare state," he says slowly and thoughtfully, "is one that will provide security from the gnawing fear of insecurity.

"The thing that dogs every worker constantly is the fear of unemployment and the inability to take care of one's family.

"There is no doubt that the average worker is more afraid of losing his job than any other single thing," he adds.

The Issue for 1950

WELFARE vs WARFARE

Emphasizing he was referring to "a real welfare state and not a phony one," Powell said federal government action should provide for adequate old-age security, social insurance and national health insurance, price controls to keep up purchasing power of the workers, housing and civil rights so that "there will be democracy for all."

"Such overall security cannot be won," he hastened to add, "unless the government acting on behalf of the people clamps down on the profiteering and power of the trusts and monopolies.

"They have to be saddled with the cost out of their immense profits instead of the workers and small businessmen who are struggling for an existence."

What did he think workers looked for primarily under a genuine welfare state?

Powell paused, thought hard for a few moments and replied: "a guaranteed annual wage."

"If workers were assured of a decent annual wage, much of their fear and insecurity would be lifted.

"But this would also require strenuous political action by the government to control prices so that the guaranteed annual wage would mean something in terms of purchasing power."

He angrily cited the recent price increased announced by the steel trust as a case in point.

"The workers in steel are very hot about those price increases," Powell declared. "They're afraid that whatever gains were made in the strike will now be wiped out by still higher prices.

"And they're also very much disturbed over the fact that the leadership of the international union isn't fighting these price increases."

The union leader described the recent steel strike as basically a striving by the steel worker for improved forms of security.

A Misnomer As Used by Truman

He told of the three-year fight waged by the Inland Steel local to force the company to bargain on pensions and social insurance.

It was this local that finally obtained a Supreme Court decision compelling the company to bargin on these issues.

"Our case in the courts was what actually kicked off the nationwide strike in steel this year," Powell said.

Did he believe that workers could put their trust in President Truman and the Democratic Party to win a real welfare state?

Powell made no effort to evade the direct query. Obviously replying with all the sincerity at his command, the union leader answered: "The welfare state as used by Truman and the Democrats is a misnomer.

"I firmly believe that you cannot have a real welfare state so long as the Truman administration is spending so much money for armaments and the cold war.

"You can't have billions for arms and billions for homes at the same time.

"Instead of investing huge sums of money for war destruction, we should be investing these funds for construction and social progress at home."

He expressed himself frankly that labor could not look to Truman and the Democratic Party to bring about a genuine welfare state.

"Truman talks big and acts little," he said.

"The Democratic Congress hasn't passed a damn thing that a Republican Congress wouldn't pass," Powell added. "The only concrete thing they did was pass a housing act that even Senator Taft was in favor of."

He emphasized that until labor engaged in genuine independent political action no delivery on their 1948 election promises could be expected from the Democrats.

"Instead of labor dictating policy to the Democratic Party, labor is being dictated to by the Democratic Party," Powell asserted.

"The recent CIO Cleveland convention showed that the CIO has merely become the labor arm of the Democratic Party."

Sees Labor's Need As Own Political Party

He declared that the inaction of the Democrats on their promises and the lack of real independent political action by labor held out the danger of "a fatalistic attitude developing among the workers, resulting in widespread apathy and sluggishness."

He stressed that labor could still force delivery from the Democrats on many promises provided "all of labor acted in concert and independently of both parties.

"Along with many other workers in steel, I am very much perturbed by the expulsion of unions from the CIO," Powell said soberly.

"The right to dissent on policy seems to be absolutely disappearing."

The steel union leader declared what is basically needed if labor is to advance politically is its own political party.

"All sections of the labor movement—CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, Railroad Brotherhods—should get together and officially launch a third party together with all the allies of labor," he proposed.

"Until that day arrives," Powell added, "the very least that can be done is to mobilize all of labor's strength independently to force the Democrats to deliver on their promises.

"But this will require changes in the policies of the top leaders of labor and greater unity in the labor movement.

"Otherwise, the welfare state will only be an illusion rather than a reality."



HARRY POWELL, president of the 13,000-member Inland Steel local of the CIO United Steelworkers, addressing a mass meeting of steel workers during the recent strike.



PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 26 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Dr. Einstein's New Theory

—See the Magazine Section

THE MINER'S FIGHT—LABOR SHOWDOWN

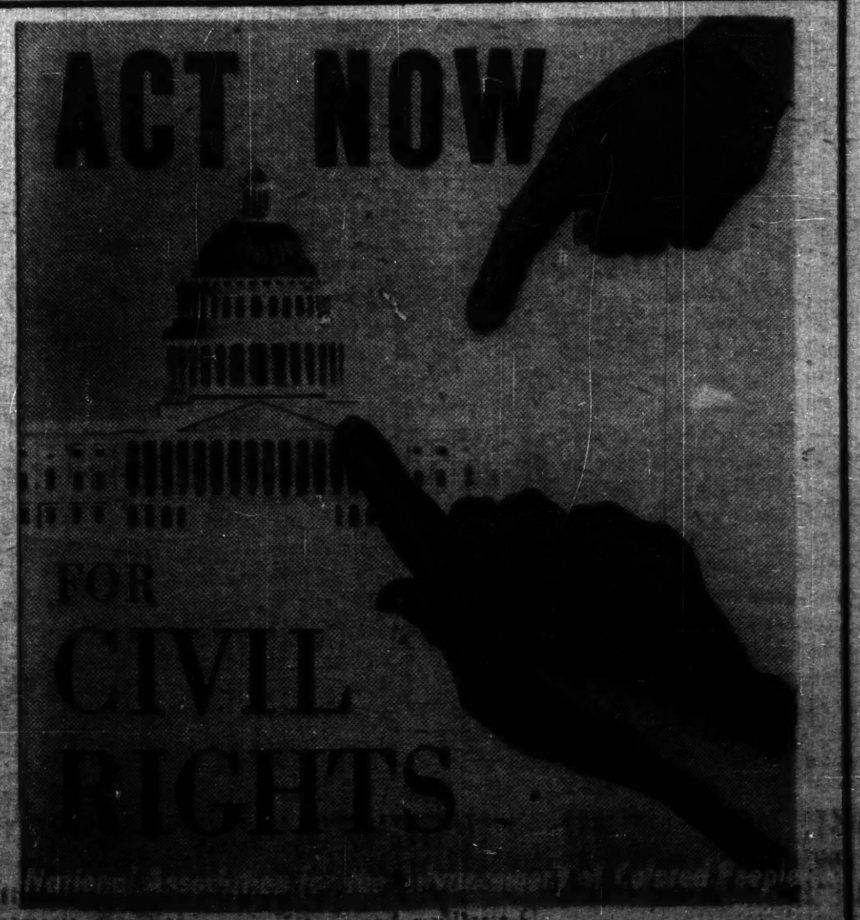
— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Page 5 —



GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D. C. Starts Sunday

Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6; Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC—all on Page 4.



OUST SPEISER

Raymond Speiser, the Assistant District Attorney prosecuting Byard Jenkins, this past week has joined Judge G. G. Parry as a symbol of Negro oppression in City Hall.

Both must go!

Speiser poses as a liberal. He has not publicly cursed a mother of nine children, as Judge Parry did after he jailed Mrs. Lillian Gilyard before Christmas.

But Speiser discredited Jenkins' Negro alibi witnesses as "bums" during his first frameup trial. He inflamed the jury against Jenkins by waving in court a shirt found in the Negro youth's home.

Speiser was never able to shake Jenkins' assertion that the bloodstains on the shirt were his own, that they came from a bleeding nose. Speiser told delegations before the second trial that he had no blood tests to disprove Jenkins' claim, but intended to use the same bloody and discredited "evidence."

He used against Jenkins a "confession" obtained when police "threatened to beat out my brains."

Speiser's violation of his oath of office is most simply revealed by his campaign to exonerate Gulembo, and suppress evidence of his guilt. When forced by public outcry to visit Saginaw, Mich., after Gulembo confessed, Speiser never even spoke with, or tried to see, the police officer to whom Gulembo confessed!

Speiser's liberal front covers up the same policy of oppressing the Negro people that Judge Parry expressed. This second trial on which Speiser insisted against wide public protests proved Speiser's guilt again.

Speiser must go!



RAYMOND SPEISER



JUDGE PARRY

Evidence Exposes Phila. Cops, D. A.

PHILADELPHIA. — Evidence by Lt. Joseph Bugenske, the Saginaw, Michigan, officer to whom Herbert Gulembo confessed the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller, last week exposed the guilt of Philadelphia officials for exonerating the former grave digger in their plot to electrocute Jenkins.

Bugenske revealed that prosecuting attorney Raymond Speiser and Homicide Captain James Kelly neither saw nor spoke with Bugenske when they visited Saginaw to "investigate" Gulembo's confession.

This shocking fact backs up the charge that Philadelphia officials were intent on clearing Gulembo in order to go through with their legal lynching of Jenkins.

While Speiser called Gulembo's confession a "drunk's dream," Bugenske revealed that:

- Gulembo made his confession twice, with an interval of four hours sleep in between.
- Gulembo first confessed to Bugenske at 2 a.m., Dec. 8, 1948. Bugenske made rough notes.
- Bugenske put Gulembo in a cell where he slept until 6 a.m. Then Gulembo made his confession a second time and signed it.
- Bugenske took it down word for word, as much as possible in Gulembo's own language.
- Bugenske declared that "Gulembo had time to get the liquor out of his system. He told me he had been drinking nothing but beer."

Before coming to the police station to confess, Gulembo had telephoned, saying he had something to tell the police.

Bugenske's revelations, originally made in a telephone interview last week with The Pennsylvania Worker, were expected to be repeated in court during Jenkins' trial which is still proceeding as we go to press.

A TEST OF STRENGTH

By Augusta Strong

PHILADELPHIA. — As Byard Jenkins faced court for the second time, this past week, 14 months after the original frame-up trial, the larger issues involved in the case stood out with terrible clarity.

The major facts of the trial have been related elsewhere in The Worker: The confession brutally extorted from a frightened 19-year-old youth by police thugs; Jenkins' conviction solely on the basis of this third degree statement which he repudiated in court; the voluntary confession of Herbert Gulembo, a white man, to the crime — a confession which the police instantly rejected.



★

ON PURELY legal grounds three appeal judges reversed the guilty verdict of Byard Jenkins and ordered a new trial. Considering the mass protests this might have been regarded as a great victory. But there is no such thing as a "more legal" trial for Jenkins, no matter how "fair" it promises to be.

The Jenkins trial is, in the first place, a monstrous crime.

Jenkins has been persecuted, not because of any valid evidence for the specific crime with which he was charged, but because he had already committed the prior crime of being a member of the oppressed Negro nation.

To the police tools of monopoly capital, being a member of such a minority is sufficient evidence to railroad a worker with equal indifference either to jail or to death.

Since in Pennsylvania Negroes are legally assumed to be free and equal citizens, only in a legalistic way can big business carry out its program of trying to divide white from Negro workers.

The method of the Dixiecrats, the lynchings and floggings are too obvious instruments for this purpose. So the lynchers of today have developed the new technique of the police trial, aided by intimidated or stacked juries and by judges picked for their servility to the capitalist class.

★

THE JENKINS trial is a class trial. It is cut after a pattern which has been on the increase in this country and which culminated in the recent mockery of justice in the trial of the Communist Party leaders at Foley Square.

The pattern includes both silencing the articulate leaders of the working class and trying by blow after blow to crush the individual workers themselves into submission.

★

NEGROES — PROGRESSIVES — ALIENS — in the courts of capitalist justice, bear the brunt of monopoly capital's attack on the American people, and their drive toward war.

Now Byard Jenkins has been put on trial for his life a second time, and the very fact of the second trial is proof of how the reactionaries can be proved wrong. They thought they had already railroaded another victim, but the demand of the people to stop the legal lynching called a halt. The wide popular movement to free Jenkins forced the concession of a new trial.

But a second or even a third trial still means playing the game with the imperialists keeping score and naming the umpire.

BYARD JENKINS' trial this week stands as an official symbol of the oppression of the Negro people and of monopoly capital's attempt to divide and crush the working class. At stake are the constitutional guarantees and civil rights of all workers.

The same basic issues are raised in the frame-up of the Trenton Six, the deportation drive against foreign born workers, the continued imprisonment in Georgia of Rosa Lee Ingram, and the frame-up of the Communist Party leaders.

The Jenkins case has become a test of strength in Philadelphia between the people and the police agents of their enemies, the monopolies.

Jenkins and all the people will be free when that strength is organized into a mighty people's movement.

This alone can make the police administration respect the people's will — for the maintenance of their civil rights, for the unity of Negro and white workers for the good of all.

INNOCENT!

PHILADELPHIA — Evidence proving the innocence of Byard Jenkins has been in the possession of Philadelphia police and the District Attorney's office for more than a year.

Nevertheless, the Negro youth twice has been subjected to a lynch style court trial for a murder he did not commit by a state apparatus determined to uphold white supremacy and the oppression of the Negro people in Pennsylvania.

Regardless of the outcome of this past week's second Jenkins trial, the very fact that a second trial has been allowed to take place is a blot on the system of "justice" meted out in Pennsylvania.

JENKINS WAS FIRST proven innocent by the Pennsylvania Worker on the same week the state originally framed him, Nov. 23, 1948, for the murder of Mrs Kathryn Meller.

The Pennsylvania Worker printed interviews with seven different people who had spent the afternoon of the murder, June 7, 1948, with the Negro youth. They proved an iron clad alibi, and showed he had been the victim of a legal lynching.

A campaign for Jenkins' freedom was quickly organized under the leadership of the Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum chairman, now affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress. The mass protests against Jenkins' frame-up finally won a reversal of his conviction.

The new trial that took place this past week was then ordered.

MEANWHILE, two weeks after Jenkins had been convicted, Herbert Leroy Gulembo, a white grave digger, confessed voluntarily to Saginaw, Mich., police that he had murdered Mrs. Meller, and that Jenkins was innocent.

Philadelphia officials immediately discredited the confession. Capt. James Kelly, head of the Philadelphia Homicide Squad declared: "It comes at a bad time."

But the effort of officials to dismiss the Gulembo confession and proceed with Jenkins' execution were smashed by the Pennsylvania Worker.

IN A FRONT page story, Dec. 19, 1948, The Pennsylvania Worker proved the police were deliberately suppressing evidence that confirmed Gulembo's confession and thus proved Jenkins' innocence.

The plot by Philadelphia officials to dismiss the Gulembo confession was foiled. Ten of the jurors who originally convicted Jenkins



BYARD JENKINS

wrote the court asking for a reversal. Tens of thousands joined the demand for Jenkins' freedom.

Just prior to this week's trial, the Pennsylvania Worker revealed that Gulembo was a convict. He had been sentenced recently to serve two to five years in Jackson County jail (Michigan) for the crime of "breaking and entering."

Yet, the District Attorney's office brought Gulembo to Philadelphia for this week's trial — to prove Gulembo innocent, and proceed with their legal lynching of Jenkins.

Jenkins' second legal lynch trial is still under way as this edition goes to press. However, the evidence for his complete innocence is overwhelming. The real crime has been committed by the police and the District Attorney's office in trying Jenkins when they have proof not only of his innocence but of another man's guilt.

VITAL POINTS IN GULEMBO'S CONFESSION

HE KNEW Mrs. Meller. He had been invited to her apartment the day of the murder. He knew she was wearing "just a pair of fluffy panties, with some kind of flowered smock or housecoat over the rest of her body."

After she repulsed his advances Gulembo describes how he struck her three times with "a large shell that was sitting there on the floor."

He knew the exact location of the murder weapon "on the floor."

"I HAD HEARD that she was going to make a trip, and that there was quite an amount of money in the house. I looked into her purse."

GULEMBO THUS reveals a

(Continued on Page 9)

SPECIAL REPORTS ON THE TRIAL AND FURTHER STEPS IN THE JENKINS CASE IN

NEXT WEEK'S WORKER

Mayor's Aide Ousted In Jail Steam Death

PHILADELPHIA.—One of Mayor Bernard Samuel's political aides is being called a "murderer" by his own relatives and neighbors in the violent steam death of a helpless prisoner at the House of Correction.

Vincent D. Brown admitted this himself last week to reporters. Brown, appointed by the Mayor as acting chief of the Bureau of Charities and Correction, is held responsible for the death of Irving Miller who, along with four other prisoners, was subjected to a live steam bath for hours in the House of Correction on the night of Dec. 27.

Prison guards answered Miller's cries for aid by telling him to "sweat it out."

Although Brown had to be removed by the Mayor as acting chief, he was permitted to return to his regular post as chief clerk.

Brown's close ties with the City Hall political machine were revealed when the Committee of 70 charged that back in 1945 it had protested Brown's appointment as chief clerk because the civil service examination had been rigged in his favor.

★

WHILE THE CITY was shaken by this latest death in the series of scandals that have marked the Samuel's administration, Richardson Dilworth was silent on the demand of citizens for criminal action in the death of Miller. He contented himself with statements that aluminum pots and raincoats purchased for Holmesburg prison in 1946 had not all been used!

Nor did either Samuel or Dilworth denounce the beating of a Negro whom police questioned in Miller's horrible death.

Wyckoff Washington, 38, an inmate of the House of Correction, was released the day after Miller died.

He charged that two days later, police at the 15th and Synder Ave. station beat him so badly while questioning him on Miller's steam death that his right eye was closed and he was bruised all over his body.

It was in Holmesburg prison, close by the House of Correction that four prisoners were killed in the infamous "bake-oven" murder, Aug. 22, 1938. Twenty-five men were placed in a punishment room called the "Klondike," it was then heated by steam to near-boiling. Beside the four murdered prisoners, the other 21 were overcome.

Gulembo Confession

(Continued from page 1-A)

powerful double motive for murder—money as well as sex.

His confession reveals he left the apartment not knowing Mrs. Meller was dead. He acts "normally" the rest of the day. But the next morning when I readl the newspaper I read that Kathryn Meller had been murdered, I knew I had killed her."

"I then left Philadelphia."

He admits fleeing. Other evidence proves he fled with money he obtained under flase pretenses from his brother for his pregnant wife.

Why did Gulembo confess? His own confession gives the answer:

"There is an innocent man serving time in prison . . . I can clear an innocent man."

PTC: Damn the Public, Bondholders Are First

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—Will the public pay another fare rise to keep the bondholders of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. happy? As far as the PTC is concerned, that is the unspoken but clearly understood acid test of the current demands by their 11,000 operating and maintenance employes for higher wages and improved working conditions.

The workers, represented by Local 234, CIO Transport Workers, are asking for a 12 cent hourly wage increase and elimination of "swing runs" or increased pay for them. These are their main demands as the deadline nears for expiration of their present contract, Feb. 10.

★

THE PTC is attempting a repeat act of its strategy in previous years, by pleading "poverty" and attempting to place upon its workers the onus of a possible mid-winter transit tie-up and/or another fare increase. Meanwhile, they subject riders to continually worse service.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, posing as a defender of the "third party" to the dispute, "the public" has gotten into the act this year.

The Inquirer, notorious as no friend of labor, put in its bit for the company by publishing a "poll" of PTC workers in which they are alleged to have said they want improvement of certain working conditions, especially the "swing runs," instead of a wage increase, and that they want a secret strike vote.

The Inquirer here was attempting to split the ranks of the workers by seizing on the popular issue of working conditions and pitting it against a wage increase. It did not mention that wages and working conditions go hand-in-hand, that the workers badly need both.

It also layed the groundwork for attacking a possible future strike vote that is taken at a mass meeting rather than by secret ballot.

★

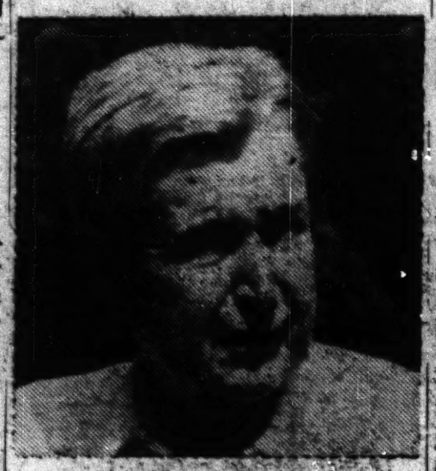
IN AGAIN CLAIMING "poverty," as an excuse for not granting its workers' demands, the PTC neglects to report the following:

It is "poor" only in the sense drained of tens of millions of dollars by its underlieng and bondholders. These are represented in the company by Morgan bankers and leading Republican Party braintrusters. Edward Hopkinson, Jr., chairman of the PTC board and his opposite number, financier, real estate broker and leading light in the Democratic Party, Albert J. Greenfield, vice-chairman of the PTC.

● That over and above its 3rd post war fare increase (1) it made up the eight-cent wage increase it was forced to grant last year by scheduling maintenance men to work over a seven day week, instead of the previous five day week, without payment of overtime for Saturday and Sunday; (2) it made still more at the expense of transit riders and workers by cutting service to the bone. In some areas trolley, bus and elevated "runs" have been cut considerably. In fact, on some lines, "runs" have been reduced to where there is only one "run" more than at the height of the depression.

● That just prior to Christmas it gave itself an extra $600,000 bonus by putting extra men on a 40-hour week, without maintaining their pay at the old 48-hour rate.

Behind the PTC moves is their long-laid plot to unload their stocks and bonds into the public through a hundred million dollar sale to the city.



EDWARD HOPKINSON

ISRAELI LABOR AT PRAGUE PARLEY

TEL AVIV (ALN).—The executive committee of the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel (Histaradrut) sent two fraternal delegates, Dan Pines and Levi Cantor, to the Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress in Prague. An address by Pines, delivered in Hebrew, stressed the friendship between Czechoslovak unions and the Histadrut and between the Israel and Czechoslovak Republics. He thanked Czechoslovakia for assistance given Israel in the recent war against Arab invasion and in facilitating emigration of Czech Jews desiring to go to Israel.



Paul Robeson heads a group of musical stars who will present a cultural festival in Philadelphia, Saturday night, Feb. 11, under the auspices of the Progressive Party. Other stars include Pete Seeger, Lee Hays and their People's Singers, famous for their hootenannies, and authors of THE HAMMER SONG, WASN'T THAT A TIME, JIMCROW and others. Also, the renowned concert pianist, Ray Lev, and a host of additional stellar attractions.

Steel Delegate

((Continued from Page 10)

Democrat in the Bethlehem primaries for Mayor. Charges were brought against him, but he was not brought to trial. He was one of several thousands laid off before the strike, so he was removed from office for non-payment of dues during his layoff.

This action was never taken to a vote of the membership. The agenda of the next meeting merely included: Election of a New Trustee.

THESE CASES show the lengths to which "political conformity" will be used. They expose the fakery of Philip Murray's cry at the CIO convention that: "The issue is communism!"

The issue for steel workers is democratic, militant trade unionism, with the fighting unity upon which their union was founded.

Charter Hearings May Close Soon

PHILADELPHIA.—The seventh and possibly last public hearing on a new City Charter for Philadelphia has been announced for Friday, January 27, at 10 a. m., Room 496 City Hall

Organizations and individuals write to the Charter Commission, Broad Street Station Building, to ask for time to testify.

The Charter Commission now seems ready to close its public hearings unless enough popular demand develops to keep them in session.

In next week's Pennsylvania Worker, the series on "Found: A Stolen City" will continue with a specific program of people's demands to be included in the Charter as part of the basic constitutional law of Philadelphia.

Puzzle fans—follow the cross word puzzle daily in the Daily Worker.

CITRUS WORKERS SIGN NEW PACT IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV (ALN).—A new collective agreement for Palestine's orange and lemon industry has been signed between the Farmers' Assn. and the Agricultural Workers' Union. It provides for a daily wage of $4.48 based on output of eight cases of fruit per worker with a bonus of 56c for each case picked above this figure. Half the fruit picking in Palestine is now done by workers organized into the Agricultural Contracting Cooperative of the Jewish Federation of Labor (Histadrut).

JOSEPH STALIN

A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY

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'Register Progressive' Drive Opens

PHILADELPHIA.—The big 1950 trek oof Progressives to City Hall started last weekend as carloads of progressive voters were scheduled to drive downtown to register Progressive. This is the Progressive Party's opening drive in the 1950 elections, according to Henry Beitscher, director of the party in this city.

★

A MINIMUM of 3,000 registered Progressives is needed in Philadelphia, Beitscher estimates, to insure nomination of Progressive Party candidates in the May primaries.

The bulk of the registrations should be completed during January, he said.

The primary petitions will be put into circulation Feb. 25.

Progressive Party clubs in 22 wards, largely concentrated in the Second and Fourth Congressional Districts, are organizing Saturday morning mobilizations starting from the wards and driving down to City Hall Annex for registration. Registration at City Hall Annex, 13th St. side, first floor, goes on daily from 9 till 4; on Saturday, 9 till 12. Last opportunity to register Progressive is March 25.

★

UP UNTIL this year's elections, Beitscher explained, actual registration as a P. P. member was not so important, because any registered voter could sign a nominating petition.

In this election, however, the first statewide election since the 1948 Wallace vote made the Progressives an established political party in this state the Progressive Party may nominate its candidates only through the primary election method.

"Only registered Progressives may sign nominating petitions and vote in the primary.

★

UP FOR ELECTION this year in Pennsylvania are a U. S. Senator, Governor, Representatives in Congress, Representatives in the State Legislature, and half the State Senators (four in Philadelphia).

How many candidates the Progressive Party will nominate is not yet decided, Beitscher said.

"Our aim is to bend all our efforts to improve the makeup of the national and state legislative bodies through supporting all candidates who take progressive stands on the key issues of peace, democratic rights and improved living standards. Some of these candidates will be Progressive Party nominees."

★

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY is asking candidates running for office to join in the demand for a special session of the State Legislature.

"There are economic problems in this state," Beitscher said, "which cannot be put off until the regular session of the Legislature in 1951."

As immediate needs for the Legislature to act on, Beitscher listed increased relief appropriations, increased unemployment compensation, passage of a State FEPC law, public works program with the main emphasis on housing, removal of present Public Utilities Commissioners and replacing them with members who operate in the public interest to reduce transit fares and overhaul all other utility rates, and a graduated state income tax.

Wall St., Gov't Conspiracy Hits Miners, All Labor

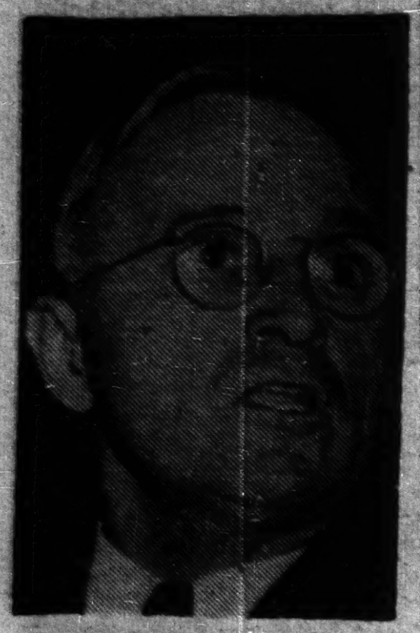
PITTSBURGH.—There is every evidence that a gigantic political conspiracy has been hatched by the powerful financial interests of Wall Street and the U. S. Government to wreck the Mine Workers Union in particular and the American labor movement in general.

The ominous silence of top CIO and ALF leaders and the complacency of progressives and liberals in regard to this strike-breaking conspiracy makes it more dangerous than most of us believe it to be.

THE WALL STREET master plan is seen in these recent developments:

1—Widespread damage suits have been filed by the coal operators against the miners and their union.

2—Charges of an unprecedented character have been filed before



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

the National Labor Relations Board in Washington to abrogate the miners' pensions, make illegal the national wage agreement and eliminate payment of pensions.

3—Government counsel on the NLRB has filed an application for an injunction in Federal Court to forbid the miners to sign any union contract unless elections are first held to determining the bargaining agent.

4—Democrats like Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, and Republic Senator Robert Taft have demanded



SEN. TAFT

that President Truman intervene on behalf of the coal operators and apply the slave labor Taft-Hartley Law.

THE COAL OPERATORS have enlisted not only the support of the Government and the courts. They have high hopes that a union-wrecking hatchet job will be done for them by the Truman Administration in the name of "law and order" and "public necessity."

In all this President Truman cannot pretend to be "neutral," for it is his henchmen, Robert Denham, his appointee to the NLRB, and a Democratic Senate floor leader, Lucas, who are leading in the hatchet job against the miners.

WHAT HAS led to the present situation?

Since June, 1949, the United Mine Workers have been trying to negotiate a new contract. The wage demands of the miners consist in the main of 95 cents increase per day on wages and 15 to 20 cents per ton increase to the miners' Welfare Fund, to insure its continuation for crippled and aged miners.

The coal operators have refused to give any consideration to these modest demands.

More than that, Southern coal operators have stopped payment of pension obligations. Other operators forced the closing of the Bituminous Welfare offices and provoked a 52-day strike this past summer. As a result thousands of crippled, sick and aged miners are literally starving.

★

DURING THE recent coal and steel strikes, the UMW tried but could not win the CIO and AFL leadership to agree to a united strike and labor front.

Wall Street financiers, the same men who dominate the mine, steel, auto and electrical industries, succeeded in keeping the ranks of labor split. They appeased the leaders of the CIO Steel and Auto unions with a paltry settlement in order to single out and isolate the miners, the most consistently militant segment of the labor movement.

Failing in their efforts to establish unity, left alone and facing threats of federal intervention and court injunctions, the miners were forced to make a temporary retreat after a 52-day strike.

Since Nov. 1, the miners have been working a three-day week. They have again renewed their nationwide contract demands and have been tried to settle with individual coal operators. Last week a complete stoppage was reported in the country's largest soft-coal operation, Pittsburgh-Consolidation.

But Wall Street refuses to budge. Even the Anthracite operators are stalling, waiting for the nod from J. P. Morgan & Co.

This concerted political attack by the Government and the courts on the miners, is no longer a "personal affair" between the miners and the coal operators. This attack affects every working man and woman in this country.

"It must be defeated for its far-reaching effect, and disaster to all labor, would be felt in all corners of our country."

Support the Miners

The miners have single-handedly held back for seven months an unprecedented attack by the most powerful financial groups in the country.

Their fight has become the front-line fight for all labor and peoples' organizations.

The miners' discipline, militancy and solidarity can serve as an inspiration for every union member, every union leader and every people's organization to act along the following lines now:

Telegrams, delegations, letters should flood the office of President Truman and every Congressman this week demanding:

- **Support the miners.**
- **Stop the politicians' scabbing and Government strikebreaking.**
- **Stop court injunctions.**
- **Demand that the coal operators come to terms with the miners.**

Act now in your department, shop, local union, church, civic or other organization.

Support the miners.



RICHARD MELLON

PENNA. EDITION
The Worker

Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels
Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.,
Philadelphia 2 — PE 5-1674
Pittsburgh Office: 417 Grant St.
Room 426, Pakewell Bldg.
AT 1-9462

STEEL PAGE

Grace Streamlines Anti-Union Arsenal

By Catherine Frost

GUNS, TEAR GAS, Pinkerton spies—these were the weapons of violence with which Bethlehem Steel fought the CIO in the 1930's. Congressional investigators in 1936 uncovered the fact that Bethlehem from 1933 till 1937, purchased $36,173 worth of munitions for its open shop warfare.

Today, as the company's offensive mounts against the workers with killing speed-up, lay-offs, sabotage of grievance procedure and chiseling on the recently-won pension provisions, it is imperative to recall these days.

Bethlehem Steel, one of the last of the big industrial strongholds to yield to New Deal law and recognize its workers' bargaining agent, has always been outspokenly open shop.

BETHLEHEM'S president, Eugene Grace, once stated:

"If 95 percent of my men belong to a union, I would not recognize them as union men or as members of the union. I think that is better for them."

This kind of high-handed economic royalist talk was finally slapped down when the workers at Bethlehem—left, right, and in the middle—united in the CIO, struck the plant and forced recognition.

Eugene Grace, the bonus king, lives regally in his mansion on "Bonus Hill."

In the last year for which figures are available, his salary and bonuses were more than half a million dollars. This steel king of Bethlehem has not had a change of heart about the open shop. Only a change of method.

TODAY, in Bethlehem, Sparrows Point, Johnstown, Lackawanna, Steelton, he cannot fight unionization openly with open weapons of violence.

Like the other steel barons, he must work more subtly, win over union officials behind the "cold war" out of which the steel trusts have gotten fatter profits than ever.

Grace's methods are different than in the '30's.

But his aims remain the same—open shop, smash the union, bring back the days of rugged individualism when each worker individually was at the absolute mercy of the giant corporation.

THAT WAS the set-up in Bethlehem in the days before the CIO.

It is still the set-up today—not in the U.S.A. but in South American countries where the Bethlehem corporation has vast holdings



EUGENE GRACE

in iron ore, manganese and crome ore.

In these countries, in Chile, Venezuela, Brazil, and others, Bethlehem and fellow U. S. capitalists use peon labor at literally starvation wages to extract the raw materials of industry.

And they all but own South American governments, to whom they dictate laws to keep the native labor in peonage.

Of all the South American countries, Chile is perhaps the most completely dominated by Bethlehem Steel. This fact was brought to the attention of the United Nations in 1948 by the Soviet delegate who described the Bethlehem Steel Co. as "the real lord of Chile."

BETHLEHEM BOUGHT ITS first ore deposit in Chile in 1913 from the German Schneider interests. It has been increased its influence there ever since. Just this past year, in March, 1949, it signed what the New York Times termed a "far-reaching deal" for further exploitation of Chilean iron ore.

"President Gabriel Gonzalez Vidale," the New York Times recounted, "witnessed the ceremony underscoring the significance of the deal."

President Videla is the same president who just this past year turned his country into a vast concentration camp, making mass arrests of thousands of striking coal miners and spiriting away union leaders in true Nazi style.

The abasement of labor in Bethlehem-dominated Chile shows to what lengths Bethlehem will go when given a free rein to beat down the workers who produce the company's fantastic profits.

Steel Delegate Punished, Backed Wrong Democrat

By Bill Hood

BETHLEHEM.—At the recent CIO convention, the left-progressive CIO unions were told to "conform to the policies of the CIO or get out." In Bethlehem, steel workers have seen political conformity applied in their own unions with a vengeance. George Suto and Milt Adler of CIO Steel Local 2599, were delegates to the Northampton County Industrial Union Council. They were removed by the Local President without notice in December, before their terms expired.

They had supported the wrong Democrats in the primaries for Mayor of Bethlehem.

AT THE LAST meeting of Local 2599 a good part of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of this case. Members at the meeting report that the majority would have voted to restore Suto and Adler as delegates, but the local president ruled out any motion on the grounds that he alone had power to appoint and remove Council delegates.

Mike Stafko was recently removed as Trustee in Local 2599, an elected post. Stafko had criticized some union leadrs for misuse of local money, failure to fight grievances, and failure to fight for laid off members. His non-conformity also included backing the wrong

(Continued on Page 9)

UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 26 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Syracuse Forum Demands Negro Teachers Be Hired

—See Page 2

THE MINER'S FIGHT— LABOR SHOWDOWN

— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Page 7 —

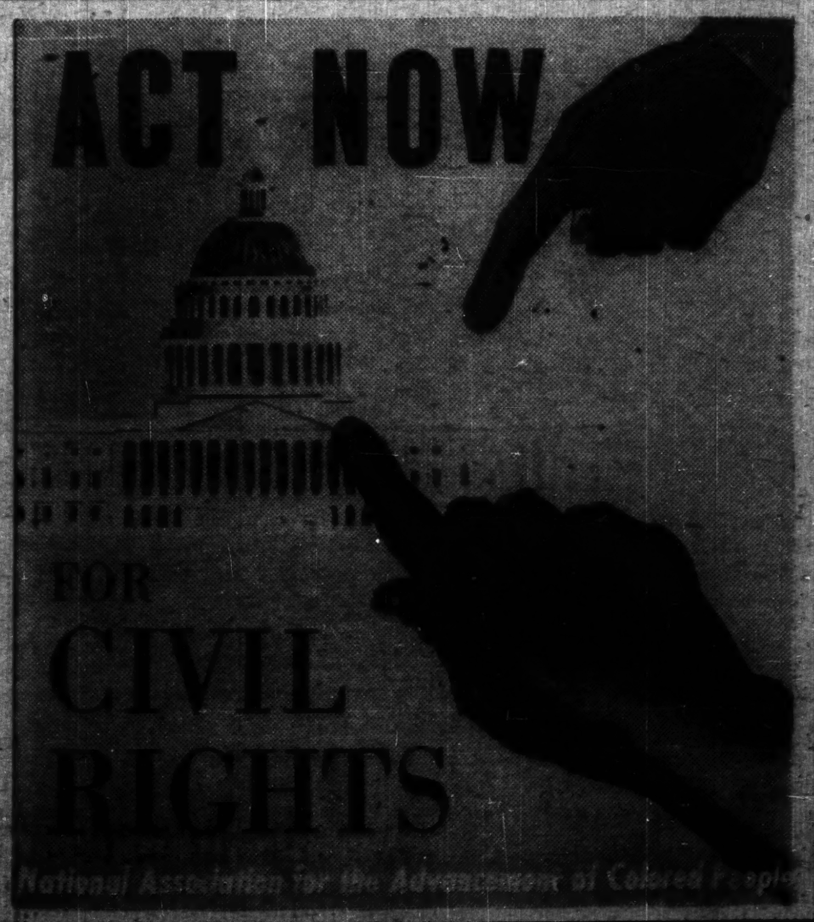


GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D. C. Starts Sunday

- **Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6;**
- **Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC—**

—all on Page 6



Call '50 'Year of Decision' In NAACP Crusade Send-off

SCHENECTADY.—Delegates to the National Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington, Jan. 15-17, were given an enthusiastic sendoff at a dinner last Friday night at the First Methodist Church here. Attended by 150 people from all walks of life, the gathering issues a ringing call for the passage of civil rights legislation by congress in 1950.

The occasion was marked by the participation of all the main sections of organized labor in this city.

Reviewing the struggles of the Negro people over the years, Mr. E. Frederick Morrow, assistant national field secretary of the NAACP and main speaker of the evening, hailed 1950 as the year of decision. "Treatment of the Negro", he said, "is the acid test of democracy."

Mr. Morrow called for a large turnout in Washington to make the two political parties live up to their campaign promises. He was introduced by the Rev. Hoagland of the First Unitarian Church.

Speaking for 14,000 members of Local 301, United Electrical Workers, President William Kelly called for the unity of all those who support the passage of civil rights legislation, regardless of any differences on other questions. He stressed the need for an FEPC law and cited General Electric president Wilson who pretends to speak for civil rights while his company gives Negroes only the most menial jobs.

Mr. Herbert Merrill, secretary of the Central Trades Council, AFL, said that international unions which still practice discrimination do not represent the will of the overwhelming numbers of AFL workers.

A message was read to the gathering from Local 2054, United Steelworkers of America, CIO, supporting the mobilization.

The president of the local chapter of the NAACP, Mr. Henry Thompson, introduced the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Kermit Hightower, a Negro attorney recently arrived from the South to take up legal practice here.

The dinner was prepared by the women of the First Methodist Church as their contribution to the fight for Civil Rights.

Forum Demands Hiring Negro Teachers in Schools

By Nate Zeppetello

SYRACUSE.—The placement of Negro teachers in the public school system and an end to police brutality were the demands of a forum in Hopps Memorial Church here last Sunday night attended by more than 150 people, Negro and white.

Sponsored by the Syracuse Interracial Fellowship, the audience heard Mr. Albert Gordon, probation officer, Miss Regina Hall of the Huntington Club and Mr. Gunnar Peterson of Syracuse University. The Rev. Wm. L. Walsh of Grace Episcopal church served as moderator.

Mr. Gordon, a Negro, stressed the need for Negro teachers in the public schools. He pointed out that not one Negro teacher is employed in the local school system. Only Negro teachers, he said, can meet the needs of Negro students. This is particularly true in the field of vocational guidance, he continued, where the present Jimcrow system has completely broken down.

Lashing out at the needless violence of the police methods in the city, Mr. Gordon charged that their only approach is through force. "I suppose Chief Kinney knows what he's doing," said Mr. Gordon; "but I don't think such show of force is necessary.

Speaking as a Negro and a probation officer attached to Judge Barmerick's court, Mr. Gordon's words carried real weight with the audience.

The meeting concluded with the proposal that a conference of all organizations be summoned to advance interracial unity to combat police brutality and work for the placement of Negro teachers in the public school system.

An observer pointed out that the local Board of Education which refuses to hire Negro teachers has barred the use of public schools to the American Labor Party, turned over its text-books to the Un-American Committee and banned the Information Bulletin of the USSR from public school libraries.

Farm Front

Crisis in Poultry

By George Cook

ALPINE.—A friend of mine told me recently that he once nearly went into the chicken business. He bought the farm, ordered the chicks, and started building the houses.



Geo. Cook

His knowledge was limited to knowing that hens laid eggs and that eggs were good for breakfast. So he bought some books to read when it was too dark to work on the hen-houses. When he learned that there were 370 diseases with which he would have to contend, he cancelled his order and stopped building.

That is one of the things with which a poultry farmer has to contend. He has to vaccinate for this; give them something else deliberately before they are laying; dose them with sulfa pills, arsenic, and epsom salt and in the long run trust to God and sanitation.

Feed prices are the big factor. After the farmer has paid 30 to 40 cents each for day old chicks, he feeds them five months before getting an egg. Last year this feed cost an average of $1.56 a bird.

Barring the worst diseases, he is on reasonably safe ground when a pullet of five months or a hen of 12 months will bring approximately the cost of her raising.

Today, said farmer is not on safe ground by a long way. His flock, which cost him more than $2.00 each to raise, will bring him only $1.00 a bird. Light hens will bring around 50 cents. And eggs? White ones are 45 cents; brown eggs 38 cents a dozen. The flocks were grown in anticipation of 60 cents for eggs.

Buffalo Gets Into Worker Drive

By The 'Drive Reporter

Good news from Buffalo this week! The second largest city of the state has finally plunged into the "Worker" subscription campaign. "Better late than never," appears to represent the feeling of Erie Communists when they informed this reporter that the first substantial batch of subs, numbering 41, were on their way to the circulation office.

Time will tell whether this means Buffalo and other western New York localities will get into the hot contest raging to determine which city will chalk up the highest score in the sub drive.

The campaign has been extended to February 12th and the city having the best showing will be awarded with a typewriter or mimeo machine.

Up to now, Albany and Utica are the only cities that may lay claim to the grand prize as the following table indicates:

City	%		
Albany-Troy	125	Rochester	31
Utica-Rome	106	Westchester	33
Schenectady	38	Syracuse	19
Southern Tier	35	Buffalo Area	15

College City to Send Group to Rights Parley

ITHACA—The Cornell Coalition Committee for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Civil Rights Campaign has swung into full activity in this last week before the giant mobilization at the nation's capitol. Officially, this committee includes the NAACP, the Teachers Union, and Students for Democratic Action. The Cornell YPA and the Cornell chapter of the LYL have announced full support to the Committee.

The Coalition Committee has launched a mass petition campaign urging the passage of the NAACP Civil Rights Legislative program. The goal is two thousand Cornell signatures. These petitions will be presented at the Washington conference.

The Committee is chartering a bus to bring its delegation to the National Lobby on Jan. 15, 16, and 17 and is aiming to have at least twenty-five Cornell students in the group.

1022 Finish Benifits

BINGHAMTON—In the first two weeks of Dec., 1022 workers used up their unemployment benefits in the Triple Cities, according to figures just released by the US Dep't of Labor. About half of these workers are ex-Ansco workers.



By Russ Depasquale

BUFFALO.—STEEL WORKERS in Buffalo and Lackawanna are asking what they can do to help their brothers in the coal mines carry out their fight against the mine owners, those same bosses who own the steel plants. If they smash the Miners' Union, it will lay the groundwork to break the Steel Union in the future.



Steel workers remember that it was the United Mine Workers that gave them money and men to build their union. It was this unity that helped break the back of the open shop in Bethlehem, Republic and U. S. Steel and resulted in the building of the Steel Union in their mills. This unity between the steel workers and the miners must be expressed again today. The defense of the miners means the defense of the Steel Union.

The steel workers must be heard demanding their union unite and defeat the aims of Eugene Grace & Co.

Through their local unions and departments, the steel workers must let the Truman administration know that they will not sit by and watch Truman use the T-H Slave Law to weaken all labor by attempting to break the miners' union.

★

THE CRUSADE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS to Washington, called by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People for the week of Jan. 15 has aroused wide interest among the workers here. This great mobilization to demand that congress pass a civil rights program with FEPC and anti-lynch legislation shows that the people are fed up with promises and demand action at this session of congress.

★

IN HIS "STATE OF THE UNION" message, Truman thinks that he can get away with speeches promising everything and then sit back and watch his own Democratic Party vote against the needs of the people. His latest trick is to tell the workers just to wait another 50 years, until 2,000 A.D. "Prosperity will come—the workers will be earning $12,000 a year," according to prophet Harry! This is no answer to present needs. What the workers are interested in is pork chops, now! They will not be put off by what might happen 50 years hence.

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

921 Main St., Rm. 218, Buffalo, N. Y.
116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.
9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3, Yonkers, N. Y.

Buffalo Rights Victories Bring New Hope to Imprisoned Negro

BUFFALO.—"After reading about the amazing victory your committee won for Leroy Brooks, it gave me new hopes, and I am sure that I can get the same result if all the true facts are investigated."

So wrote a young Negro, Ulysses Kemp, from Attica State Prison last week to Mrs. Mattie Green, secretary of the Buffalo Defense Committee Against Police Brutality, in a plea to the committee to investigate his case.

This letter and other similar pleas, said a spokesman for the committee, are a tribute to the "amazing victories" won in several cases. They were "amazing" because the people have been able to chalk up specific victories in their resistance to police savagery and false arrests in this city's Negro community.

The committee was formed last July to defend Frank Lumpkin, a Negro steel worker who was beaten up by a cop when he was barred from a Jimcrow cruise to Canada on a Lake Erie public pleasure steamer.

Lumpkin was arrested and charged with "interfering with a police officer while he was making an arrest," to justify the beating. The case was thrown out of court after the committee obtained 1,600 signatures protesting the police brutality.

Like the make-up of the committee itself, the entire fight was pitched on the need for unity of Negro and white in the battle against police brutality.

The committee then took on the case of another youthful Negro, Leroy Brooks, arrested on a charge of "attempted rape." The committee quickly proved the charge was false and Brooks went free.

The Civil Rights Committee is now carrying forward the work of the Defense Committee, which had beeen organized on an emergency basis by a small group of rank-and-file citizens, Negro and white.

How did this small group get the wide response of the citizens which led to its successful resistance to police brutality?

"The people were watching the fight against this brutality to see if it would get past the talking stage," explains Mrs. Hattie Lumpkin, mother of Frank and a committee member.

"They have heard a lot of speeches on street corners against it, but wanted to see some real action. When they saw we meant busines, they backed us."

Plight of Jobless Arouses All Unions in Rochester

By Max Gordon

ROCHESTER

With three times as many workers jobless at the end of 1949 as in 1948, the plea for unity of all sections of labor behind an expanded unemployment insurance program has been particularly strong here. The local AFL paper, Labor News, featured a statement a couple of weeks ago by Graydon D. Lonthair, secretary of Rochester Lodge 93 of the International Association of Machinists. Lonthair pleaded for "all unionists, no matter what affiliation" to get behind the plan for extending jobless pay from its present 26 weeks, and to jack up benefits.

Lonthair was laid off from the Auburn Ball Bearing works on March 1, has been unemployed since. He has drawn his 26 weeks of benefits, and is now through.

"The problem of workers, exhausting their unemployment checks . . . is acute," Lonthair said, "I ought to know, having exhausted mine last week. And where do I go from here? It's either my meager savings, and the dole, or both!'

The AFL Carpenters here have addressed a special plea to the State AFL asking that it put the heat on for extension of jobless pay.

Another AFL local, the Laborers, reported recently that 20 percent of the membership is out of work.

In 1948, the number of workers drawing jobless pay checks in Rochester fluctuated between 5,000 and 7,000 a week.

In January, 1949, the number went up to 10,000. On April, it hit 13,500 in July, it was up to 17,000. From August through October, it fluctuated between 18,000 and 20,000, hitting 22,000 at the end of October.

On November 23, it was up to 25,300 dropping to 23,700 the following week.

On Dec. 9, more than 21,000 filed for jobless pay, or just about three times the 7,000 that filed in the first week of December, 1948.

This was the first week that workers began to exhaust their jobless pay for the year. By the next week 2,545 had exhausted their benefits. This was three times as many as had exhausted them in the first two weeks of 1948.

Public Welfare Commissioner Jesse B. Hannan reported a "boom" in applications for relief as a result of exhaustions in unemployment insurance payments.

Rochester is a clothing center with some 13,000 mne's clothing workers members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The largest shop, Bond's employs 3,000 at full production.

During the summer, the shop shut down for vacation, and many were not called back. In September, only about 800 were working. With many workers making less than a dollar an hour, they have nothing in reserve. Their jobless pay is less than $20 a week.

The shop has been working full time against only for the past few weeks.

Thus there is good reason for the strong sentiment among CIO Bond workers, AFL building trades craftsmen and members of the United Electrical Workers for united action to extend jobless benefits beyond the 26 weeks and raise the payments.

All sections of labor have gone on record for this at the present session of the State Legislature Some AFL locals are asking a $40-40 week bill.

The CIO at its last convention, also asked extension of benefits, increased pay and dependency benefits. The specific provisions have not been made public.

The United Electrical Workers is planning to ask $40 for 52 weeks with additional dependents. The UE is preparing an active drive for its program in collaboration, if possible, with other sections of the labor movement. It is also proposing liberalization of New York's restrictive relief laws.

The basis for unity is thus present. If realized, it can wrest concessions even from the reactionary GOP administration.

Elks Rally Demands Civil Rights Action

BUFFALO.—Over 200 people attended the New York State Convention of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, held here on Jan. 1 at Mt. Calvary Church to mobilize for the passage of civil rights legislation.

Dr. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, spoke at length on the historical and cultural contributions of the Negro people to American life. He sharply criticized those who try to suppress the contributions of Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Crispus Attucks, well-known fighters for democracy.

Speaking about present day affairs, Dr. Wilson criticized the Truman Administration's attempt to "export democracy" to Europe by way of the American Dollar. "Let's bring democracy to Misissippi first," he said, "by spending that money for schools, homes and hospitals which all the people need badly. The South," he said, "not China, should be the administration's concentration."

Bishop Johnson, a local minister addressing the convention, attacked those ministers who promise their congregations all sorts of "heavenly gifts" and at the same time give them no guidance on their real problems, housing, unemployment and discrimination. Bishop Johnson spoke also on the needs and rights of women.

Two hundred dollars was collected at the convention to support the drive for Civil Rights in Buffalo. In addition, $50 was raised to send a delegate to the NAACP Crusade to Washington. The aims of the crusade were fully supported by the conference.

The whole convention and several speakers expressed the sentiment that civil rights will come only through a united struggle by the broad masses of the American people.

New Utica Plant Tries Squeeze

By Mike Lynn

UTICA.—The workers here are getting wise to the antics of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., a subsidiary of Big Steel and Utica's newest industry. It blew into town on the wings of a front-page Chamber of Commerce headline that 5,000 workers would be employed by this new angel from Cleveland. Land was obtained, a plant built and machinery was installed. Presto. With 10,000 applications on file, only some 800 workers were hired!

A top question on the application form was: Are you a Communist?

Well, if you were one of the 800 you were first sent to the foreman for a "real man-to-man talk." Then he took you around the plant and showed you where you were to work.

While this Cook's Tour was going on, he told you what a fine company you were employed by. If you worked hard, he said, you'd have a job for life! As a last word the foreman got in that line that was old before pneumatic tools were invented: "If you've got any problems on the job," he said, "just come up and see me — we'll straighten it out"!

When the new worker asked what his pay was, he found it was lower per classification than in any organized shop in Utica! He kept his mouth shut though, for there are some 15,000 unemployed here, a fact deliberately used by the company in setting rates.

So the 800 went to work. The story is typical of a Big Business, unorganized shop. Work loads were increased. Speedup! The foremen, no longer friendly, were always on the worker's neck. Firings started. Many workers quit of their own accord rather than stand the increased exploitation.

Things came to a head a short time ago when the shop was organized by the International Assn. of Machinists. The workers not only got together against the company by joining the IAM but they also trounced the rival UAW by a 2½ to 1 vote.

This past week newspaper headlines again highlighted Chicago Pneumatic: "800 More Workers to be Hired." Careful reading, however, disclosed that the 800 were not to be hired now, but "by the Spring and Summer." Further, the company stated that these 800 workers had to be able to "read blueprints."

Arrangements had been made with Utica's high schools to give evening courses in blueprint reading!

The unanimous opinion of Chicago Pneumatic workers I have spoken with was that the company was trying to hire high school boys at apprentice salaries. These 800 youngsters, they felt, would be new to trade unionism and could be a fertile soil for company propaganda.

ALP Leader Assails Upstate Cop Brutality

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Out of the tragedy of joblessness, which has hit the Negro community here especially hard, has come a revived demand for subsidized child care centers for the children of mothers who work or must find jobs.

"The foundries, rail repair shops, the roundhouse have been laying off the men, and things are tough for the 3,000 Negro workingpeople here," Beverly Andrews, community spark plug and recent American Labor Party nominee for City Council from the 15th Ward, told the Daily Worker.

"The women have to go to work. But they can't do it unless we get back those child care centers."

Mrs. Andrews recalled that there were several such centers during the war, where children were well taken care of for as little as $3 a week. Before the war, there were WPA-financed centers with meals and good teachers. Since Governor Dewey scuttled the wartime centers, there has been nothing.

Dynamic and politically wise, Mrs. Andrews explained that the local relief load is reaching emergency proportions as a result of widespread layoffs. People who need it badly can get on relief only after a long wait. Social workers quitting because the strain is too great...

life, however, when it receives pressure, she said.

She was bitter, too, about housing conditions and police savagery against the people of the community.

"The 15th Ward, both its Negro and white areas, is made up mostly of ancient, dilapidated tenements. I just came across a couple with five or six children living in an abandoned, leaking garage ready to collapse. Families are piled one on top of another. Many with three and four kids live in a single tiny room in a rooming house. Rents are exorbitant. You pay $80 a month in some cases for a four-room basement apartment which is flooded when it rains or snows."

The sharp segregation practices promoted by the real estate interests are responsible, of course. They extend to public housing projects, Mrs. Andrews declared, noting that in the recently-constructed Pioneer houses Negroes are confined to a single section. Of the 720 units, only 52 are Negro-inhabited.



MRS. ANDREWS

police on foot. In recent months, there have been several cases of police bruitality brought to public notice as the Negro people have begun to fight back against their treatment.

Many other cases, Mrs. Andrews believes, never reach public notice. Resentment is deep and bitter as the police often try wholesale intimidation and trrorization of the community.

She declared it is not enough to...

crimination in Negro communities and that failure to take the fight against discrimination to white communities as well can create resentment among the Negro people.

The Negro people want to see united struggle of Negro and white both against the special oppression of the Negro people, and against that sulfered by Negro and white workers.

With the ALP leading the fight for decent relief, jobs, housing and an end to brutality, the people are beginning to respond.

"We are getting a better reaction from the community than we did before the election because the people see us fighting now," Mrs. Andrews remarked. "We did not catch hold during the campaign because we had not battled consistently on these issues after the 1948 elections. The Negro people are not interested in pledges and promiss, but in performance."

She herself has been busy in recent weeks getting people registered for low-rent housing projects, helping them get relief, and Veterans' Administration assistance in the case of vets' families, etc. People are beginning to look to her and the ALP for guidance, leadership and help since her recent campaign.

LABOR NOTES

Sees ALCO Settling

SCHENECTADY. — With the deadline against four American Locomotive plants advanced to Sunday night, union officials here were reported early this week to feel that a strike would be averted.

Joseph P. Molony, United Steelworkers' district director, indicated that substantial agreement had been reached at the Dunkirk plant. On the situation as a whole, he said, agreement was close on four major points.

Negotiations broke off last week when the company insisted on wage cuts in piece work rates at the Schenectady and Auburn plants and offered a pension plan deemed inadequate by the union.

AFL Backs Teamsters

ROCHESTER. — Twenty-four hours after a mass lockout by 21 firms of the Concrete Aggregates & Excavating Association on Jan. 3, the Rochester AFL was solidly lined up behind Local 398, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Hoisting & Portable Engineers Local 832.

An AFL observer stated that the prompt united action by the unions had broken the deadlock. An agreement may have already been reached by press time.

After Anthony A. Capone and Howard Dalton, business representatives of Locals 398 and 832, gave notice of the lockout, the Teamsters Joint Council and the Allied Building Trades Council met to offer all possible aid. With a membership of some 5,000 workers, these groups called special emergency meetings and offered full support if and when the unions involved decided to turn the lockout into a strike with picket lines.

5c Increase at Bell

BUFFALO—A five cent hourly wage increase was granted to 1700 Bell Aircraft workers Tuseday by a State Board of Inquiry set up after the eighteen-week strike that ended here last October.

Only half of the increase will go in the pay envelope. The other half will be taken out as the workers contribution to an insurance program.

The board was appointed by Gov. Dewey's State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi after repeated police violence on the picket lines. Local 501, United Automotive Workers, CIO charged that Bell Aircraft was engaged in union busting drive.

Will Robby Get 50Gs Or Trade?



Dodger Ace's Salary Becomes Top Winter Topic and Here's Why

Jackie Robinson's 1950 salary has suddenly become one of the biggest topics of hot stove baseball discussion, and with good reason. The main page one story of the Sporting News this week is headlined "Salary Demands Hint Deal for Jackie," with subheads "Spectacular Trade With Braves Seen" and "Robinson's $50,000 Salary Goal May Cause Rickey to Dispose of Negro Star."

Last week in Brooklyn, the Dodger prexy told newsmen it was ridiculous to talk of trading Robinson, who was the league's leading hitter and Most Valuable Player in 1949. "It's a joke," he said, "Brooklyn isn't selling players it needs." But at other times Rickey has been quoted as saying that if enough money was involved, he supposed it would be tempting to trade anybody. And nobody forgets that he moved Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize off the Cards when the price was right (and the salaries too high), not to mention the popular Ed Stanky of Brooklyn.

What's behind all the talk??

Part of it could be an attempt to make Robinson "more reasonable" in his demands. Witness the opening sentence in the Sporting News story: "Is there a possibility that Jackie Robinson, standout player of the National League for 1949, will lift his salary demands to the point at which he will fight himself off the Brooklyn club?"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Rickey has always fought against a policy of paying big money to his outstanding stars (though the over-average pay of the Dodgers compares well with others). Peewee Reese, the wonderful shortstop at the peak of his career, got $25,000 last year, top figure for a Dodger.

Now along comes Robinson with an impressive sheaf of arguments for $50,000. First of all, he received less than $20,000 for his spectacular feats of 1949. He can compare this with the stratospheric numbers that go to recognized stars like DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Newhouser, et al, ranging from 50 to 90 thousand. In addition he has some special arguments. He has been obviously directly responsible for the Dodgers setting tremendous gate receipt records both at home and on the road, particularly on the road where out-of-proportion crowds turn out

In addition, Robinson must figure that his career is shorter than the average star. He broke in with the breakthrough against discrimination when he was already 28. Now 31, he has only a few more top-flight years left. Another special argument in his favor is that he cost the club comparatively nothing, a few thousand to the Kansas City Monarchs, when white players of far less ability wean big bonus sums for themselves these days just for signing.

THE BIG POINT as far as Rickey is concerned is this: If he yields to Robinson's eminently reasonable request for a big raise, this would mean a departure from his policy of keeping the top men down low AND WOULD BE A STIMULUS FOR RAISES TO THE OTHER DODGER STARS LIKE REESE, FURILLO, CAMPANELLA, HODGES, SNIDER, ET AL. In other words, if Robinson wins a breakaway from the too low Rickey ceiling, he will be in effect doing for the other Dodgers what Babe Ruth did for the Yankees and all ballplayers with his stubborn and successful fight for a better share of the big money he coined for the owners.

This is why the question of a big trade may not be too outlandish. No doubt Rickey wants to keep Robinson, the cornerstone of the pennant club and of the team's tremendous gate appeal on the road. But at what point would he be willing to sacrifice that for a deal, let's say in which Robinson went to the Boston Braves for pitcher Johnny Sain and two hundred thousand bucks? Probably just where he could satisfy himself that the pennant could be won without Robinson. Rickey is a businessman and a good one, no sentimentalist he.

The issue hasn't been joined yet. Robinson has made no formal demands, but has made it amply clear that he expects a very substantial raise. The Dodger contracts go in the mail last of all, a Rickey custom, as close to the February deadline as possible.

What will be the figure written down for the sensational batting champion of the league, peerless fielding second sacker, extraordinary money-maker as a crowd puller, game's leading base runner, second run-driver-inner of league and runaway winner of the Most Valuable award?

That's what's got the Hot Stove League boiling right now.—R. D.

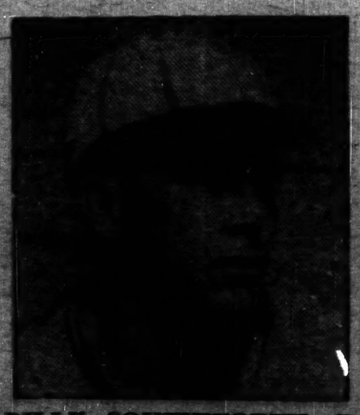
JACKIE ROBINSON will soon be hearing from Dodger prexy Branch Rickey as to 1950 terms. He wants big boost, Rickey likes to keep that ceiling low.



LIKE ALL DODGER stars, ace outfielder Carl Furillo would stand to benefit by a Robinson breakthrough into the 50 G class, and that's what Rickey knows.



And just how would Peewee Reee, now top Dodger at $25,000, fit into the salary picture with Robinson given the big raise he deserves? Obviously he'd have to be moved up smartly too.



BILLY SOUTHWORTH, Boston manager, who fixed up his outfield but left a hole at second base, would happily recommend a Sain and $$$$ deal for Robinson.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney



On a Variety of Sportstopics

MAYBE THEY OUGHT to bring that Brooklyn Dodgers' basketball team into the Garden some night. Playing once a week on the stage of a Brooklyn movie house, they are doing all right, beating a few respected semi-pro outfits.

High scorer is Eddie Miksis. Ralph Branca, former NYU player, Don Newcombe, Gil Hodges and Rex Barney give the club good overall height. Newcombe is a tough baby under those boards. Hodges, with very big hands and all the deftness he shows around first base, is a fine scorer and feeder. Natch, he's from Indiana. Comments from the audience are often amusing.

One night in a close game Rex Barney, whose only baseball problem is control, stepped to the foul line. As he poised to throw, someone yelled "Ball Four," and Rex, with an uncontrollable grin on his face, missed by a mile.

•

IRON CURTAIN, all right! The cold war bunch in Washington has forbidden Americans to visit Hungary. They don't like the Hungarian government. They like the kind Hungary had before, with the fascist Horthy and his storm troopers, big landlords keeping the peasants in feudal chains, no schools, lots of misery and exploitation and foreign capital running the works. How's this fit into a sports column? Well, the ban prevents the very good American men and woman's table tennis team from competing at the world championship matches in Budapest next month, and the players don't get it. They thought the U. S. was supposed to be for peace and friendly relations. By the way, the woman table tennis champ of the world is Gisa Farkas of Hungary.

•

CLAIR BEE, the coach of Long Island University's terrific basketball team, is not only a coaching wow and outspoken foe of discrimination in sports, but also the most hilariously irreverant puncturer of stuffed-shirtism as a speaker.

At last Monday's weekly luncheon meeting of the New York basketball writers, Coach Ed Hickey of St. Louis, a rather staid and conventional speaker, was droning through his thanks for his team being invited to the Garden again, his estimation of his team and his hoping it would give LIU a good game, etc., etc., when Bee interrupted loudly with, "Hey, Hickey, last year you were telling us how proud you were that everyone on your team came from St. Louis and its suburbs. I've just been looking at your roster. I see they've enlarged the suburbs of St. Louis to include most of the state of Indiana!"

A little later, someone representing Harvard, speaking briefly, referred genially to his team's poor record and Bee's remark, saying, "As for what Mr. Bee said about suburbs, it doesn't seem to help us any. Our team comes from no less than nine states." Never at a loss, not even for a second, for an answer, Bee yelled "Why hell, your trouble is that you get them from the best families!"

Because LIU has no reserves this year, operating mostly with six men, the five starters and Feurtado, Bee says LIU uses the "two spitoon system." He explains it this way. "I run those five guys till one of 'em can't spit, then I send in Feurtado."

•

JACK DEMPSEY has an article in Ebony, in which he blames the fact that he dodged Harry Wills, his foremost challenger, entirely on promoter Tex Rickard's bias. As I pointed out in the Daily Worker, this is much too easy an out. Nobody ever heard of tough and plain spoken Dempsey having ASKED to get Wills, or ever expressing the desire to meet him. The sports picture, thanks to the basic democracy of the fans and to Joe Louis, has changed since his days. It's easy for Jack to blame past prejudice on dead men. If he said simply, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now. I should have insisted," that might be an honest admission. The Scoreboard, for one, refuses to take the current Ebony explanation. Especially since Mr. Dempsey once enthusiastically sponsored a "White Hope" tourney.

•

SPEAKING OF INDIANA and basketball, North Carolina State meets LIU in the Garden Tuesday night and is rated a good chance to knock off the high flying Brooklynites. Nobody on this team, from Indiana bred Coach Chase down, comes from anywhere near the state of North Carolina. The starting team takes the floor with Dickey, Ranzino and Bubas of Indiana, Harvath of Chicago (a suburb of Indiana), and Harand of New Jersey. Rumor has it that some student from North Carolina innocently turned out for the team and was chased indignantly from the Raleigh gym.

•

ABE SAPERSTEIN, who organized the Harlem Globe Trotters 23 years ago, says this year's club, which hasn't been beaten, pulls far more people than the pro league teams whenever and wherever it plays. Biggest crush in years took place at the Garden when the Trotters played here two Sunday night's back. Thousands turned away. A two-game series coming up with the Minneapolis Laker (Mikan) in Chicago and Minneapolis, will overflow the biggest arenas there, and the pros have been complaining of the gates. In towns like Rockford, Illinois, fans are already chartering busses for the Chicago game.

Saperstein thinks the pro league is making a big mistake in artificially promoting these big scores. "It used to be that a goal was an achievement," he says. "Now when one pro team makes a basket, the other one makes one eight seconds later and there are just so many of them the crowd can't develop any enthusiasm." The pros lengthened the game eight minutes to get higher scores (and more tired players at the end). Saperstein says a 40 or 50 point ball game. Saperstein said the real fans don't go for these 100-90 monstrosities.

HEAR! HEAR!

Will Jackie Get 50 G's Or a Boston Trade?

—See Page 12

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



Free Nigeria Now! Says African Leader

—See Page 10

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 3 | January 15, 1950 | In 2 Sections, Section 1 | 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

HARLEM CARRIES FIGHT TO CAPITAL

— See Page 6 —

HOW TO BE A CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHTER

Final arrangements for delegates and observers to the Emergency Mobilization for Civil Rights in Washington on Monday, Jan. 16, were announced this week by the New York Branch of the NAACP.

All participants will meet at Pennsylvania Station, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., before the special train leaves at 6:30 a.m. Round-trip tickets will be sold at the reduced rate of $10 each at the NAACP office, 2272 Seventh Ave. Tickets will also be available at the station and on the train.

Delegates to the Mobilization will register in Washington at the 12th St. YMCA, 1816 12 St., N.W.

Further information can be obtained by calling the Harlem NAACP office at AD 4-8030.



Judge Hubert Delaney, right, swearing in executive members of the newly elected Executive Board of the New York NAACP. At its first meeting the Board votedto unite all Harlemites to take part in the civil rights mobilization in Washington on Jan. 16. Left to right are Mrs. Mildren Dennis, financial secretary; Aritha McKinley, corresponding secretary, Lt. Lindsey H. White, chairman; Mrs. J. Flood, treasurer; Attorney Edward Jacko, first vice-president; and the Honorable Judge Jane Bolin, second vice-president. (See story on Page 4.)

Welfare Workers Rap Home Relief Cuts

"Transfer Commissioner Hilliard! Send him back to Chicago!" was the cry of more than 70 relief investigators and other Welfare Department workers, as they picketed Welfare Center No. 26, 148 W. 125 St., in the rain last Tuesday at noon.

The pickets Negro and white, members of Local 1, United Public Workers, protested Hilliard's punitive transfer of their own chapter chairman, John Fonfa, from Harlem to the Brownsville, Brooklyn, Welfare Center.

Miss Fonfa, who was busily organizing the picket line, paused long enough to explain what the demonstration was about.

"Our union has opposed the relief cuts that Hilliard has pushed through," she said. "We have been instrumental in getting the Harlem community aroused over the cuts. We feel that's why I'm being transferred. So when you see us protesting my transfer, we're also protesting against any cuts."

Miss Fonfa added that Eleanor Goding, president of Local 1, and Leo Miller, the local's vice-president, have also recently received punitive transfers to Brownsville.

As she spoke, a group of Harlem jobless, led by William Stanley, executive secretary of the Unemployed Welfare Council, joined the line.

"If Hilliard gets in the way, we'll roll right over him," the pickets sang, as the cold rain dripped from their hat brims

A woman shopper, observing the pickets said, "You know, the people ought to stand up and support those relief workers. People around here need their relief." Another woman chimed in: "Sure, they say O'Dwyer got a raise in pay, and then had Hilliard cut the people's relief. And now they start shoving around the investigators that stick up for the people. I'll sure do all I can. I'll tell everybody."

The Unemployed Welfare Council has called a mass picket line in front of the same relief bureau for next Tuesday noon, in support of the United Public Workers.

(See Welfare story on back page.)

Jersey's No. 1 Crime:

THE GHETTO RACKET

THIS IS 'FREE ENTERPRISE' HOUSING



YOU HAUL your own water at Beilinson's Quarters. There is no plumbing, no inside toilets, little chance of survival if the stove explodes.

THIS IS PUBLIC HOUSING



TENANTS at public housing projects like this one pay less rent than the families forced to live in the shacks at Beilinson's Quarters.

THIS IS WHAT THE DIFFERENCE MEANS



CHARRED RUBBLE is all that's left of the shack that killed five children when the stove exploded two weeks ago at Beilinson's Quarters.

By John Norman

FREEHOLD.—It was rent collection day last Saturday at Beilinson's Quarters. A neighbor knocked at the creaking door of Mrs. Louise Williams' one-room home and said: "Beilinson's outside."

We would have known even if we hadn't been told. The new Ford, chrome shining and foglights gleaming in the near-dusk, couldn't be missed next to the long row of unpainted, wood and wallboard shanties.

With David Lewis and Joe Zelnick of the Freehold Labor Youth League, I asked Jacob Beilinson what killed the five children in the home of Mrs. Orabelle Davis the Sunday before.

Beilinson shifted his cigar and said: "That's no way to talk. There's no accounting for people's carelessness."

★

THE POT-BELLY STOVE is the first thing you see in the 15x15 home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lippett. The place is spotless. Christmas decorations were still hanging last Saturday. But you can't take your eyes off that stove.

This is the setup: the 15-foot square shack is partitioned into two "rooms." The flimsy board partitions don't reach the low ceiling. The living-room runs in an L that is no more than eight feet wide at its broadest point. In the middle of that room sits the stove.

There is only one door.

If you're not standing at that door when the stove explodes, you just don't get out.

That's about the way things were two Sundays ago in the Davis home. When the fire was done the volunteers brought out the five charred bodies. Betty Jane Davis was five months old; Earl was two years old;; Frances was six. Cornell Tatum was a year old. His sister Geraldine was two.

FRAMED NEATLY on the wall of Mrs. Georgia Cottman's living room is a small plaque: "Jesus Wept." Mrs. Cottman lives two shacks away from the blackened rubble that used to be the Davis home. Mrs. Cottman saw me looking at the wall motto. The tears rose in her eyes, too.

"Careless?" she said. "People in these places can't afford to be careless."

Like Mr. Davis, Mrs. Cottman's husband is a construction worker. They have built homes. But they are working men and Negroes. Working people in our Free Enterprise system don't own the materials they work with. Mr. Davis and Mr. Tatum and Mr. Cottman don't get to live in the homes they build.

They live in Beilinson's Quarters.

★

THE 28 SHACKS stretch in three irregular rows over the stubble ground back of Jacob Beilinson's own 70-acre farm.

Each shack measures the standard 15x15. They weren't built on the grounds. Beilinson bought them from the government, trucked them here. In them live families ranging from two to seven people.

They have no inside toilets.

They have no plumbing.

They have no running water.

Mrs. Cottman and every other housewife in Beilinson's Quarters has to lug buckets of water from a hand pump that serves six or seven families.

"In the summer time the water is brakish," Mrs. Cottman said. "And in the winter . . ."

From the Davis home, where the five children died two Sundays ago, it's a good 100 feet to the pump.

★

ONLY ONE SHACK in Beilinson's Quarters is unoccupied. That's a tiny, black tarpaper-covered thing that used to be a pidegon house. Mrs. Louise Williams used to live there but moved out as soon as she could.

The rent for that is $5 a week. The others are $5 and $6 a week.

Originally, the rent was supposed to include electric power for the single bulbs that hang from the ceiling. Beilinson cut off the electricity. Sam Ross had the power put on again in his name, and now the families share the light bill.

It wasn't the first or last time the landlord had used his power of owner's say-so to affect the lives of these people.

Owen Key was $20 behind in his rent. One cold evening last month he came home with his wife and two small children and found a padlock on his door. He had to borrow the back rent before his family was allowed in that night.

I ASKED BEILINSON what services he provided for the rent his men collect from these families.

"There's all kinds of repairs we have to keep making here," he answered.

We were standing in front of Mrs. Josa Linner's home. The front step to the shack was broken; the top sagged crazily. Inside, Mrs. Linner kept the place neat and clean. But you could still see the rags stuffed into the window-frame gaps to keep the January wind out.

I recalled the newspaper-lined walls I had seen in many of the houses. That's for insulation. The tenants put it up themselves.

"Would you want to try turning the rents over to the tenants for a few months and letting them make their own repairs for it?" I asked Beilinson.

He said: "What are you—an agitator?"

I asked him if he knew the rents he gets from these hovels is higher than many a three-room bungalow, with central heat and copper plumbing, put up under the Roosevelt Administration's low-cost housing program.

He grinned: "How many of those are they putting up now?"

IT WAS A QUESTION that interested the tenants of Beilinson's Quarters, too. David Lewis and Joe Zelnick and I asked the people what they thought could be done about the conditions they're forced to live in.

One suggested it would be only right for Beilinson to provide another shack for Mr. Davis and Mr. Tatum. But another said: "That won't bring the children back."

I asked Mrs. Louise Williams if she thought the people would be willing to travel to Trenton to the State Legislature in a delegation to demand state action for better housing.

A neighbor was standing in the doorway. She left—and came back five minutes later with 10 more men and women.

They wanted to know when was the best time to go.

One said: "I certainly hope some one can help fix things."

Mrs. Williams said: "Help? Sure, there'll be help. People like us, we all stand together and make them fix things—that's the best help there is."

FIRES OUST 27 MORE IN N.J.

New Jersey's ramshackle, close-packed slum houses—among the worst in the country—again provided a flaring harvest this week as the fire season swept unchecked through the state. This time, remarkably, there were no deaths—for the first time in weeks.

Jersey City provided a grimly ironic footnote to the fire tragedy. As seven families were being deprived of homes destroyed by flames, 300 other tenants in the city's five public housing projects were getting notices informing them that they weren't "eligible" to live in the state-built apartments because they were earning over the $3,500 annual top income

IN NEW BRUNSWICK several people were also ousted from their homes, which are reduced to charred shambles. The [illegible] fire occured at 13 Schureman St., a frame house occupied by Negro families. An exploding oil stove set fire tot he interior, sending 10 people—including two small babies to the cold street and gutting the building in a matter of minutes.

The Jersey City fire, caused by a kerosene heater, swept five two story frame houses on Wales Ave. and deprived seven families, consisting of sixteen people of homes.

Simultaneously 300 tenants, many of them Negroes, at public-owned Holland Gardens, Marion Gardens, Hudson Gardens, Lafayette Gardens, and the Booker T. Washington apartments, were being handed eviction notices because they were said to be earning more than the admittedly inadequate income deemed sufficient for federal tenants.



Marcantonio Protests Second Police Attack on Youth, 22

Following the second police attack in a month on Edward "Butch" Newland, 22, Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-Man) sent a bristling letter this week to Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien demanding a halt to intimidation of Negro and Puerto Rican citizens in the 18th Congressional District.

Newland also asked "protection against police protection" which he feels endangers his life because of his exposure of police brutality in the 23rd Precinct. A member of the East Harlem Labor Youth League, Newland sent copies of his letter to daily papers and to the Commissioner.

Last Wednesday night Newland was standing on Third Avenue talking quietly with a friend about police brutality in the 23rd Precinct. A tall white man who had been standing in the shadows a few feet away, suddenly pounced on the two, and ordered Newland's friend to "get the h---l out." Turning to Newland, he said, "Well, Butch, you're supposed to be a wise black b-------d," and slapped the youth's face. It was only after this that the man showed his badge, and Newland found out he had been attacked by a cop.

Newland knew what he was talking about. On Dec. 8, he had been falsely arrested for "suspicion of robbery," and held for "investigation" half the night after the robbery charges had been disproved. While in the station house, he was threatened and cursed. He heard the screams of other victims of the dragnet, saw one of them writhing on the floor and another carried out unconscious on a stretcher.

Although the youth did not resist arrest in this second attack, he said the dick ripped his shirt, flung abuse at him all the way to the station and shouted, "All you n------s around here think you're smart."

At the station house, he was held without charges until 6 a.m.—denied the right to so much as telephone a lawyer. Finally, he said, the dick released him, growling "You'd better stay out of my way, wise guy."

Rose Gaulden Honored by Communists



ROSE GAULDEN

A reception in honor of Rose Gaulden, leading Negro woman Communist, was given by the 13th Assembly District and the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, last Friday at the United Mutual Auditorium.

The reception paid tribute to Miss Gaulden's devoted work in the Communist Party and the Harlem Community over the last 14 years. She recently resigned her position as Section Organizer of the 13th A. D. organization in order to accept another assignment.

Born in Thomasville, Ga., Miss Gaulden served the community as a graduate nurse in Harlem Hospital from 1924 until 1943. During that time she held the position of head nurse in the Obstetrical Division.

Since 1943 Miss Gaulden has devoted all of her time to her work in the Communist Party, serving on the National Committee, New York State Committee, New York County Committee, and various Section Committees.

During her long service to the community, Miss Gaulden has led and participated in many major campaign including campaigns affecting health conditions.

A New Johnson Girl

A seven pound three ounce baby girl was born on Dec. 29 to Howard and Martha Johnson, well-known Harlem Communists. The father, Howard (Stretch) Johnson, is the Educational Director of the New York State Communist Party and a teacher at the Jefferson School.

The baby, born in the Beth Israel Hospital, was named Lisa Alin Johnson. She has two sisters aged three and seven years old

Yale U. Opens Negro Records

The James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Arts and Letters was formally opened this week in ceremonies at Yale University.

The collection of manuscripts, letters and records of Negro life in America ranges from original manuscripts by Mr. Johnson, Negro poet, to recordings of Bessie Smith. It was assembled over a period of 25 years by author Carl Van Vechten, poet Langston Hughes, and Mrs. James Weldon Johnson.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, speaking at the ceremonies welcomed the opening of the collection to scholars as evidence of "the important contribution of the American Negro to art and literature of his time."

Redcap, 71, Is Artist

After working 40 years as a Pennsylvania Railroad redcap, 71 year old George M. Victory is exhibiting his oil paintings in Philadelphia.

The exhibition opening was graced by the presence of Penn. R.R. president, Martin W. Clement, who in his remarks neglected to mention the Jimcrow oppression under which this man's unmistakable artistic talent has been buried.

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Mrs. Truman's Face Is Saved

The Harlem Edition of the Worker learned this week that the invitation which Mrs. Bess Truman had accepted to a tea given by the lily-white University Women's Club has been discreetly withdrawn.

The club became infamous when it withdrew, in 1948, from affiliation with the National Association of Negro Women because the national organization refused to bar qualified Negro women from membership.

When asked by reporters why the invitation had been withdrawn, Dr. Elizabeth Conrad, president of the bigoted group, replied, "Any statement on that will have to come from the White House."

Raps Randolph

Union president Solon C. Bell, in this month's issue of the Negro Railway Labor News, puts A. Philip Randolph on the carpet for his double-talking method of fighting Jimcrow.

Mr. Bell writes: "Take Mr. A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. When he attended the recent annual convention of the AFL, he gave a special award to William Green for his supposed fight against discrimination. Yet soon after, 10 Negro shopmen of the C & O filed suit against five AFL unions seeking to bring an end to their 25 years of discrimination."

They're Still Ganging Up on Ben

Legislation to prevent Benjamin J. Davis from running again for public office was introduced in Albany this week by State Sen. MacNeil Mitchell (R-Man) and Assemblyman John R. Brook (R-Man). The bill would bar persons convicted of a felony from being nominated for office.

Davis was convicted last September of violation of the unconstitutional Smith Act which sets up a system of thought control in the U. S. He was defeated last November by Earl Brown in a three-party gangup but scored a plurality in Harlem's 11th A. D.—only predominantly Negro district in the otherwise gerrymandered 21st S. D.

HARLEM LEADERS GREET SO. AFRICAN COMMUNISTS

The Communist Party of Harlem this week congratulated the Communist Party of the Union of South Africa for having elected two of its members to the South African Parliament to represent the disenfranchised black South Africans. A letter to Moses Kotane, Executive Secretary of the South African Party follows:

Dear Comrade:

The Harlem Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, on behalf of the Negro people and other peoples of Harlem, extends its congratulations on the election to office of the Communist, Fred Carneson of Capeown.

Coming upon the heels of the election of Communist Deputy Kahn at Johanesbourg, it represents a signal victory for the Negro peoples of Africa as well as for the labor and democratic forces of your country. Further, it constitutes a sharp rebuff to the chauvinist, fascist-like oppressors of the Negro and colonial peoples throughout the world.

The people of Harlem and the 15,000,000 oppressed Negro people of America view your victory as a harbinger of the coming liberation of the African peoples and all oppressed peoples from the yoke of American and British imperialism. They are confident that the day will soon come when not only white Communists, but Negro Communists and other representatives of the African peoples will be elected in large numbers to public offices throughout the Union of South Africa.

Please affirm our fraternal solidarity with the oppressed peoples of South Africa.

The growing struggle of the Negro and colored peoples throughout the world brings new strength to the camp of peace and democracy and insures the final liberation of all oppressed peoples from the tentacles of American imperialism.

Warm fraternal greetings,
Benjamin J. Davis, Chairman
Herbert L. Weeldin,
Executive Secretary.

Our Front Page Girl



In answer to the deluge of requests for information about the charming young lady whose picture graced our front page last week, here's the dope:

Her name is Mrs. Constance Carter of Brooklyn. The picture used was the one which won second place honors for her in the contest for the designation, "Miss Page One" at the 1948 Page One Ball. Mrs. Carter, the mother of a year old baby, was Miss Trade Union Pinup in 1947. Until her baby was born she was a clerical employe of the Daily Worker.

Harlem Club Begins A Grass Roots Press

The Crispus Attucks Club of the Communist Party in the 78th A. D. this month began publication of a weekly bulletin to be distributed to members and their neighbors.

Dedicated to arousing its readers on national and local events of especial interest, the bulletin's lead article supports the Civil Rights Mobilization to Washington and calls for a united effort by its readers for its demands. Leaky plumbing, landlord greed and welfare cuts were among the other issues dealt with. Mayor O'Dwyer's $15,000-a-year salary raise was contrasted with the 29 cent meals now being handed out at O'Dwyer's orders.

The bulletin will be published monthly.

Negro, Puerto Rican Tenants Continue 2-Month Rent Strike

More than ten Puerto Rican and Negro families, organized into the Tenants Committee of 118th St., are continuing their two-month old rent strike. As court hearings on the several summonses served to the landlord in the past week come up for action in the 151 St. City Magistrates Court on Monday, Jan. 16.

Mrs. Frances Jennings, mother of six, and the tenants of 28 and 32 West 118 St. have bombarded the Dept. of Building and Housing and the Dept. of Health with three delegations this week, plus phone calls and letters demanding action. City records on these houses cover six pages of listed violations.

Victories against landlord Moses Wortman, 1710 Park Ave., were noted when plasterers and electricians appeared this week to rehabilitate the building. The landlord has visited tenants in a conciliatory mood now that court action is planned has promised to fulfill some of his pledges.

To date, no dispossess notices have been received by the tenants In a committee meeting last Tuesday, tenants concluded that this proved that conditions in the building justified their rent strike.

"We have been victimized," Mrs. Jennings said, "for the past five years and we are now going to continue this struggle until conditions in house are radically improved. We want a decent place to live in, not a profit making shack unfit for human beings."

The Tenants Committee of 118 St. is sponsoring a party this Saturday evening, Jan. 14, at the home of Ann Mendinghall, 64 W. 128 St. from 9 p.m. until. Donation is 35 cents. The Committee invites everyone interested in our Harlem housing movement to attend.

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples



We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft-drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodesiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.

Brooklyn Ghetto--- A Child Killer!

By Max Gordon

Discrimination both in living conditions and health facilities results in a death date for Negro infants that is 60 percent higher than for white, a study of 1948 health conditions in Brooklyn's Bedford - Stuyvesant area shows. The area studied, containing the main Negro community in the borough, is about fifty-fifty white and Negro.

According to the study, prepared for a Community Health Congress which has been organized to win better facilities, the infant death rate in 1948 for the Negro population was 43 for every thousand born, while it was 26 for white infants.

For the Bedford area, the infant death rate was 34 per 1,000, while for Brooklyn as a whole it was only slightly higher than 26.

The New York City Health Department figures also showed 26.2 per 1,000 as the city's infant death rate for that year.

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THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT report did not have a break-down of infant death rates by color. It did report that 3,300 white infants and 838 Negro infants under one year died in 1948.

If you figure this out, you find that 20 percent of the infants who died were Negro. But the Health Department figures the Negro population at roughly 10 percent of the city.

Thus, for the city as a whole the proportion of deaths among Negro infants was even greater than in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The Brooklyn region's study states that in the borough the infant death rate has remained static at about 26 per 1,000 since 1941, despite great advances in medicine in the seven intervening years.

"But in your area of Bedford, the rate in 1941 was 28 and with each successive year it has steadily risen to the very high figure of 34 deaths per 1,000," the study declares. "With 7,000 births annually this means that 56 more babies died in the Bedford area last year (1948) than was the average number for the whole of Brooklyn."

It explained that the figure of 34 deaths is an "average of two mortality rates, that of the white half of the population—26—and that of the Negro half—43.

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LAST WEEK the City Health Department issued a rather glowing report of the health of the people of the city in 1949. The report did not, however, include a break-down indicating that there is a distinct difference between the health of the Negro and white sections of the population.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant study reveals that deaths of women in childbirth dropped in all of Brooklyn from 80 in 1941 to 55 in 1947, a reduction of 31. But in the Bedford area, there was virtually no decrease. Sixteen mothers died in childbirth in 1941, and 15 in 1947.

As for tuberculosis, nearly three times as many people died of it in Bedford-Stuyvesant as in other districts in Brooklyn. For the city as a whole, the T.B. death rate was 30 per 100,000 for the white population, and 164 for the Negro population.

Why the difference?

The study cites two reasons:

1. Discrimination generally in living conditions directed against the Negro people.

2. Discrimination in health facilities.

Without implying that Brownsville has too many facilites, it cites that the fact that in Brownsville there are five housing projects and five child care centers, while in Bedford-Stuyvesant there are only two of each. Further, Brownsville has a new, modern, fully-equipped health center while Bedford has only an old, small poorly-ventilated loft over a store.

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THERE ARE NO NUTRITION clinics in Bedford, while a mother must wait up to 48 days for immunization and device concerning new-born children. In other districts, the waiting period is from 7 to 10 days.

The study concludes there is a "shocking deterioration" in the health of the community due to "terribly inadequate health and other facilities," and that this is a result of discrimination.

It proposes that "every civic-minded organization in all of Brooklyn, but especially in Bedford, regardless of differences of opinion in every other respect" cooperate to put pressure on City Hall to win health facilities for Bedford.

The Bedford Health Congress, originally initiated by the Brooklyn Health Council of the American Labor Party, has been developing along these lines. It has made the establishment of a new hospital in the area and a new child care clinic the first objectives of its activities.



Above are some of the hundreds of workers, organized by the American Labor Party, protesting the scheduled relief cuts in front of Welfare Department offices at 902 Broadway, Tuesday. Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard refused to meet with an ALP delegation, a refusal he repeated yesterday. Continued protests against the cuts are being conducted throughout the city.

The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

Strikes Challenge 'Manor' System

BIRMINGHAM. — Strikes are challenging the ante-bellum working arrangements of the plantation system. In two communities of the Black Belt — Greenville and Chapman — workers have maintained solidarity against the employers.

Workers at the W. T. Smith Lumber Company, on strike at the Greenville and Chapman, Ala., plants, are now back at work. About 700 were on strike for two months. They are members of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO. No contract has been signed. Union leaders and the company are still bargaining.

Now a "fact-finding" committee is entering the picture and will delay any settlement.

If a strong union of Negroes and whites can be built here it will challenge the almost slave-master relations in these counties where only a few have even the right to vote. Increases of 4 to 10 cents have been won by Birmingham members of the United Bakery Workers, local 441, AFL. The agreement, which also calls for an additional holiday with pay, was made with the American Bakeries Company. The contract will run until Jan. 1, 1951.

In Sheffield, Ala., the city's bus drivers won their demands. Some 20 bus drivers, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, were on strike since Dec. 14. The full agreement has not been reported.

Disappearance of Negro Youth Seen As Police Frameup

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The alleged "escape" from Gretna prison by Ocie Jugger, Negro youth framed and condemned on a phony rape charge, is still agitating the community here. The Civil Rights Congress has repeatedly demanded that Sheriff Frank Clancy produce Jugger alive. For there is a growing belief that Jugger's disappearance was arranged, and that he may have met with harm from those who do not wish him to disprove the frameup.

Paul Washington, framed along with Jugger, is still in the deathhouse.

The elderly widow who says she was raped does not identify either Jugger or Washington as her attackers. But an all-white jury has called them guilty, and a white judge, Judge L. Robert Rivarde, has sentenced them to die.

The alleged crime was committed March 15, 1948. The two youths were not tried until Nov. 18, 1948—eight months later. They were not sentenced until Nov. 17, 1949 a year after the trial. Jugger and Washington were defended by a do-nothing court-appointed lawyer, and kept in jail the whole year and eight months.

Beaten over and over, to make them confess, Paul Washington did sign a written confession, which he repudiated during the trial He said he had signed only to escape more beating. Jugger never signed, and he, too, declared his innocence at the trial.

The two men testifying for themselves were the only defense witnesses; the court-appointed lawyer called nobody for the defense, although Jugger's wife could have testified that both were at home at the hour the crime took place.

Poverty and Jimcrow conspired to keep the facts from the public, until relatives and neighbors of the men brought up the death sentence at a union meeting. The Local 208, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, of which Ocie Jugger was a former member and to which his father-in-law belongs, asked the Louisiana Civil Rights Congress to save the lives of their union brother, Jugger, and Jugger's friend Washington.

Mrs. W. P. Irwin, the 60 year old widow says she was asleep at 1:30 a.m. on Sunday morning, March 15, 1948, when two Negroes wearing masks entered her darkened bedroom and raped her. She did not recognize them. The rapists also stole money and jewelry, including a watch.

Mrs. Irwin did not cry out or rouse the neighborhood. She just slept the rest of the night, then went and told her brother-in-law, Dr. John Irwin, all about it.

A few days later a Negro named Vincent North tried, according to the police, to pawn the watch at Cohen's Pawn Shop, 507 S. Rampart St., and the police were notified. He told police he got the watch from Ocie Jugger and Paul Washington. "They're out in front of the pawn shop now," he said, "waiting for the money." But they were not in front. The police found the unsuspecting men at work on the truck Jugger drives collecting garbage for the city. They were arrested March 22, 1948, seven days after the alleged rape.

The trial took three days. The prosecution paraded 17 witnesses on the stand. One was the woman, who said she was raped but did not identify Jugger and Washington. One was Dr. John Irwin, who claimed that his sisiter-in-law showed evidence of being "raped." Others were Jefferson parish deputy sheriffs who said Jugger and Washington "confessed" (they denied that they had beaten the two men.)

One of the state's witnesses was Vincent North, who inadvertently let out that he was beaten too, and his testimony is in the record. The state thus admits that one of the men in the case was beaten. (North was held in the same jail as Jugger and Washington).

The local Gretna attorney, Andrew H. Thalheim, who was appointed by the court to defend the two accused Negroes without pay, did not call any defense witnesses. He didnt want to defend them in the first place, he told friends, but the judge "stuck him with it."

HOLD VIET NAM LABOR PARLEY

NORTH VIET NAM (ALN).—A congress of all labor unions in the independent Viet Nam Republic was held here. Delegates reported that 45,000 workers had joined the Viet Nam army to fight the French occupation during the past three years, and an additional 30,000 bore arms in guerilla and militia units. In French-controlled South Viet Nam, special "economic battle" groups of workers destroyed 15,000 acres of rubber plantations with 25,000 tons of accumulated rubber stocks, blew up over 300 bridges, smashed 100 locomotives and 461 freight cars and pulled up over 1,500 miles of railroad track.

'Unions Can Win When Negroes, Whites Unite'

By Eugene Feldman

BESSEMER, Ala.—"Unity between white and colored in our union has paid off," says George Taites, a white ore miner of Bessemer. Mr. Taites should know because he has been an ore miner for almost 25 years and has seen the pay rate go up from a few cents an hour to the present $1.58.

This veteran miner is a member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, a union built on the strong unity of white and Negro ore miners. Back in the twenties when the companies paid only $1.48 for a long day's work, the miners knew they needed a union. "But we couldn't build a union with only whites or only colored. It had to be a union of all miners if it would be strong and mean anything," Mr. Taites explained.

"The companies tried to keep the men apart by appeals to race prejudice and they try to do so now. It didn't work when we built our union and it don't work now either," said Mr. Taites.

Right after the union was organized the pay rate went up. Not much at first, but it climbed steadily until now the men make more during one hour of work then they did all day long 8 and even 10 hours in the mines.

"We had to put in overtime with no extra pay, but now they pay us time and a half. We also get vacations and some who have worked long enough in the mines get as much as three weeks, others get a week," he explained.

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MR. TAITES LIVES in a nice home which is his own. It is comfortable and friendly. In the kitchen his wife was preparing supper. The kitchen has an electric ice box and stove and other modern conveniences.

The veteran ore miner rested easily after a hard day's work. He was sitting in a large, overstuffed chair and his feet were resting on a foot stool. "I don't suppose you know the history of our union?" he asked the reporter. He was anxious to tell him about some of its proud, fighting stories.

"It's one of the oldest unions alive today," he began, "and don't think we didn't have to struggle for every gain we got. Our union helped organized the CIO. Last year the Steel Workers Union pulled a raid. This only helped to split union men," Mr. Taites explained.

There were appeals to race prejudice in the raid and many of the members who were raided were white. "If whites are in one organization and colored in another it will only weaken labor's bargaining power," Mr. Taites said He added that his union gave full rate membership rights to Negro members with many locals having Negro officers. "The Steel Workers Union locals do not have Negro officers. They have no real unity between all the men and it takes real unity to win," he said.

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MR. TAITES WAS PROUD of the educational work his union is doing. Union members, Negro and white, are urged to register and vote. Negro and white members go down to the registration board together. "This adds to labor's voting strength," the veteran ore miner explained.

He did not approve of the CIO leaders driving his and other unions out of that organization. "It will only weaken labor's strength to split off some of the membership like that. I know a whole lot of the CIO union members who don't like Murray's doings at all," he revealed.

"We still have some big struggles coming up to keep labor unified," Mr. Taites said, "but I'm sure we are equal to it because our union is an old hand at it," he smiled proudly. He is sure that continued labor unity is the answer for the future.

The South in Struggle

Arnall Enters Race for Governor; Registration Key to Talmadge Defeat



HERMAN TALMADGE



ELLIS ARNALL

By Homer Chase
Chairman, Communist Party of Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga.

GEORGIA'S 1950 GUBERNATORIAL campaign has already begun. Ellis Arnall wrote to State Attorney General Cook asking if he was eligible to run. Arnall's letter also raised the question, in effect, of Talmadge's eligibility.

Cook had already stated in 1947 that Talmadge was not eligible under present state laws. Arnall's letter was meant to strengthen his own political status and indicates that Arnall recognizes, and wants to cash in on, the widespread dissatisfaction with Talmadge's administration. Talmadge's taxes on cigarettes and beer, his re-registration law and his failure to improve either roads or schools has strengthened the determination of the Negro people to rid Georgia of this white supremacist fanatic. It is mighty seldom that a white worker or small farmer has anything good to say about "Herman" nowadays.

Arnall's letter contributes to the movement against Talmadge and encourages the anti-Talmadge forces. This makes re-registration easier. Georgia's disfranchised voters must be re-registered, together with thousands of new voters, if Talmadge is to be defeated in the courts and at the polls. Talmadgites want a small number of voters who, because of their lack of numbers, can be terrorized by the KKK.

THUS FAR TALMADGE has met with success. In Fulton County (county seat, Atlanta) only 30,000 of the previous 125,000 voters have re-registered. Less than 4,000 Negro citizens have re-registered as compared with nearly 30,000 under the old law. In Chatham county (Savannah) only 6,000 Negro people are eligible to vote. Previously there were 20,000. In Bibb county (Macon) the situation is better with nearly 5,000 Negro voters. Formerly there were 12,000 registered. Macon has a higher percentage mainly because Mr. Larkin Marshall has called on the people to struggle and has effectively fought the idea that waiting on two-face Truman will get any results.

While Arnall's recent action is encouraging, it would be utmost folly to rely on Arnall to beat Talmadge by himself. Talmadgism will be defeated when the white supremacist system it represents is smashed — and Arnall has no intention of doing that. In fact the Arnall camp has done little thus far towards re-registration — a "must" for beating Talmadge.

The Communists in Georgia have to start moving more rapidly on re-registration. Many of our members are not doing enough to explain that only the people can beat Talmadge. Further we have not done enough to see that our church, club and union has a successful registration committee. We must organize the fight, remembering always that only a united front with rank and file members of all political beliefs can get the best results. Our white comrades and friends can, by correct registration work, strengthen their ties with white workers and professionals and guarantee that Negro-white unity will be a decisive factor in the campaign.

ALTHOUGH MR. FRANK SUMMERFIELD was defeated in Augusta his campaign put the question of other Negro candidates for public office in the Democratic primary on the order of the day. Discussion of Negro candidates for the coming campaign is heard in several cities. It is none too early to prepare for such action which guarantees that the people have something to register for in their locality.

In registration work our comrades, Negro and white, will meet many new people who will be interested in joining the Communist Party. Let us welcome them into our ranks. A strong Communist Party is necessary for a strong united front against the white supremacists.

In the past we have participated in broad campaigns and failed to see clearly that building the Communist Party is helping to free Mrs. Ingram and to end the terroristic rule of Talmadge with its accompanying cannibalistic lynchings which shock decent citizens everywhere. Now we must campaign with faith in the working people, Negro and white, and with confidence in victory in '50.

Harlem's Unemployed: 'Dry Lynch' Victims

By Ann Rivington

LIVING ON RELIEF in Harlem is at best slow starvation — or "dry lynching." With the budget cuts ordained by Welfare Commissioner "Hunger" Hilliard for next week, the starvation won't be so slow.

The reporter from the Harlem Edition of The Worker sat for an hour this week in the headquarters of the Unemployed Welfare Council, 2 E. 125 St., talking with the jobless who came there seeking help in their fight to stay alive. Young mothers with pinched faces sat beside old people with work-worn hands. They huddled in flimsy coats that were often ragged or patched. They told their stories with deep anger.

MRS. F. SAID THAT she and her 12-year-old daughter used to get $97 a month relief, out of which they had to pay $35 rent. This left them $62 for food, clothes, and all household and incidental expenses.

In November the investigator called and promised to raise the check because the little girl was a year older. She cut it $1. In December, she came again, and found the child sick in bed with a cold, for lack of a winter coat. Again she promised an increase — and lopped off another $3. And now with the cut of at least $8 more? "I can't get the kid milk now. What's going to happen to her? Why do they do it? I heard the Mayor raised his own pay, while starvation is knocking at our door."

Miss P., too old to work even if work was to be had, has been getting $70.30 a month from the Welfare Department. She pays $8 a week rent. She needs special shoes, and a special diet. Instead of either, she is getting a cut of $4.30 a month. "Honey, I'm telling you," she said, "when I walk into other people's houses, and smell their food cooking, I almost go crazy."

Young Mrs. J., deserted by her husband, has been living with her two babies, aged 3 and 2, on a monthly relief check of $102.75. Thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents of this goes for rent. The food budget for the three has been only $47.85 a month. She has been notified that she will receive $10 less, beginning Jan. 16.

But this is only the beginning of Mrs. J's troubles. Baby Leonard, was recently stricken with asthmatic bronchitis. In the midst of the terrifying attack she rushed him to Harlem Hospital. Refusing him admission, officials ordered her to bring him to the clinic three hours later. Afraid to wait, Mrs. J. took the baby to a private doctor. A neighbor has been paying the doctor, and lent Mrs. J. the money to have a telephone installed in her apartment, in case the child should get a sudden attack in the night.

MRS. J.'S INVESTIGATOR has threatened to cut off her relief entirely unless she has the telephone removed, stops taking her baby to a private doctor, gives the Welfare Department her husband's address (which she does not know), and gets her mother, who works for a small wage, to agree to support her and both the children!

Then there are Mr. and Mrs. X, who live on old age pensions plus relief. Mrs. X, who is blind, has been receiving $30.20 monthly pension. Mr. X, who is not blind, gets $18.89. They have been getting $52.55 besides this from the relief — a grand total of $101.64 a month. Beginning on Jan. 16, they have been notified that the relief check will be cut more than $20. They will then have $80.99 a month to live on. Out of this, they must pay $8.50 a week, or approximately $37 a month rent. This leaves the two of them about $44 a month for food, clothing, incidentals of all sorts.

Perhaps the Hunger Commissioner feels that the aged — especially if they are blind—don't need very much to eat or wear.

Davis Urges Worker Fight Jimcrow in Honoring Stalin

Outlining a fighting program for Negro rights, Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Harlem Communist Party, this week called on all Communists, and especially white workers to stamp out "white supremacy" theories which are aimed at keeping the people in second class citizenship.

Speaking at a meeting commemorating the birthday of Premier Joseph Stalin, Davis declared that "we are living in a period begun by the Scottsboro fight, a fight that showed the workingclass that the only way it can emancipate itself is by taking the struggle against white supremacy in its own interests."

The overflow crowd at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave., roared its approval when the Negro leader struck again and again at the "double dose" of oppression meted out to the Negro by American imperialism.

Davis pointed out that it was Stalin who developed the scientific theories on national liberation which have led the American Communist Party in its fights for the rights of the Negro peope. He declared that colonial peoples all over the world are turning their faces away from imperialist Wall Street, and "toward Stalingrad and Moscow" in their search for freedom.

The Communists are proud of being called "Stalinist" Davis declared, "for it was Stalin who taught us how to combine theory and practice in the interests of the people."

Hailing the fighting advances made by the Negro people in 1949, Davis warned that "we are being deluged with soft soap and demagogy on the one hand, and lynching and repression on the other."

Examples of imperialism's "double dose" cited by the former City Councilman were the appointments of individuals like Dr. Ralph Bunche and Judge William Hastie to high government positions as an excuse for depriving the great majority of Negroes of elementary rights. These Negroes, Davis said, must continue to fight for the freedom of all their people for "they got where they are because of the protests of the Negro masses."

The answer to the imperialist lynchers and the Truman demagogues, the Communist leader declared, is the building of a giant mass Communist Party. "Truman said that by the year 2000 A. D. there will be a free America," he said, "but if there were 60,000 readers of the Harlem Edition of the Worker and if we build a mass Communist Party in Harlem there will be a free, democratic America with economic security for all long before then."

Davis took a parting swing at the phony liberals and so-called "socialists" like Norman Thomas who are "ashamed of their white skins" whenever they hear of a Negro being lynched. He said that rather they should "be ashamed that they haven't helped end capitalism."

The meeting which was chaired by Betty Hoffman, Organizational Secretary of the Harlem Communist Party, opened with a film from the Soviet Union. The movie was followed by a short talk by Pearl Lawes who recently returned from a nine day tour of the Soviet Union.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS autographing copies of a political biography of Joseph Stalin at a meeting honoring Stalin this week.

Negro Inventions Dot U. S. Rail History

Negro inventors have played a prominent role in the development of railroad machinery. William Hunter Dammond created the Dammond Circuit, an automatic block signal set-up, and is still trying to be paid for this invention Frederick McKinley Jones, chief engineer of the U. S. Thermo Control Co., has perfected the use of a four-section freezing unit which can convert freight cars into refrigeration carriers. "Doc" Robinson, blacksmith for the Pullman Co., invented the light-weight, flanged wheel, a basic contribution to railroad technology, but was not paid for his invention.



IF PRESIDENT TRUMAN seems worried this week, it may be because he realizes that the NAACP Mobilization which he thought might get into his vest pocket is more likely to get under his collar.

HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone: MOnument 6-0083.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.

Eyes on Africa

DR. MNAMDI AZIKIWIE, the Nigerian nationalist leader, journeyed all the way to Washington, D. C., this month to find that President Truman's Point Four in his foreign policy program meant to "tighten the noose around (Africa's) neck."

The African leader's findings just about confirms the ideas expressed by a reader in these columns last week. In a letter to the editor, Walter S. West, called attention to a campaign now being conducted by a Harlem paper for a free Africa. In the course of that campaign the role now being played by both British and American Big Money was slurred over. Now the cat is out of the bag: Truman's Point Four, which is said to be for financing underdeveloped areas in the interest of the peoples of these areas, is exposed as just another way of enslaving colonial peoples.

Dr. Azikiwie said he was told by American officials in Washington that the Nigerians could do business with this country only through the British Foreign and Colonial Offices.

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THE NIGERIANS are at present held back in their own development by the British governmental policies which keep their country as a source of raw materials which can be converted into dollars on the world market. Nigeria's Cocoa, copra, tin, lead, palm oil, hides and iron ores can reach the world market now only through London cooperations. The ten million Nigerians are laborers for Britain in the Empire's drive for Marshall Plan dollar credits.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S FAKE "Socialist" government is intent upon forcing this protectorate to remain within the so-called "sterling area," to deal only with other "sterling areas," and to remain under the thumb of a British-appointed governor. But Dr. Azikiwie told the press this week that his people are restive under the imposed yoke. He declared that until the Nigerians were given their freedom the British masters could expect nothing but an all-out fight against their system.

Dr. Azikiwie was a wiser man after his Washington visit. He already knew of the British schemes against his people. He learned that the London oppressors were proceeding with the full knowledge and backing of the cold war leaders in Truman's Administration.

Now it is left for the Negro people and the workers of this country to realize that everything from civil rights to the freedom of the colonies depends on a united fight against men in Washington who are talking freedom but are preparing war and slavery.

The lesson of Dr. Azikiwie should not be lost.

(See interview with Dr. Azikiwie on inside page.)

BWI Leader Says-- Act Now for Freedom

"The days of petition signing, resolutions, and commissions studying the conditions of the (West Indian) islands is past. The Federated West Indies must and will be realized," the Honorable T. Albert Maryshaw, Legislative Councilman of Granada; BWI, declared this week.

Speaking to 200 members of the Granada Mutual Association at the Elks Auditorium, 160 West 129th St., Maryshaw declared that "while the West Indies was one of the first colonies of Great Britain, the people of the islands are determined that "the West Indies will not be the last" of the colonies to win their freedom from British rule.

Maryshaw has been a Legislative Councilman for 25 years and was the first president of the Carribean Labor Congress.

The Congress, formed in 1942 and comprising trade union and peoples organizations, has played a leading role in the fight for the liberation of the West Indian peoples. Its next meeting will be in Trinidad this March.

T. Albert Maryshaw will be the guest of honor at the Carribean-American Folk Festival, Wed., Jan. 25 at 9 p. m. at the Renaissance Casino, 138 St. and Seventh Avenue. Carribean and American artists will be presented in an all-star program.

Among the organizations participating are: West Indian Day Association, Sons and Daughters of St. Christopher, Keystone Lodge-I. O. S. M., International Joint Board Fur Workers, Jamaica Progressive League, Sons and Daughters of St. Nevis and St. Lucia United Association.

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Dr. Einstein's New Theory

—See the Magazine Section

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 26 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

THE MINER'S FIGHT—LABOR SHOWDOWN

— See Story on Page 3 and William Z. Foster's Warning to Unions on Page 7 —

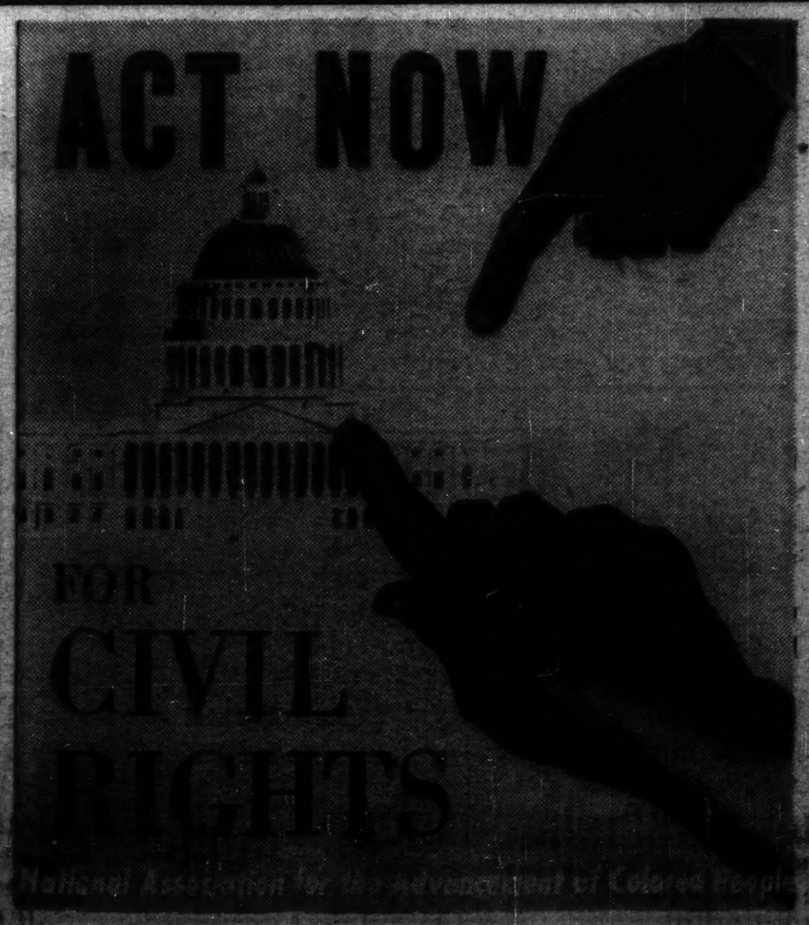


GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Demonstration in Washington, D. C. Starts Sunday

Greetings to the Demonstrators—see editorial, page 6; Washington—World's Jimcrow Capital; Mass Turnout Seen for Mobilization; What It'll Take to Win an FEPC—

—all on Page 6



'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.



Brooklyn Ghetto--- A Child Killer!

By Max Gordon

Discrimination both in living conditions and health facilities results in a death date for Negro infants that is 60 percent higher than for white, a study of 1948 health conditions in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area shows. The area studied, containing the main Negro community in the borough, is about fifty-fifty white and Negro.

According to the study, prepared for a Community Health Congress which has been organized to win better facilities, the infant death rate in 1948 for the Negro population was 43 for every thousand born, while it was 26 for white infants.

For the Bedford area, the infant death rate was 34 per 1,000, while for Brooklyn as a whole it was only slightly higher than 26.

The New York City Health Department figures also showed 26.2 per 1,000 as the city's infant death rate for that year.

★

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT report did not have a break-down of infant death rates by color. It did report that 3,300 white infants and 838 Negro infants under one year died in 1948.

If you figure this out, you find that 20 percent of the infants who died were Negro. But the Health Department figures the Negro population at roughly 10 percent of the city.

Thus, for the city as a whole the proportion of deaths among Negro infants was even greater than in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The Brooklyn region's study states that in the borough the infant death rate has remained static at about 26 per 1,000 since 1941, despite great advances in medicine in the seven intervening years.

"But in your area of Bedford, the rate in 1941 was 28 and with each successive year it has steadily risen to the very high figure of 34 deaths per 1,000," the study declares. "With 7,000 births annually this means that 56 more babies died in the Bedford area last year (1948) than was the average number for the whole of Brooklyn."

It explained that the figure of 34 deaths is an "average of two mortality rates, that of the white half of the population—26—and that of the Negro half—43.

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LAST WEEK the City Health Department issued a rather glowing report of the health of the people of the city in 1949. The report did not, however, include a break-down indicating that there is a distinct difference between the health of the Negro and white sections of the population.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant study reveals that deaths of women in childbirth dropped in all of Brooklyn from 80 in 1941 to 55 in 1947, a reduction of 31. But in the Bedford area, there was virtually no decrease. Sixteen mothers died in childbirth in 1941, and 15 in 1947.

As for tuberculosis, nearly three times as many people died of it in Bedford-Stuyvesant as in other districts in Brooklyn. For the city as a whole, the T.B. death rate was 30 per 100,000 for the white population, and 164 for the Negro population.

Why the difference?

The study cites two reasons:

1. Discrimination generally in living conditions directed against the Negro people.

2. Discrimination in health facilities.

Without implying that Brownsville has too many facilites, it cites that the fact that in Brownsville there are five housing projects and five child care centers, while in Bedford-Stuyvesant there are only two of each. Further, Brownsville has a new, modern, fully-equipped health center while Bedford has only an old, small poorly-ventilated loft over a store.

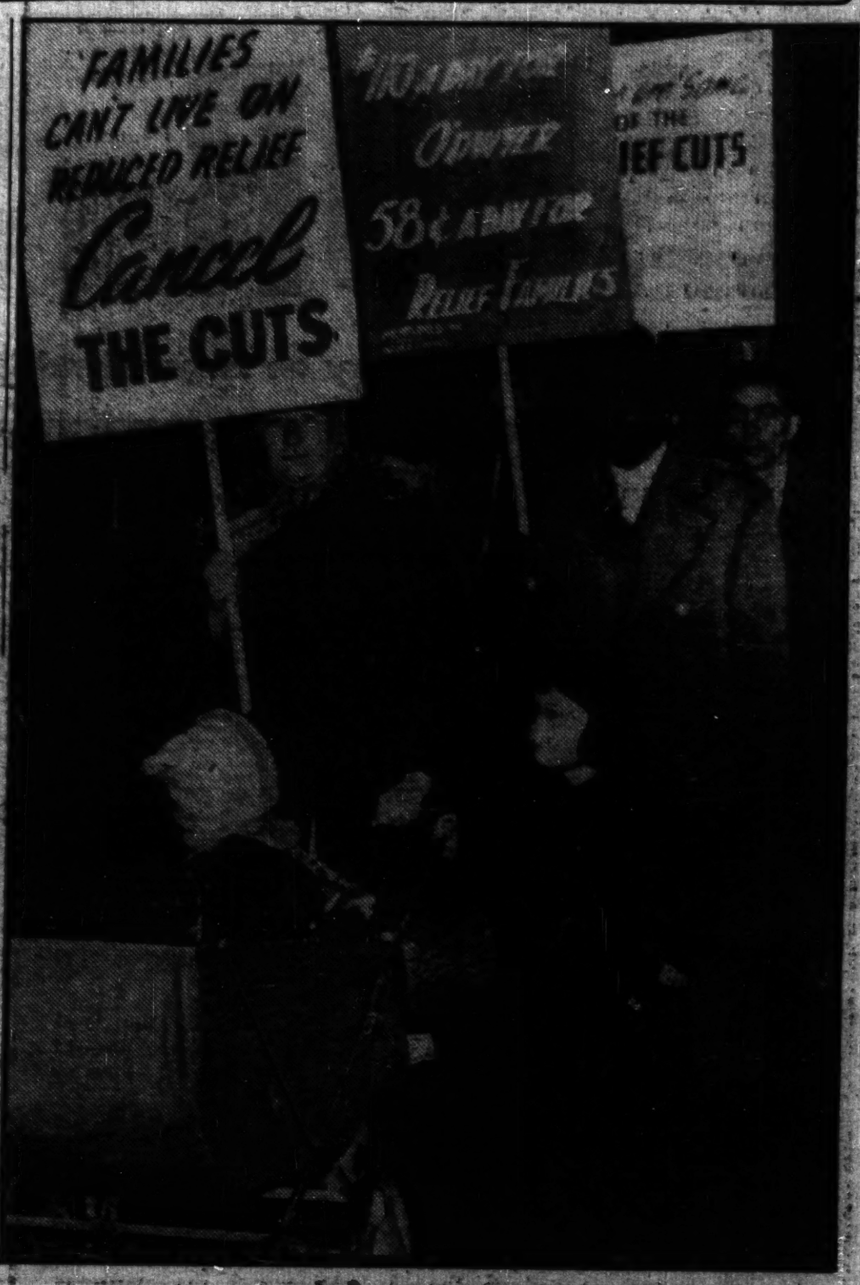
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THERE ARE NO NUTRITION clinics in Bedford, while a mother must wait up to 48 days for immunization and device concerning new-born children. In other districts, the waiting period is from 7 to 10 days.

The study concludes there is a "shocking deterioration" in the health of the community due to "terribly inadequate health and other facilities," and that this is a result of discrimination.

It proposes that "every civic-minded organization in all of Brooklyn, but especially in Bedford, regardless of differences of opinion in every other respect" cooperate to put pressure on City Hall to win health facilities for Bedford.

The Bedford Health Congress, originally initiated by the Brooklyn Health Council of the American Labor Party, has been developing along these lines. It has made the establishment of a new hospital in the area and a new child care clinic the first objectives of its activities.



Above are some of the hundreds of workers, organized by the American Labor Party, protesting the scheduled relief cuts in front of Welfare Department offices at 902 Broadway, Tuesday. Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard refused to meet with an ALP delegation, a refusal he repeated yesterday. Continued protests against the cuts are being conducted throughout the city.

The Worker Makes Staff Changes

Changes in the duties of some editors of this paper have been announced by John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Joseph Starobin, who has been foreign editor of both papers in recent years, is limiting his responsibilities to The Worker.

Joseph Clark, who has been city editor for the past two years, becomes foreign editor.

Max Gordon, for many years a special writer and editor on city and state politics, has been named city editor.

Starobin will write regularly for The Worker, and contribute from time to time to the Daily Worker. He will discontinue his column "Around the Globe," which will be taken over as soon as possible by Clark.

Clark, who joined the staff of these papers as a member of its foreign department, after overseas service in the European theater during the war, will take part in the coverage of the United Nations, to which Starobin will also remain accredited.

Gordon, an editor of the paper for eight years and an expert particularly in the field of city and state politics, will make a vital contribution as city editor, Gates declared.

These changes, said Gates, will strengthen the paper's work as a whole. They were made possible and necessary, the editor-in-chief added, because of Starobin's request to go on part-time work for the paper, to make room for work in other fields.

Fred M. Fine, secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that Joseph Starobin is accepting a post as member of the Department.

Starobin will be secretary of the Party's Peace Committee.

The Strange Story of Medina, Sherpick & McKee

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to The Strange Story of Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

FBI Wire-Tappers Violate the Law!

By Harry Raymond

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath's statement that he and three predecessors authorized tapping of telephone wires by the FBI was one of the most startling acts of self-incrimination in current annals of constitutional law.

In making the authorization public, the Attorney General, sworn to uphold the law and the Constitution, brazenly confessed that he organized, aided and abetted other persons in official capacity to:

1. Violate the Fouth and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution.

2. Violate Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act.

★

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT, as pointed out earlier in this series, guarantees that the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." The Fifth Amendment states no person shall be "compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself."

Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act, adopted by Congress in 1943, states: "No person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication." Section 501 of the Act makes violation of Section 605 punishable by two years imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both.

McGrath said he had "fully reviewed" the illegal FBI telephone eavesdropping. He added that "in view of the emergency" this invasion of the privacy of the home and office will continue.

The Attorney General's "emergency" is the "emergency" of the so-called loyalty oath legislation aimed at the compiling of mamouth "subversive lists" of political nonconformists.



McGRATH

Although the loyalty oath has been declared unconstitutional by the New Jersey High Court and by New York State Supreme Court Justice Harry Schirick as illegally "disqualifying persons from pursuit of lawful avocation," the Department of Justice continues with one hand its lawless wire tapping activity to enlarge the lawless "subversive lists" being compiled with the other.

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FRAMERS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION were so zealous in guarding the civil liberties of the people that they made no provisions for fake "emergencies" in which government officers could invade the privacy of the home, by wire tapping or other methods, for the purpose of creating "subversive lists" and inflicting illegal punishment, disqualifying for public office or employment large numbers of law-abiding citizens.

Neither the Constitution, the Federal Communications Act, nor any other law exempts government officers from the law or its penalties.

In the famous Nardone case, in which the Supreme Court banned the use of wire tap evidence in Federal Court criminal cases, Justice Sutherland, dissenting, complained the majority decision would permit the "most depraved criminals to further their criminal plans over the telephone."

But the majority opinion, which is the law of the land today, declared it "less important that some offenders should go unwhipped of justice than that officers should resort to methods . . . destructive of personal liberty."

★

BUT THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of honest Americans who organize legitimate political parties and trade unions; those who oppose the atombomb war mongering, the enemies of fascism, the advocates of peace, the fighters against Jimcrow and anti-Semitism—they are the ones whom Attorney General McGrath would condemn to live under the shadow of the invisible ear.

The lawless network of wire tappers is spreading across the land like a plague. It is no wonder that larger and larger numbers of public spirited citizens are expressing alarm.

Some newspapers, too, have expressed concern over the illegal FBI wire tapping activities revealed at the pre-trial hearings in the Coplon-Gubitchev case.

★

A CANVASS OF RESPONSIBLE anti-wire tap opinion suggests a four-point basic program. Other points will no doubt be suggested. But the four demands that immediately present themselves are for:

1. A congressional investigation and public hearing on the wire tapping activities of the FBI and other government agencies.

2. Punishment under Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act of persons guilty of wire tapping, with no special immunity for agents of the FBI, other government officers, or state and city police officers.

3. Specification by Congress that no funds appropriated for the Department of Justice or other government agencies shall be used for wire tapping. (Congress established precedent for this action in 1933 when it made a provision in an appropriation bill that none of the funds should be used for wire tapping to procure evidence of violation of the National Prohibition Act.)

4. Statements by President Truman and his Attorney General that all persons shall be secure in their personal lives against telephone wire tapping as guaranteed by the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution and the Federal Communications Act.

The Miner's Fight---Labor's Showdown

By Bernard Burton

The showdown battle of labor, the coal fight, raged up to new intensity this week when 60,000 miners went on a two-day stoppage against the biggest companies. Although not ordered by the United Mine Workers, the three-day week was extended to a "no-day" week against these companies as Administration leaders joined the hue and cry of the coal operators for a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union.

The walkout was taken by miners who work for the companies accused by John L. Lewis as being the chief roadblocks in the way of a settlement. These included the world's largest commercial producer, the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, headed by George Love, whom Lewis had blasted as the evil genius of the operators' strategy.

They were also the big captive mines owned by U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Weirton Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Jones and Laughlin. The steel firms and Consolidation were the main ones directing the squeeze against the miners and they are also among the worst powerful and ruthless employers in the world.

★

MAIN EMPLOYER STRTEGY was to hold out and create the pressure for a T-H injunction. It began to bear fruit last week when Republican Congressmen were joined by Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas in demanding that the President issue an injunction.

It was known that President Truman, out to "get" the UMW, was not averse to obtaining an injunction, but was hesitating in view of the elections coming up this November. To top a failure to push for T-H repeal, with the issuance of an injunction against the miners might be asking the voters to swallow too much, some top Democrats felt.

The President, however, was not opposed to the pressure being built up so that he can claim he had to "yield" to demands for an injunction.

Although top labor leaders were keeping mum on the coal battle, the rank and file in every union has been following it with deep concern. The UMW has been the traditional pace-setter for all basis industry.

★

IN FIGHTING FOR a wage raise and for increases in the welfare and pension fund, the UMW is also out to break the freeze on gains set by the agreements of other leaders, as in steel and auto.

Recognizing the crucial nature of the battle, Lewis several months ago had appealed to top labor leaders for a united front in this battle. The appeal was rejected, but since then Lewis has made no further attempts to gain unity in this bellweather battle.

And with the government and operators maneuvering to isolate and gang up on the miners, united support for this battle is more essential than ever before. Essential not only for the miners but for every union in the nation.

The minimum other unions can do now is to let Washington know that they want no injunction issued against the miners.



WHY MINERS ARE STRIKING: EITHER FIGHT OR STARVE!

By Guy Thorpe and Johnny Rossen

VALIER, Ill.—Here in this little Southern Illinois town, one of the largest coal mines in the United States has been deliberately closed down.

The huge, modern Valier shaft, which employed 650 miners, and which at one time broke a world's record for coal removal (8,600 tons in an eight-hour shift, back in 1924) was a "captive mine" of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which used the coal for its locomotives.



In August the 650 miners were "temporarily laid off." Three months later they got a week's work at tearing out all the mining machinery.

The community was stunned by the announcement that the CB&Q was giving up the mine and would purchase its coal on the coal "market."

The mine, it was announced, would be taken over by the Old Ben Coal Corp., which operates a number of large mines in this vicinity.

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THE OLD BEN CORPORATION, however, announced that the grade of coal being removed from the mine was "not satisfactory for sale on the open market" and that to install the necessary washer and other equipment meant that the mine could not possibly be reopened for "two or three years."

The miners label this a deliberate lie, and union officials say that even with all the machinery torn out as it is, new machinery could be put in and 2,000 tons a day extracted within 30 days. Furthermore, they say, the washing equipment could be built without halting operation of the mine for a single minute.

The blow has stunned the town of Valier, practically all of its population miners or small business men depending on miners.

THE WRITERS visited Valier last week and talked to rank and file miners, as well as Sam Patchett, president of Local 3613, UMWA, and with Fred Coultas and Bill O'Brien, fellow officers of the union.

They described the plight of their local, dramatizing also the crisis of tens of thousands of unemployed in the six "blighted" counties of Southern Illinois. Here a full blown economic crisis has already existed for months, with 40 percent of all working people in the area now unemployed, according to official U.S. and state figures.

They showed the telegram they had sent to Truman, to Illinois' Governor Stevenson, to Senators, Congressmen, and others . . . and they showed the buck-passing answers they got in reply.

They assured us that the Valier miners "have only just begun to fight," and that Southern Illinois and the U.S. would hear plenty more from them.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

President Truman promises us all $12,000 a year in 2,000 A.D. Or does he mean $2,000 a year in 12,000 A.D.?

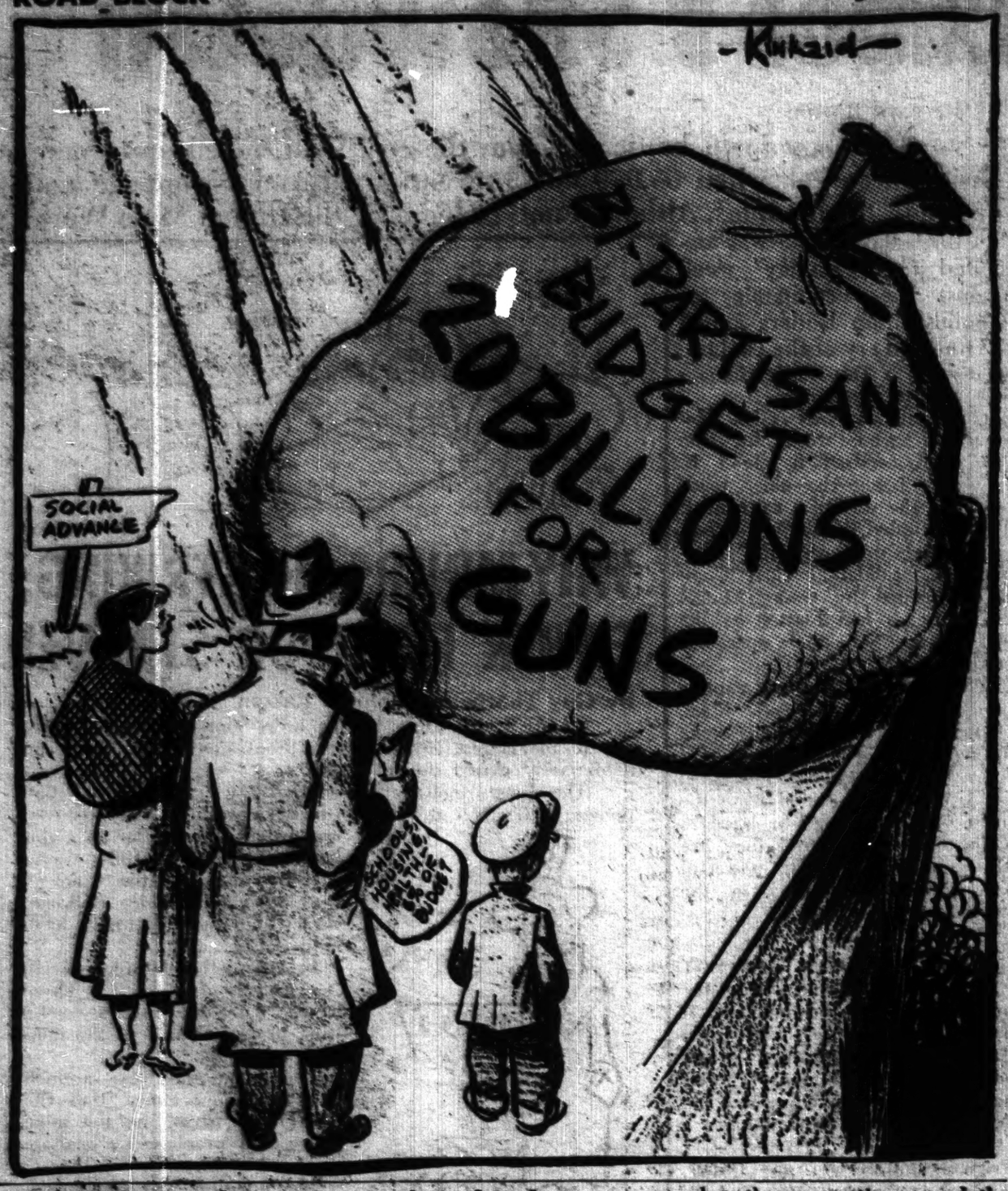
Of course, if capitalism by any chance should last until the end of the century, we all would need $12,000 a year because a loaf of bread would probably cost about $90 by then.

When it comes to repeal of Taft-Hartley, Truman doesn't even promise that by 2,000 A.D.

Truman is a smart politician. He promises something by a date on which most of the present voters would not be around to collect nor he be around to make good.

How Truman's Budget Soaks You

ROAD BLOCK —By Kinkaid



By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — President Truman has submitted to Congress his cold war budget which will reach deep into the pockets of the average American family. Despite the President's claim that it will "contribute to continued economic development" and avoid a depression, it will do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it cannot help but speed up the trend toward depression by raising prices, boosting taxes on low-income groups, reducing consumer purchasing power and further curtailing exports. Finally it makes more threatening the danger of another world war.

First, as to the direct cost.

Truman asked for 42.4 billion dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951). That means a cost of $300 for each man, woman and child in the population.

But almost half of this total budget will be spent to prosecute the cold war. Truman admits that $18 billion will be devoted to this purpose, and adds $13.5 billion for military expenditures to $4.7 billion for "international items" such as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and the North Atlantic Pact. But when $817 million for atomic energy and other huge sums properly chargeable to military aims are included, the cold war part of the budget approaches close to $20 billion.

In other words, Truman proposed that the nation disburse, at the expense of the taxpayers, the sum of about $385 million a week to promote a world conquest which has nothing in common with the interests of the average American family.

And that will cost $150 a year or a little less than $3 a week for every man, woman and child in the nation.

It has been necessary to maintain the approximate wartime tax rates which were levied in 1943. They were placed as high then as Franklin Roosevelt felt the nation could stand. The moderate rate shift adopted by the 80th Congress did not materially affect the burden of the lower income groups, and so, by and large, we have gone through the war, through the so-called transition period, and into the cold war, paying the same high level of taxes.

In his budget message last Monday, Truman warned that he would seek further "moderate" increases.

Now for the indirect costs of such a program. Included in the budget are several unavoidable items arising from our participation in past war, just and injust. Annual payment on the national debt, including interest, amounts to $5.6 billion. Veterans services and benefits amount to $6.1 billion.

Thus only $12.5 billion is left from the 1951 budget to take care of the essential functions of government, conservation and development of natural resources, and all the social welfare measures needed by the people.

It is not surprising, therefore, that only $2.7 billion is allocated to social welfare, health and security, making only six percent of the total. Or that only $2.2 billion will go for flood control, reclama-

(Continued on Page 8)

Seamless Shutdown At National Tube

LORAIN, O.—Work came to a halt in No. 2 seamless of the National Tube Co. plant when management provoked a dispute between the operators and the maintenance department on roll changes.

Following the stoppage, representatives of management admitted that their supervisory force had mishandled the question.

The controversy was settled when the corporation agreed that maintenance should do the work as in the past. Any changes in the future are to be negotiated with the union first.

SHOP THOUGHT CONTROL

MILWAUKEE (FP).—The Allis-Chalmers Co., which spark-plugged passage of the Taft-Hartley act, is now spearheading a move to introduce thought control into industrial plants by forcing its employes to attend compulsory lectures. Allis-Chalmers workers were quick to discern the straight Republican propaganda behind the flowery phrases.

The Worker PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13 St. New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Henry C. Winston

Entered as second class matter May 6, 1925, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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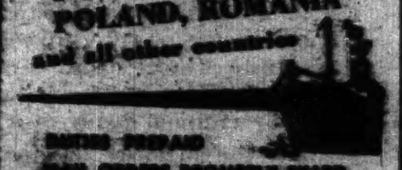
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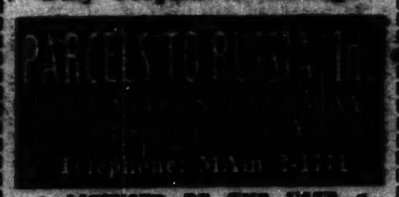
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Plot Against China Backfires at Us

By Joseph Starobin

If you had been standing on Pier G North, at the foot of Alleghany Avenue, in Port Richmond, near Philadelphia last Tuesday morning, you would have wondered whether President Truman's assurances that this county won't intervene in China are just a way of pulling wool over the eyes of the nation.

On that morning, at that pier, a Turkish ship was loading tanks and armored cars, destined for the Kuomintang high command on the island of Formosa. It was the fifth such shipment in recent weeks: weapons for the murder of the people of China, manufactured in the United States, paid for by the Kuomintang out of $125,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress.

And on that very afternoon, secretary of state Dean Acheson was insisting to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that this country plans no military aid to the Kuomintang:

Suppose that, instead of being in Philadelphia last Tuesday, you had been standing in the crowded chambers of the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success, Long Island. It was the first session of this 11-nation UN top body for 1950, and it so happened that T. F. Tsiang, the Kuomintang delegate, was presiding over the Council for the month of January.

★

IN THIS BODY, there are now five nations which recognize the Peoples Government—the Soviet Union, Britain, Yugoslavia, Norway and India. But when the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Jacob Malik, insisted that Tsiang had no right to represent China, and any meeting under his chairmanship would be a "parody of a meeting," none of the other states had the guts to support him or prove in deeds that their recognition of Peoples China is a genuine, serious thing.

Malik walked out of the Council. He said he wouldn't be back until his resolution excluding Tsiang from the UN were adopted. You would have asked yourself, if you witnessed that dramatic scene: "Are the capitalist states really recognizing Peiping because they mean to live at peace with the Chinese Revolution? Or are they making such a move while plotting, as the British Commonwealth countries at their parley in Ceylon, how to fight the Chinese people and their allies in Asia in a new way, behind the vantage-point of recognition?

★

OR SUPPOSE you were a sailor, on that same Tuesday afternoon, aboard the United States freighter, the Flying Arrow. That ship was headed with a ten million dollar cargo for Shanghai. Twenty-two miles outside of Chinese territorial waters, it was fired upon without warning by Kuomintang gunboats (originally gotten from the United States) and was hit seventeen times.

Two US destroyers sailed alongside the vessel, which is chartered by the Isbrandtsen Lines, but only gave it equipment to patch up the holes, refusing to accompany the ship to Shanghai, blockaded by the Kuomintang. So what would you, as an American sailor on the Flying Arrow, be thinking?

Here's an American ship, carrying goods whose sale to the new China would mean jobs for American workers, now facing lay-offs on every side. Yet, American destroyers permit Kuomintang gunboats (paid for by American taxes) to blow holes in that ship, while refusing to give it protection into the harbor! Imagine what a row there would be in Congress and throughout the land if Polish gunboats in the Baltic or Soviet gunboats in the Black Sea were wantonly firing on this country's peaceful commerce!

All this was going on in widely-separated parts of the world in one single day. And what are Americans to make of it?

★

OBVIOUSLY, the present policies with respect to China and the entire Far East need to be changed, and changed in a hurry. And the change can't be left to the alleged good intentions of President Truman or Secretary Dean Acheson, no more than they can be brought about by the war-mongering uproar of the Republican bigwigs.

The rift between the Adminis-

(Continued on Page 8)

For Chiang: They Cost YOU $25,000 Each



U.S. Army light tanks for Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa are shown being loaded aboard the Turkish freighter Mardin in Philadelphia. Nearly 300 tanks and other armored vehicles were put aboard. The M-5 light tanks which cost $27,057 each to build, were sold to Chiang for $1,000 each.

BRONX COUNTY, CP

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

THURSDAY, JAN. 19 — 7:30 P.M.

Speakers: ROBERT THOMPSON
Chairman, New York State Communist Party

PEARL LAWES
Recently Returned from WIDF Council Meeting in Moscow

LEON WOFSY
Chairman, National Labor Youth League

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COMMUNITY CLUB (Utica)

EVERY CLUB COUNTS! GET YOUR CLUB OVER THE TOP!

Fifth Honor Roll Listing — January 22

COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK STATE



World Capital Of Jimcrow

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—If any Negro visitor to this city for the civil rights mobilization is refused service by any hotel, restaurant, barber shop or soda fountain, it may be some comfort for him to know that the proprietor of the establishment is violating a District of Columbia law.

Under that law, passed in 1872 when the district had its own legislature, the proprietor can be penalized by a $100 fine and the suspension of his license for one year.

Will that law be enforced in the nation's capital? Not if the past is any guide to the present. That law has been violated and ignored since 1900.

A committee established by the National Lawyers Guild says that legally that statute has as much weight today as ever. It was never repealed and according to legal precedent the city commissioners and the police department are obligated to enforce it. A broad committee of Negro and white citizens has been formed to secure its enforcement and for the past six months they have bombarded the commissioners and the corporation counsel with this demand. The district officials, however, have made no reply except to say they were "studying" the question.

No "study" is required to establish the fact that this world capital is as much a jimcrow town as almost any large city in the deep South.

★

RACIAL COVENANTS have relegated the Negro population largely to a slum belt circling the inner city. In the shadow of the capitol there are Negro homes lacking flush toilets or central heating and in need of repair. Eleven percent of Negro homes lack running water, which is true of only one percent of white homes.

Schools are jimcrow with the Negro students feeling every economy drive first and hardest. Fifteen percent of the Negro children receive only part-time education, according to recent figures.

Tuberculosis and infant mortality rates are far higher among Negroes than among whites because they are denied equal medical facilities. A national magazine recently told how a Negro woman in the throes of childbirth and unable to reach a city hospital was rushed to a church-owned institution. She was refused admission and her baby was delivered on the sidewalk. A member of the white hospital staff relaxed his firmness sufficiently to cover her with a sheet until the city ambulance arrived to take her away.

Just this week, Miss Bette Jean Ross, a Negro registered nurse, went on assignment to help a patient at the Emergency Hospital. When lunch time arrived and she went to the nurses' dining room, she was refused service. She was told to eat her food in the kitchen or on a tray in the patient's room.

★

THE ATTITUDE of the district officials is perhaps best demonstrated by a recent statement of Dr. George C. Ruhland, health officer. He proposed that something be done to "screen" Negroes coming to Washington from rural districts. He said they should be persuaded to stay back home "where they are better off with elbow room and a place to grow greens."

Although the supreme court has ruled that discriminatory real estate covenants have no binding legal authority, they are enforced by social ostracism and by other means organized by the real estate interests working through civic associations. In some cases, violence has been used.

On a number of occasions white hoodlums hurled rocks through the windows of Negro purchasers of homes in hitherto "white" neighborhoods. White families offering to sell their homes to Negroes have likewise been treated to similar violence.

★

IN CULTURAL FIELDS, too, Negroes are jimcrowed. Constitution Hall, owned by the DAR, refuses to permit Negro artists, such as the great Marian Anderson, to perform on its stage. Virtually all theaters prohibit attendance by Negroes.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Negro diplomat, rejected a high state department appointment because he could not stomach Washington's jimcrow. "Frankly," he told Collier's magazine, "there's too much jimcrow in Washington for me—I wouldn't take my kids back there."

Legal authorities say jimcrow could be wiped out in Washington over night. All that is required to set the wheels moving is for President Truman to issue an order instructing the city commissioners (whom he appoints) to enforce the 1872 ordinance. So far, despite his civil rights messages to Congress, the President hasn't moved in a field in which he has all the power.

Mass Demonstration Seen For Civil Rights Crusade

The nationwide Civil Rights Mobilization will reach its climax in a mass demonstration in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15-17. The demonstrators will represent Negroes and other Americans of many occupations, religious creeds and political viewpoints—all united in the demand for such national necessities as a Fair Employment Practice Act, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax measures.

The mass turnout is a rebuff both to white supremacists and to those in the mobilization who have sought to narrow it down and to exclude the Left altogether. Such efforts were made shortly after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People initiated the Mobilization and sent out a call inviting participation by ALL Americans interested in the fight for civil rights.

Most NAACP branches throughout the country ignored the smokescreen of the "Communist menace." As the date of the Washington demonstration neared, united actions supporting the Mobilization increased throughout the country.

IN HARLEM last Sunday the local NAACP and the Peoples Committee of the Abyssinian Baptist Church held a rally for civil rights at the Golden Gate Ballroom on Sunday, where over 2,000 Harlemites demanded that President Truman "keep his promises of civil rights."

The rally was preceded by a unity conference Saturday where delegates from a dozen organizations resolved and planned a sustained civil rights crusade locally and nationally. The conference, held in the Abyssinia Community Center, 132 W. 138 St., demanded stronger anti-discrimination housing laws; condemned the city administration's responsibility for Stuyvesant Town's jimcrow; denounced welfare budget cuts, police brutality, wiretapping, illegal searches and seizures, and supported the Wagner-Murray-Dingall national health bill.

The Golden Gate rally heard appeals from Lieutenant Lindsay H. White, president of the New York NAACP; and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, for all of New York to unite behind the Emergency Mobilization for Civil Rights.

Powell warned of expected moves by the Dixiecrats to defeat FEPC and other civil rights bills. He revealed that many Southern governors and Dixiecrat congressmen have called a meeting in Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 28, to work out a "harmony" program which would "spell death for FEPC legislation."

Other speakers included Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwi, Nigerian nationalist leader; and Democratic district leaders Joseph Pinkney, Cecil Carter, Hulan Jack, and Joseph E. Ford.

AT LEAST 250 PERSONS from Chicago, representing tens of thousands in Negro, labor, church, fraternal, social, and veterans' groups, will be joining the trek to Washington.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, chairman of the local NAACP's arrangements committee and head of the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, told The Worker that she was "confident" that this city's delegation would number 250 at a minimum.

AT A PRE-DEMONSTRATION conference in Houston, Texas, 600 delegates and observers from NAACP branches, trade unions and churches, mobilized full support to the national outpouring in Washington, Jan. 15-17.

There were oil workers, longshoremen, building laborers, ministers, professors, undertakers, housewives, farmers students. . . . Breaking up into three panels, the delegates had their say. One theme ran through them all: segregation must be ended—and we need the unity of everybody we can get to help do the job. This striking note reflected itself in a key resolution later adopted by the entire body of the conference: calling for a united effort and acceptance of the support of all groups in support of the five point program of the NAACP.

The nature of the discussion in the various panels was revealed by the resolutions coming from them and adopted by the entire body. One resolution, from the panel on political action, called for three hundred thousand paid poll taxes by Negro voters in Texas this year, and the running of Negroes for offices in every town and city, as well as on a state level.

Mr. G. J. Sutton of San Antonio, elected member of the Junior College School Board in that city, electrified this panel with the bluntest, most hard-hitting attack on red-baiting that could be made. "Our fight," said Mr. Sutton, "is against the lynchers, not the Communists." Pointing out that the fight for civil rights could not be won without Negro-White unity, Mr. Sutton added: "and every white who fights for Negro right is called 'Communist'."



What It'll Take To Win an FEPC

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Just a few days before the 81st Congress opened its second session, Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill) conducted a press conference in his office. "What are you going to do with FEPC?" a reporter asked.

Lucas grinned broadly and cracked: **"Oh, that's an old railroad always good for a ride."**

His cynical wisecrack today took on a more serious note as Congress began lining up for a test of the civil rights promises versus performances of the two major political parties. The test is scheduled to come next week in the House and a few days later in the Senate.

In the House, Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich), Chairman of the House Labor Committee, is due to call up HR 4453, a bill creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission, for a vote on Jan. 23. Already approved by the Labor Committee, the bill is certain to meet extreme Dixiecrat-GOP opposition.

With House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) in the chair, the Dixiecrats can expect to be favored in all their tricks to delay a vote, chop the bill to bits, substitute a meaningless measure or even kill the bill. To make certain that Congressmen who have promised to support civil rights legislation are not bamboozled by the Dixiecrat tricks, FEPC supporters are urging a flood of letters to representatives in the House office building.

In the Senate, when the FEPC measure is slated to be called up by Lucas near the end of January, a Dixiecrat filibuster is expected to block passage of the bill. Unless this filibuster is broken by the unity of at least 64 senators of both parties, FEPC is doomed to defeat.

Though Republican and Democrat senators have established a bipartisan foreign policy to carry forward President Truman's cold war plans, it is not certain the same bipartisanship will be developed to break the filibuster and establish fair employment practices as the law of the land.

Three camps have sprung up in the Senate. The first is the group that is backing the Administration's FEPC measure, and it consists of about 20 Democrats and five Republicans. The second group of about 22 Southern Democrats and five GOP'ers is opposed to any and all civil rights measures. The third group consists of close to 30 Republicans and 14 Democrats who maintain that any civil rights legislation should be "voluntary" and not compulsory.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), a leading exponent of this third group, is already offering his "voluntary" FEPC bill as a substitute for the Administration measure. Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) and Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) oppose this move, and Senate Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb), hopes to ditch FEPC from the beginning and take up the anti-poltax or anti-lynching bills.

WITH ELECTION YEAR staring them in the face, the group of 44 middle-of-the-roaders can be swung to the side of the pro-FEPC-ers by the pressure of the voters they will come before in November.

The Worker PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address: "Daiwork." New York, N. Y.

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Greetings to Civil Rights Fighters

WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL SEE several thousand Americans, Negro and white, arriving tomorrow morning to put the heat on.

They will come in response to the stirring call issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Negro people in our country will not accept any longer the infamies of the Jimcrow system, discrimination on the job, and the Iron Curtain that shuts them out of equal rights in a thousand and one ways. They are sick and tired of seeing the two-party system give them the classic runaround. President Truman promised them Civil Rights. They want that promise kept. They are going to Washington to see that it is kept.

This is not the fight of the Negro people alone. Any thinking man or woman can see that. The fight to liberate the Negro slaves was not the private affair of the plantation laborers in the days of Abe Lincoln.

It is no less true today that the fight to wipe out Jimcrow and "white supremacy" oppression of the 14,000,000 Negro Americans will determine exactly how much democracy the rest of the United States is going to have. If the millions of white workers, farmers, and white collar workers in our trade unions, for example, don't see that, they'll lose their own rights as surely as American labor would have sunk into coolie conditions in the 1800's if it had not become the backbone of the war to wipe out Negro slavery.

Firm pledges must be wrung from every Congressman and Senator who claims to support the Negro people's fight that he will resist the Dixiecrat-GOP filibuster that wrecked the civil rights legislation last year. Mere promises are not enough, as experience has proven.

• • •

THERE WILL BE EFFORTS TO WEAKEN this people's lobby for Negro rights by firing into its ranks the shrapnel of red-baiting and witchhunt loyalty hunts. Such divisive efforts should not be permitted to succeed. The sole test of any man's right to join this people's fight is his willingness to fight for the aims of the movement—the wiping out of Jimcrow, passage of FEPC, and Federal action against lynching. His other views are not relevant.

This people's lobby called by the NAACP will not be the first. There will have to be others to win the battle. The present movement should not merely disband. It should create a watchful committee to carry the work forward.

Weekly Memo to the Readers

By Joe Roberts
General Manager of The Worker

We are glad to inform our readers that last week's activities in the subscription drive netted 4,033 subs for The Worker and 216 for the Daily Worker. This is the highest number turned in to our office in the course of one week since the drive began. The previous high number per week was 2,441.



We are gratified with last week's results. They were made possible by a few thousand of our readers who went out doorbell ringing and in the main got favorable responses from the men and women, Negro and white.

Upon the request of a number of state organizations of the Communist Party, the National Press Committee has decided to extend its drive in support of The Worker to Feb. 12.

Typical of telegrams received by the National Press Committee of the Communist Party is one from Chicago which reads: "Acted on your wire regarding Worker drive. Pledge to go over top by Lincoln-Douglass birthday, Feb. 12," signed: Gil Green, Claude Lightfoot.

With the extension of the drive, there are five weeks to go to reach the national goal of 39,000 subs. We need 5,000 weekly to reach that objective. Last week's results show it can be done. The guarantee is the involvement of a far greater number of doorbell ringers. This weekend has been designated as a "National All-Out Mobilization" of our readers. The target—our potential readers. Objective—5,000 subs.

As you read this column we urge you to get out a pencil and paper, jot down the names of your friends, relatives, neighbors, shop and union mates, whom you can approach this weekend to subscribe to The Worker. If you have no such prospects yourself, report to the nearest office of the Communist Party where you will be supplied with names of prospective readers. Rush all subs to our office.

The standing as this is written in the three Major Leagues:
N. Y. League—Queens County leading with 53 percent.
Midwestern League—Illinois leading with 23 percent.
National League—Indiana leading with 58 percent.

Split With Left in Unions Invites the 'Open Shop'

By William Z. Foster

THE PHIL MURRAY leadership, which once headed the center group in the CIO, might do well to take a glance at labor history as it presses on so recklessly to split that organization by expelling the most progressive and left-wing led unions. It could profitably consider what happened to the trade union movement as the result of a similar assininity on the part of the "progressives" in the aftermath of World War I.



FOSTER

During and immediately after World War I one of the most important and healthful labor factors was the working alliance that had recently developed in the trade union movement between the John Fitzpatrick center "progressive" group and the left wing, in which the Communists were an integral part. This alliance, which had its main base in the Chicago Federation of Labor, produced many constructive results. Among these may be mentioned the unionization of the hitherto completely unorganized meat-packing and steel industries, the growth of the powerful movement to amalgamate the craft unions in order to organize the basic open shop industries, the building up of a strong national Farmer-Labor Party movement, and a great stiffening of the ranks of the many striking unions in the big postwar union-smashing offensive of the employers.

This left-center alliance was, therefore, the progressive core of the labor movement, in the face of the bankrupt right-wing Compers group of leaders. It was shattered in 1923, however, by the defection of the leaders of the center group. The latter felt the pressure of the employers' offensive, and also was hypnotized by the current boss propaganda to the effect that the welfare of organized labor depended upon its joining hands with the employers in a speed up to get more production. This was an idiotic argument, but the "progressive" leaders snapped it up, hook, line and sinker. So they callously broke with the left wing, which opposed this speedup campaign, and the erstwhile progressives joined forces with the rights and expelled hundreds, even thousands, of militant workers during the latter 1920's. They also became the most ardent champions of labor banking, labor production engineers, the "higher (no - strike) strategy of labor," and the other absurd forms of intense class collaboration then developing. In short, the center group amalgamated itself completely with the rights in furthering this dangerous employer program.

★

THE RESULTS were disastrous to organized labor. The driving force, the left-center combination, was broken. Consequently, all through the latter 1920's, although industry was booming, the organized unions were paralyzed and took no militant action to defend the workers' interests. The trade unions, for the most part, became little better than company unions. Their fighting morale was never lower. As a result real wages fell rapidly, and for the first time in the history of American industrial "booms," the unions not only failed to grow but actually lost members. And when the country plunged into the great economic crisis of 1929, the labor movement was so weak and confused that it tolerated leaders who, at the Boston convention of the AFL in 1930, told the country, when about 10,000,000 workers were unemployed, that unemployment relief would be an insult to the workers and would undermine the "American way of life."

All this was the tragic consequence of the rupture a few years earlier of the natural progressive alliance between the left and center trade union groups. And now the general experience is being had over again, only this time under even more threatening aspects.

It was the working alliance between the left wing forces and the Lewis-Murray group, which was then following a constructive line, that organized the mass industrial unions of the basic industries during the 1930's and thus laid the foundations of the CIO. It was also this combination of left and center which, for a dozen years, worked out the general program which made the CIO into the strongest and most progressive wing of the American labor movement. Labor unionism made more progress in this decade than in the previous 50 years.

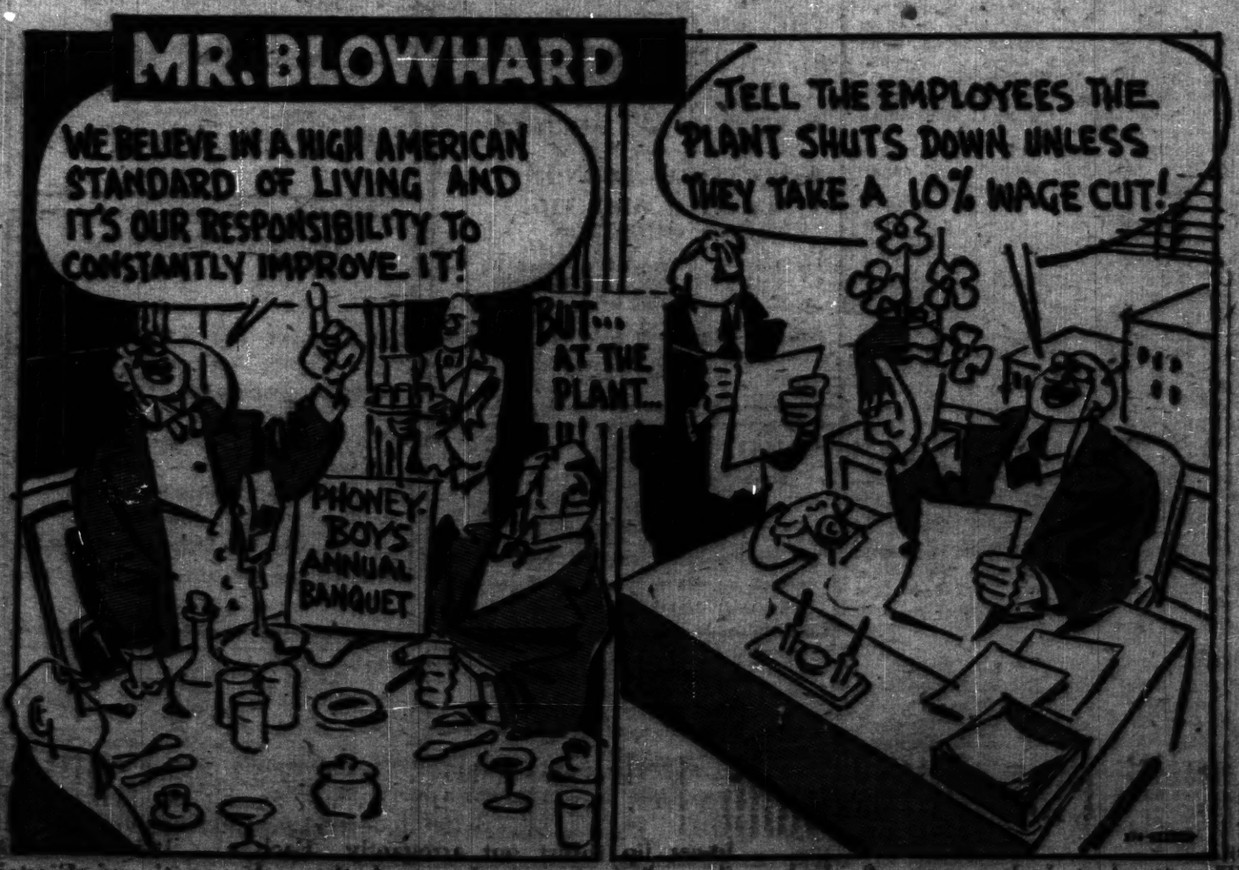
Now, however, the center group, or what used to constitute such a group, is once more, in the spirit of its similar course in the latter 1920's, busily splitting with the left wing. It is even expelling the whole group of progressive unions from the CIO and also trying to break them up. And it is taking this suicidal course, as it did in the 1920's, in advocacy of an aggressive employers' program. But this time the employers' program is far more dangerous. In 1923, the issue that hypnotized the center progressives was the speedup, rationalization of industry program of the employers—which was ruinous enough—but now the program that is demoralizing labor is the furtherance of Wall Street's war policies, its attempt to establish American big business world domination.

★

TODAY, even as in the 1920's, the leaders of the former center group have become the most blatant supporters of the current employers' program. They outshout all others in advocating the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the North Atlantic Pact, and all the rest of the war program. And they are travelling all over the world splitting unions and breaking strikes at the behest of the State Department. They have split the labor movements in France and Italy and the United States, and they are trying the same destructive course in Latin America and on a world scale.

Organized labor will, of course, have to pay dearly for this criminal stupidity, more deadly even than it did as the result of the "progressives" class collaboration in the 1920's. Already the fighting spirit of the CIO has gravely declined. Real wages and living conditions are also suffering from the big militarization program, which is inseparably bound up with Truman's Wall Street war policies. Civil liberties are menaced as never before. And, unless this national government course is reversed by mass pressure, the end of it all will be another holocaust of war.

The top CIO and AFL leaders have become anti-red fanatics and tools of the warmakers. But the great masses of the workers, the Negro masses, and the people generally, want peace—make no mistake about that. The workers also want the protection of their living standards and democratic rights that they can get only by united labor action on the part of a strong, militant and progressive labor movement. All this emphasizes the great responsibility of the leftwing trade union forces to stand firm and give effective leadership to the labor movement. This fight can only end in success.



How Truman's Budget Soaks You

(Continued from page 2)

tion, development of public power. Or that housing and education are down for only $1.8 billion.

★

TRUMAN ADMITTED in his budget message that 2,700,000 aged people and 1,500,000 dependent children are on relief rolls. Yet he proposed to spend only $1.4 billion for public assistance. **This is a little more than half of what will be spent for military aircraft during the year.**

The President made no new proposals for the public housing program, recommending only that $136 million already appropriated for this purpose be spent during the year in building low-rent housing. **This equals the amount the government will spend on the cold war in a little more than two days.**

★

COLD WAR SPENDING, however, has been praised in some circles as the road to national prosperity. Sumner Slichter, Harvard professor said last October that "from the narrow economic standpoint, the cold war is a good thing. . . . In the absence of the cold war, the demand for goods by the government would be many billions of dollars less than it now is. . . ."

Truman, who wouldn't put it so bluntly, nevertheless asserted in his budget message that the cold war budget he proposed would help prop up the economy and he made that the basis for his glowing predictions of 61 million jobs by the year's end and 64 million jobs in five years.

During the current fiscal year, we have also had a cold war budget, but it has failed to guarantee full employment or provide the horn of plenty for the people.

Industrial production at the end of 1949 was 30 percent below the war peak of 1943. Manufacturing employment was 3.6 million lower. Last year Truman promised the number of jobs would grow by a million. Instead, although the labor force increased a million, the number of jobs declined by three-quarters of a million, thus boosting unemployment by two million.

Open Drive for China Recognition

United States recognition of the People's Republic of China is a key demand of an all-out national campaign launched by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, as announced in the current issue of its publication, **Far East Spotlight.**

The committee says it expects thousands of Americans to express their support of the campaign for friendship, trade and recognition of China by signing scrolls now being released.

A "friendship tab" will be worn by thousands who contribute as they sign the scroll. It shows the flags of the United States and the New China together surrounded by the words FRIENDSHIP—RECOGNITION—TRADE. The Chinese ideographs for FRIENDSHIP are presented under the flags.



China Plot

(Continued from page 5)

tration and the GOP is an important development, for it shows that the "cold war" program has hit the rocks, and big cracks are appearing in the bi-partisan front. But this rift can only take on major importance if the independent voice of America America's peace-minded folk is raised in a hurry.

★

FOR THE TRUMAN Administration's aims are not different from those of the Republicans on the fundamentals. Both want to cripple the new China. Both want to repeat throughout the rest of Asia that combination of military, economic, and strategic penetration which was tried for five years in China, before the avenging hand of the Chinese Communist armies swept the imperialist adventure into the sea.

Truman and Acheson are simply trying to cut their losses, saving their energies for conspiracies against the independence movements in the rest of Asia as well as planning to undermine Peoples China from within. The Republicans see a sure-fire campaign issue for next November. Their course doesn't safeguard the nation's security. It just flirts with World War III and takes Truman's cold war to its logical conclusion.

But what is the stake of the average Joe who works for a living?

He is bound to say to Truman: "If you really mean peace and economic development that you talk so much about, then how about stopping those tanks from loading at Philadelphia?"

IF PEOPLES CHINA is going to be recognized some day, as Sen. Tom Connally admits, then why not do so now, instead of incurring the hatred of the peoples of China who have suffered our intervention so long? And why not work with the Soviet delegate at UN to oust the Kuomintang squatters, and get on with the UN's work?

If it's essential, as Secretary Dean Acheson told the Senators, for Japan to trade with Communist China, then why isn't it okay for the United States to do so? And why should an American merchant vessel be bombed when it's carrying the goods that China wants? How about trade that would mean jobs and business for Americans, instead of the layoffs and high taxes we are facing today?

Brooklyn Youth
LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING
THURSDAY, JAN. 19
Dancing to
MANZIE JOHNSON'S ORCH.
THE LIVINGSTON
Schermerhorn and Nevins Sts.
Auspices: KINGS COUNTY, CP

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

OBEY YOUR IMPULSES! Come to the 13th A.D. ALP Party, Sat., Jan. 14th, 9 p.m., at 3410 Broadway (near 138th St.). Refreshments, music, gayety in general.

JOIN OUR FUN! Members, friends. Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents an unusual film social "Accordian Serenade." Doris Rural Art," in color, Huxley and Haldane's Humphrey's group dance to Bach's "Air for a 'G String," "Patterns of American "Man, One Family," and Chaplin's "The Vagabond." Dancing and refreshments at People's Drama Studios, 17 West 24th St., Sat., Jan. 14, at 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

OF MICE AND MEN — Three showings tonight of famous Steinbeck film—8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Also social till 2:00. Auspices: Saturday Night Film Club, Film Division ASP, 111 West 88th St.

ALL STAR SHOW AND DANCE, featuring Anita Alvarez, Imma Sumack, Piute Pete and Phil Leeds. Manzie Johnson's Orchestra. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place. Social Service Employees Union, Local 19. Adm. $1.50.

PLAYARTE PRESENTS THEATER PARTY 1950! Meet cast "Let Morning Rise." Sketches, Songs, Dancing, Prizes. Sat., Jan. 14th, 8 p.m. Hotel Lincoln, 45th St. & 8th Avenue. $1.00.

UNITY CHORUS wants to meet you. You'll want to meet: Laura Duncan (AH!), Bob DeCormier (ooh!), Gerry Slobin (wheel), Normie, Phil and the rest of the chorus (mil mil!) and sing with them—and dance—and eat—and etc.—and so forth—all for the same dollar that gives you one year of fun at the Czechoslovak Worker's House, 347 E. 72 St. (Members 75c).

THE JEFFERSON THEATER WORKSHOP continues its successful run of Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing"! Saturday and Sunday, January 14-15, 8:45 p.m. Under the direction of Al Saxe, at the Jefferson School Theater, 575—6th Ave. Tel. WA 9-1600. Admission $1.00 tax included.

SHAPE UP FOR FUN—Dance—"Balle." Free beer. Marine Ballroom, 25th St. corner 6th Avenue. Contribution 75c.

CAMP UNITY'S "Freedom Theater" presents triple threat program—CONCERT with Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Lillian Goodman: "FUTURAMA" 1 hour revue. (Man wakes up in the future—sees it work—wants to stay but must go back and fight to win it). SOCIAL—meet the cast, dancing and refreshments. See the show, get acquainted, become a member of YOUR CULTURAL CENTER—all for $1.00 (75c for members). Sat. and Sun., Jan. 14 and 15—8:30 sharp at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St. RH 4-9273.

CIVIL RIGHTS REVUE: Drama, entertainment and dance sponsored by Club Excelsior, LYL. Jan. 14th, at 15 West 126th St. See our display ad.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL STUDENTS COUNCIL'S first big 1950 Dance-Social. Afro-Cuban Dancers, Piano-Jazz, Fun, Refreshments. Proceeds toward SMASHING JIMCROW. Doors open 8:30 p.m. Sat., Jan. 14th. Donation 50c. Jefferson School, 575—6th Ave., N. Y. C.

STOP THE MUSIC! You'll hit the jackpot when you come to the Local 16's American Peoples Chorus Party. Prizes? Top notch entertainment, Elmer Bernstein. Songs and skits by the Chorus; guest stars, dancing and refreshments. Saturday, Jan. 14, 9:00 p.m., 30 East 29th St. Admission 75c.

TCHAIKOVSKY CLUB I.W.O. invites you to lecture Sat. Eve., Jan. 14th, 8:30 p.m., Malin Studios, 225 West 46th St., by Author, Lecturer, N. Y. Compass Feature Writer William Mandel, on the subject "Soviet Union and Yugoslavia." Dancing and buffet.

DANCE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS! Help send delegate to NAACP Crusade. Sat., Jan. 14th. Tompkins Square YPA, 93 Avenue B (cor. E. 6th St.). Contribution 50c. Loads of fun for everyone.

Bronx

WELL SEND YOU, if you'll help send our delegates to the "Crusade." Eat, laugh and dance with the Bessie Mitchell, LYL, 2330 Hainbridge Ave. ALP. Damages only 75c.

LOOKING FOR A PLACE to spend a wonderful Sat. nite? Fun, food and friends at 1 West Mosholu Pky. Wear your best smile and come on down at 8:30 p.m. Subs. 50c. Proceeds for Jefferson

Wash., D. C.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT by popular demand. Ruth and Ruby dancing, Vivian singing, Belle at the piano. Dancing, refreshments. Subs. 50c or Sub to The Worker. Auspices: Hunts Point Section, C.P., 1311 Intervale Ave.

GUYS AND GALS! House party, entertainment, refreshments, fun. Sponsor, E. Tremont YPA, 2090 Mohegan Ave. (S. Blvd. & 180 St.) Sub. 50c to send delegate to Washington. Sat., Jan. 14.

Brooklyn

EAST FLATBUSH & 18 A.D. get-together. Folk dancing, fun galore. Donation 50c. Food on the house. 269 Utica Ave. (Utica Center). 9 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CAMP UNITY'S "Freedom Theatre" presents triple threat program—concert with Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Lillian Goodman: "Futurama" one-hour revue. (Man wakes up in the future—sees it work—wants to stay but must go back and fight to win it). Social—meet the cast, dancing and refreshments. See the show, get acquainted, become a member of your cultural center, all for $1.00 (75c for members). Sat. and Sun., Jan. 14 and 15—8:30 sharp at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72 St. RH 4-9273.

LEON JOSEPHSON, fighting people's attorney, imprisoned for his defiance of the Un-American Committee, will speak on "The Fiction of Justice." ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (Broadway), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

STEFAN HEYM, Aaron Kramer, Mildred Meditz and others will present "Heine in Our World" tonight at 8 p.m. at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St., N.Y.C. Auspices: The German American, Inc.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 28 E. 16 St.

SWING AND SWAY and be gay with YPA, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m., 1437 Third Ave. (near 81 st.)

TRIAL BY FURY OR JURY—the meaning of the Foley Square Trial to American Democracy. Speaker, Henry Winston, one of the "Honored Eleven." Film "Peoples of the Soviet Union." Auspices: Educational Committee, Henry Forbes Section, C.P., 201 Second Ave., Sun., Jan. 15, at 8 p.m. Subs. 35c.

Bronx

ITALIAN FILM CLASSIC "Two Anonymous Letters," will be shown at American Labor Party, 683 Allerton Ave. Sub. 60c. Sunday, Jan. 15, 8:30 p.m.

ISRAEL EPSTEIN, noted authority on China will lecture on "The New China and Its Role in World Peace." Tonight in Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Library Committee.

Brooklyn

HI-HO, NOBODY HOME. They're all at 1703 Pitkin Ave., joining the Brownsville JYP in an evening of singing and dancing, and a few surprises.

THE SOUTH BRONX ANNEX of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL
is now registering students for its first group of courses:
- SCIENCE and SOCIETY in Spanish and English
- POLITICAL ECONOMY
- MARXISM AND THE NEGRO QUESTION

for further information, come up to 785 WESTCHESTER AVENUE any evening next week
Classes Begin Week of Jan. 16
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LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
Presents
CIVIL RIGHTS REVUE
Drama, Entertainment and Dancing at
Henry Johnson Lodge, BPOE (Elks)
15 West 126th Street
SATURDAY, JAN. 14 — 8:30 P.M.
Tables $1.50 Adv. Adm. $1.00
Ringside $1.75 At the Door $1.25

HEINE IN OUR WORLD
featuring:
- STEFAN HEYM, *Author*
- AARON KRAMER, *Poet*
- MILDRED MEDITZ, *Soprano*

Dramatic presentation of Heine's works
Sunday, Jan. 15, 8 P.M.
Fraternal Clubhouse
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HARLEM AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
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Exciting Afro-Cuban Dancers
Piano - Jazz - Fun - Refreshments
Proceeds go toward the fight against Jimcrow
SATURDAY, JAN. 14 — 8:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Ave.
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BROWNSVILLE REGION
Tuesday, Jan. 17, 8 P.M.
PREMIER PALACE
505 Sutter Avenue
Guest Speakers:
ELIZABETH G. FLYNN
CARL VEDRO
MORRIS BRIER
Entertainment Program

YOUTH SECTIONS, WATERFRONT REGION and INDUSTRIAL
Thursday, Jan. 19, 8 P.M.
THE LIVINGSTON
Schermerhorn and Nevins
Guest Speakers:
JOHN GATES
EDNA GLASGOW
SIDNEY KRAMER
Dancing to Manzie Johnson's Orch.

KINGS HIGHWAY REGION
Thursday, Jan. 19, 8 P.M.
APERION MANOR
Kings Highway and 9th St.
Guest Speakers:
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN
CHARLES LOMAN
NAT SLUTSKY
Entertainment Program

WILLIAMSBURG-BEDFORD REGION
Friday, Jan. 20, 8 P.M.
IMPERIAL PALACE
790 Broadway, Brooklyn
Guest Speakers:
HENRY WINSTON
JAMES W. FORD
BERTHA LOWITT
MANNY LANSER

Admission 50c (tax incl.)
OVER THE TOP IN THE SUB DRIVE!
Auspices: KINGS COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY

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5th ANNUAL CONCERT and DANCE
- LAURA DUNCAN, *People's Singer*
- JEAN MURAI *and Her Guitar*
- DANNY KAHN, *Folk Dancer*
Popular Comedian

Dancing to JERRY MALCOLM'S Orchestra
SATURDAY, JAN. 21 — 9 P.M.
at PENTHOUSE BALLROOM (Both Floors), 13 Astor Place
Admission $1.50 (tax included)

Tonite All-Star Show and Dance
ANITA ALVAREZ, Famous Dancer
PIUTE PETE, Square Dance Caller
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MANZIE JOHNSON and His Band
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WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc. WILD — 1190 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—Tom, Timmy and Shag
WOR—News, Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Melvin Resch Visits
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The PAL Theatre
WOR—Sidney Walton
9:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WJZ—Conversation with Casey
WOR—Tele Kid Test
9:45-WNBC—Misses Goes A-Shopping
10:00-WNBC—Fred Waring Show
WOR-News-Henry Gladstone
WJZ—At Home With Music
WCBS—Garry Drake
10:15-WOR—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—N. Y. Youth Forum
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WOR—Frank Sinatra Records
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—Joe DiMaggio Club
WNYC—Children's Corner
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News—Allen Jackson
WNYC—Music Maestro
WQXR—News; Gilbert and Sullivan
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WNBC—Stamp Club
WOR—California Caravan
11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Roger Dann Show
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WNYC—PAL Program
WQXR—Violin personalities
11:45-WOR—Talk, Lorraine Sherwood
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—101 Ranch Boys Songs
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews; Sketch
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Jazz recordings
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Composers Concert
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Voices and Events
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Lopez Orch.
WJZ—Opera: Lucia di Lammermoor
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—World Theatre
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Vets
WCBS—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—Movie Music
WOR—Treasury Varieties
3:00-WNBC—Pioneers of Music
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Farm News
3:45-WCBS—Cross Section, USA.
4:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WCBS—Morales Orchestra
WQXR—Music of Our Time
5:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—True or False, Quiz
WJZ—Tex and Crumpets
WCBS—George Town Orch.
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Music
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Incredible But True
WCBS—Musical Notebook
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Confidential Close-up

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time
6:15-WNBC—Religious News
WCBS—Views of the Press
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WJZ—Sports
WOR—News
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Sports
WJZ—Renner Trio
WCBS—Larry Lesueur, News
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
WCBS—Johnny Dollar, Sketch
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR—Answer Man
7:30-WNBC—To be announced
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Comedy of Errors
WJZ—Chandu—Sketch
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphonic Hall
WJZ—Superman—Sketch
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Quiz program
WJZ—Phil Spitalny Orch.
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
WNYC—Operetta Music
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Meet Your Match
WJZ—Noble Orch.
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Broadway is My Beat
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Hollywood Rytime
10:00-WNBC—Judith Canova Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Voices That Live
WCBS—Sing It Again
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Mom's Page
WOR—News; Harry Hennessy
WCBS—News Reports
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The Cumio Weekly Man
WOR—Quiz Club
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Trinity Choir
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News; Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—The Southernaires
WCBS—Church of the Air
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
11:00-WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WQXR—News
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—World News Report
11:30-WNBC—News, Charles McCarthy

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Melody Parade
WJZ—Classical Recordings
WOR—The Cisco Kid
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WQXR—Record Review
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—Religious Talk
WOR—News, Sidney Walton
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WNYC—Recordings
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Rimo Roper
1:30-WNBC—N. Y. Quiz Kids
1:30-WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Show Shop
WCBS—Music Hall
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Sammy Kaye
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:30-WOR—John Steele
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Galen Drake
3:00-WOR—Bill Lang
WNBC—One Man's Family
WJZ—This Changing World
WCBS—N Y Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—To be announced
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Juvenile Jury
4:00-WNBC—Living—1950
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WJZ—Voices That Live
4:30-WNBC—American Forum
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Gregory Hood
WCBS—Earn Your Vacation
WQXR—News, Concert Interview
WNBC—Richard Diamond, Sketch
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WNBC—Harvest of Stars
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WCBS—Hour of Stars, Play
WJZ—Drew Pearson, News
WOR—Ray Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—Girls' Corps
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Think Fast
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris, Alice Faye Show
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Amos and Andy Show
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sergeant Charlie McCarthy
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Theatre Guild
WOR—Opera Concert
WCBS—Red Skelton Show
WNYC—Keyboard Masters
9:00-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WQXR—News
WNYC—It's Your Life
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Lowell Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Album of Familiar Music
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—Shellah Graham
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
10:00-WNBC—Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Organ Music
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Stan Dougherty

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, Jan. 14)

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.

TV

7:30—The Nature of Things. WNBT.
9:00—Ed Wynn show. WCBS.
10:00—Kurt Weill opera: "Down in the Valley." WNBT.

(Sunday, Jan. 15)

M.
12:00—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00—NBC Theatre, WNBC.
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
8:00—Edgar BergenCharlie McCarthy. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00—The Lively Arts. WNEW.

TV

7:30—This Is Show Business. WCBS.
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT.

LECTURE & DANCE
SUN., JAN. 15 — 8:30 P.M.
Crystal Ballroom
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St., N.Y.C.
Johannes Steel
(Noted Radio Commentator, Author and Lecturer)
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2 The theatre of AGNA ENTERS
The minstrelsy of
RICHARD DYER-BENNET
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1950 — 8:30 P.M.

3 DANCE FESTIVAL
Jane DULEY - Sophie MASLOW
William BALES - HADASSAH
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1950—8:30 P.M.

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"I found the JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP performance of 'AWAKE AND SING!' a job of astonishing purity. There was none of the slapdash trickery that holds together so many empty Broadway productions. What I saw was a group of honest actors searching deep into the meaning of a play and coming up with something moving and alive. A great deal of this, I am sure, came from Al Saxe's taut, passionate direction. Even as I write these adjectives I perceive that they betray the simple and deep feeling the play evoked in me as I watched it." — MILLARD LAMPELL

Performances—Fri. Jan. 13, 8:40 P.M. Jefferson School Theatre
Sat., Jan. 14, 8:40 P.M. 832 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.
Sun., Jan. 15, 8:40 P.M. Tel. WA 9-1600
Admission $1.80 (tax incl.)

Movies:

What Hedda Hopper Said About a Film

By Harold J. Salemson
Federated Press

The following is from Red Kann's column in the normally conservative trade paper, Motion Picture Herald:

"Hedda Hopper, nationally syndicating reactions to All The King's Men, observes:

"'The picture shows how a raving, ranting charlatan influences votes and, after being elected governor, becomes absolute dictator of his state, ruthlessly removing anyone from his path who interferes. The pinks, reds and the Daily Worker will love it. I'm sorry the picture is so good.'

"This is an film dramatizing the ease with which a police state may be foisted on a gullible public public suspectible to the blandishments of an oratorical spellbinder," the trade paper continues. "Therefore, it may be said to be a strike in the direction of democracy by warning of the danger it can face. But, because Miss Hopper thinks those on the minority left will 'love it' more, she'd prefer to have the democratic majority like it less.

"Peculiar thinking."

For those not in the know, Motion Picture Herald is the organ of Martin J. Quigley, sponsor of the Legion of Decency, and Red Kann's name refers to the color of his hair, not his politics.

Showing that even some in the center and on the right are beginning to gag at the anti-left-at-all-cost attitude. . . .

• • •

Walter Wanger is reported still going ahead with his plan for Garbo's comeback in Lover And Friend. Robert Preston is now set to play the lead opposite her, the picture to be made in Europe. . . . Dore Schary says Mervyn LeRoy will direct Quo Vadis next spring in Rome, now that John Huston has bowed out of the project. . . .

• • •

Some time back a trade paper carried the head: Fidelity Films Formed; To Make Sex Films. We read the story and thought it was a typographical error that should have read: Six Films. But now Fidelity announces as its first effort Legal Bride starring Ginger Rogers. Well, no title and no company name, doubtless, go better together than Legal Bride and Fidelity. Let's wait and see. . . .

Artists League Forum On 'Art Controversies' Thursday, Jan. 19

The Artists' League of America is sponsoring a round-table forum to discuss Ideological Controversies in Art: Recent Soviet Criticism.

The forum will be held at the galleries of the Artists' League of America at 77 Fifth Ave., Thursday evening, Jan. 19 at 8 p.m. The participating speakers will be Walter Pach, the distinguished painter, art critic and writer; Joseph Solman, well-known painter and critic, and Louis Harap, managing editor of Jewish Life and author of the recently published book, Social Roots of the Arts.

Of Mice and Men Revived Saturday

Of Mice And Men, the Lewis Milestone - John Steinbeck film starring Burgess Meredith and Lon Caney, Jr., will be shown this Saturday night at Marzani's, 111 W. 88 St., New York. Auspices: Saturday Night Film Club of the Asp Film Division. There will be three performances starting at 8:30.

ORIGINAL COLOR LITHOGRAPHS
PICASSO — "Dove"
MATISSE — "Woman"
DUFY — "Sunrise Over City"
BONNARO — "Still Life"
MARQUET — "Paris"
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Africans Doubt Truman's Aims, Want Freedom, Visitor Says

By John Howard Jones

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, 45-year-old Nigerian nationalist leader this week declared "we are beginning to doubt the United States intentions," so far as President Truman's Point Four is concerned. The American educated African, president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, British colonies, spoke to the press at the Hotel New Yorker.

The tall, cultured youthful Nigerian declared he had come to this opinion after discussion with the State Department, revealed that the U.S. would give "assistance" only through London, as per the Marshall Plan agreements.

"We feel that the United States can keep its gifts, if they will only help tighten the noose around our necks," Dr. Azikiwe said.

Himself a cocoa planter and publisher of five newspapers, Dr. Azikiwe is also an elected member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria for Lagos.

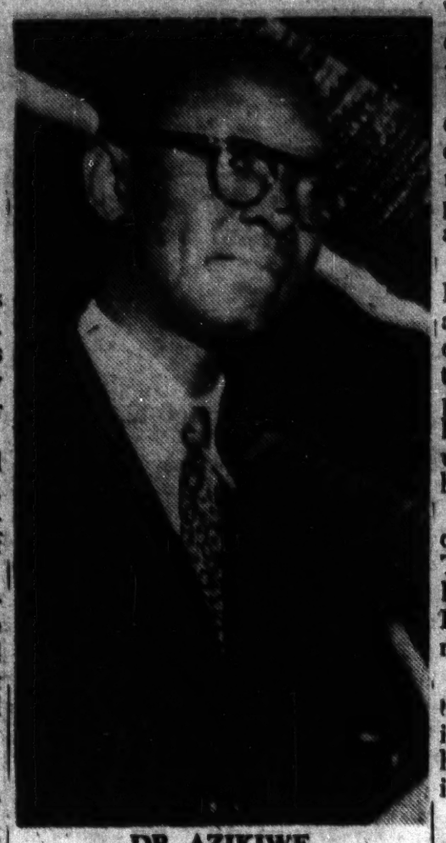
The recent killing of 40 striking coal miners by British police caused a crisis in the country, and the people formed a united front emergency committee to demand justice.

★

THIS OUTRAGE along with a long list of grievances which Dr. Azikiwe gave in eloquent detail are the immediate issue in the largest of British colonies.

First of all the powerful NCNC, is the organizer and leader of 10,000,000 people in the country, and has boycotted the government-dominated General Conference for the Revision of the Constitution. A report from this puppet body is expected any day from Ibadan.

"Whatever the conference does we will not respect it," Dr. Azikiwi declared. He predicted that the new constitution would provide for the election of legislative representatives by the electoral college method, "which is not direct representative democracy," he declared. Under this set up, Dr. Azikiwe said, legislators would be selected by regional councils which could easily come under British control.



DR. AZIKIWE

"We will have no other recourse but to paralyze the governmental machinery . . ." Dr. Azikiwe declared as he warned that widespread civil disobedience, strikes, and demonstrations will result from a rigged constitution.

Dr. Azikiwe said he regretted the violent reactions of Nigerians just after the Enugu killings, but he nailed British provocations as responsible.

"We have no racial hatred against the British," the African leader declared. "In fact our country is big and rich enough to support many races and nationalities, but if British provocations continue and they don't recognize our just demands, Nigerians will resort to the tactics that have proved successful elsewhere, such as Palestine."

A MAIN GRIEVANCE of Nigerians is that native planters and merchants cannot sell their own products such as cocoa, copra, thorium and a score of their important minerals. "We are no longer prepared to sell our products through British officials to help bolster the British economy."

Dr. Azikiwe attacked the London Economist and the London Times which recently red-baited him alleging he was going to Prague and Moscow seeking Communist aid.

He had been scheduled to go to a Conference on Human Rights in Prague which was called off he explained, and had not been invited to Moscow.

"But these falsely angled stories put ideas into our heads and my people wired me to travel into every country of the Eastern Democracies to find out whether they could help us." The murder of the Enugu miners postponed this tour he told reporters.

"I have nothing for or against Russia," he declared. "Our attitude toward the two blocs is independent, and we will have no business with either unless it helps our aspirations of liberation."

Then speaking directly to several British reporters present at the conference, he said, "The British press had better learn that our people are rapidly becoming disillusioned with the western democracies."

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FOLLOWING REACHED HALF-WAY MARK

1. Indiana — 58%
2. New Jersey — 54%
3. Connecticut — 54%
5. Queens — 53%
5. Bronx — 51%
6. Brooklyn — 50%

DRIVE REPORT No. 8—DECEMBER 31, 1949-JANUARY 9, 1950

STATES	QUOTAS	Week's Subs 6 mos.	Week's Subs 1 year	Previous Subs 6 mos.	Previous Subs 1 year	Total	%
Alabama	150	1	6	2	11	20	13
California	300	--	7	5	23	35	11½
Connecticut	750	1	105	20	281	407	54
Colorado	200	--	5	11	3	19	9½
Florida	150	1	3	--	11	15	10
Georgia	50	1	1	--	9	11	22
Illinois	3,000	17	176	54	455	702	23
Indiana	350	5	44	16	137	202	58
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	--	--	2	17	19	19
Louisiana	150	--	1	5	1	7	4½
Maryland	400	3	11	10	83	107	26½
Michigan	1,200	6	65	20	94	185	15
Minn.-ND-SD	650	1	67	9	157	234	36
Missouri	200	1	7	9	62	79	39½
Montana	50	--	6	--	11	17	34
New England	1,000	2	64	19	233	318	32
New Jersey	1,500	1	81	63	668	813	54
N. Y. Upstate	1,000	2	58	20	212	292	29
Manhattan	5,500	26	468	117	1426	2037	37
Harlem	2,500	14	46	25	251	336	13½
Bronx	3,750	45	509	42	1311	1907	51
Brooklyn	5,750	138	1403	174	1174	2889	50
Queens	1,500	15	287	28	463	793	53
N. Y. Youth	2,500	--	10	--	--	10	--
NC-SC	200	4	3	9	13	29	14½
Ohio	2,000	7	96	44	225	372	18½
Oklahoma	100	1	2	2	6	11	11
Oregon	25	--	1	2	4	7	28
Penn. (East)	2,000	3	67	66	520	656	33
Penn. (West)	500	--	69	12	162	243	48⅛
Texas	300	11	3	35	31	80	26⅔
Utah	50	--	1	--	1	2	4
Virginia	75	--	1	1	19	21	28
Washington	200	--	--	2	12	14	7
West Virginia	100	1	4	2	8	15	15
Wisconsin	400	3	16	5	61	85	21
Foreign	—	--	--	2	21	23	--
TOTALS	38,650	310	3693	833	8176	13012	33.6

Total Subs for Week — 4,003

Wall Street Journal Lauds Rieve as He Presides at CIO Kangaroo Court

By George Morris

It was symbolic of the general picture in the present-day CIO that on the very day that Emil Rieve presided over a kangaroo court in Washington "trying" the progressive-led United Public Workers on charges of "Communism" The Wall Street Journal ran an editorial singing praise to him as a "labor statesman."

The issue is, essentially, between a CIO leadership that Wall Street wants and a leadership that Wall Street hates—leaders like those of the 10 unions marked for expulsion who militantly fight for wage increases, or "statesmen" like Rieve who for the third successive year (until March, 1952) passed up a wage raise. The Wall Street Journal editorial, last Tuesday, titled "Labor Statesmanship," said:

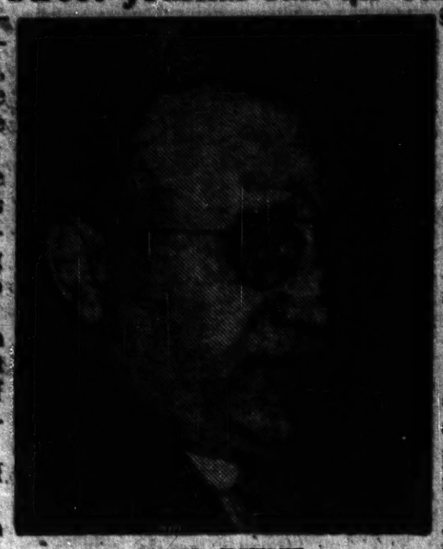
"Following what looks to this paper like a policy of cooperation with employers to stabilize an industry, the Textile Workers Union of the CIO has decided to ask no wage increase as present contracts with cotton, rayon and woolen mills expire in the coming month."

Some weeks ago Iron Age, voice of the steel industry, had similar words of endorsement of Philip Murray for the presidency of the United Steelworkers of America.

THE UPW, THE SECOND UNION to go on "trial" entered the hearings with a book-sized indictment of the CIO's rightwing which it simultaneously made public. It was a document that literally shattered the rightwing case, although it isn't likely to have the slightest effect on chairman Rieve and his associate judges.

The document is not defensive in the least. It turns the tables on the CIO's leadership by offering a mass of evidence, proving that the expulsion tactic aims to "hide" that:

- The CIO "lost more than 2,000,000 members" in the past three years, with organization of unorganized practically at a standstill.
- "Trucking to race prejudice of Dixiecrat employers."
- Compromising the fight on the Taft-Hartley Bill "by relying on the promises of politicians rather than the militant activity of labor."
- Surrendering "the political independence of labor."
- "Sacrificing labor's independent role in the fight for peace by surrender to a foreign policy that is the product of the enemies of labor.
- Failure of the CIO's leaders to "fight militantly for higher wages."
- The "grim truth" that since



EMIL RIEVE

end of the war labor's share of the national income dropped while that of the monopolies rose.

★

ABOUT HALF OF THE DOCUMENT aims to show that the CIO's leaders, once opponents of red-baiting have adopted all the familiar methods of the Un-American Committee against their opponents.

"Guilt by association, prove-you-are-innocent, blacklisting, public defamation of character, trumped up charges, kangaroo courts, the malicious gossip of stoolpigeons—all the methods used to attack men when you have something to hide—all the methods of the Nazi Nuremberg Laws—are brought into play by the CIO leaders," is the way the UPW's brief pictures the pattern.

Throughout the document the CIO's charges are termed "illegal" and completely contrary to the principles upon which the CIO was founded. The trial itself is not recognized as a real one on the ground that of the three men named as judges two head unions that have raided the unions on trial, while the third Joseph Bierne of the telephone union had not yet cut his "umbillical cord" to company unionism of the A. T. & T. monopoly.

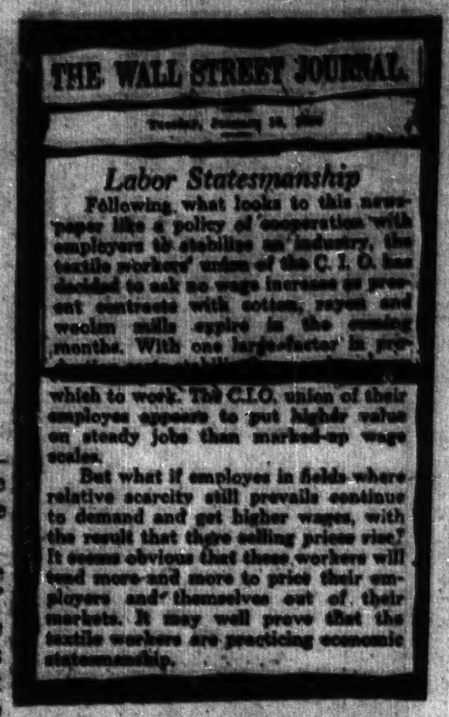
THE UNION ALSO RAISES a legal point that may prove embarrassing to the CIO in a court of law. The union is charged with following policies and activities "directed towards the achievement of the program and purposes of the Communist Parrty rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO." The charges were filed on Nov. 5, 1949 while an amendment to the constitution under which the UPW is charged was passed on Nov. 8.

"If this is so, it is fundamental denial of the rights of the union and its members to charge them with violating an amendment to the CIO constitution which was not even in existence at the time of the alleged activities," declares the UPW.

"This is ex post facto legislation, specifically prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, contrary to Anglo-American law and traditions, and a complete negation of the democratic process. This is the Nazi Nuremberg law create dto find guilt where none existed before.

"The amendment to the CIO constitution is therefore illegal."

On the other hand, the union marshalled an array of evidence, most of it from statements of the CIO's own leaders, to prove that the rightwing violated every basic objective as set forth in the CIO's constitution.



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Tuesday, January 10, 1950

Labor Statesmanship

Following what looks to this newspaper like a policy of cooperation with employers to stabilize an industry, the textile workers' union of the C. I. O. has decided to ask no wage increase as present contracts with cotton, rayon and woolen mills expire in the coming months. With one large factor in prospect which to work: The C.I.O. union of their employes appears to put higher value on steady jobs than marked-up wage scales.

But what if employes in fields where relative scarcity still prevails continue to demand and get higher wages, with the result that there selling prices rise? It seems obvious that these workers will tend more and more to price their employers and themselves out of their markets. It may well prove that the textile workers are practicing economic statesmanship.

The above editorial in the WALL STREET JOURNAL appeared on the very day that president Emil Rieve of the textile union presided over a CIO kangaroo court "trying" the United Public Workers. His union's members are among the lowest paid of any major industry and after three years of no raises, there is more unemployment in the New England textile areas than in any other part of the country.

Cafeteria Workers Seek 22c Increase

CLEVELAND, O. — The cafeteria workers at the Fisher Body plant on Coit Rd. are bargaining for a wage increase of 22 cents an hour—the same wage demand raised by UAW Local 45 with the General Motors Corp.

The cafeteria workers also belong to Local 45, although they work for the Prophet Co., which operates the cafeterias in nearly all of the General Motors plants and a host of others.

The first session with the management brought an offer of a five cent an hour increase which has been rejected.

The cafeteria workers have the full support of the production workers who are fighting to have the General Motors council of the CIO union adopt their 22-cent an hour wage increase proposal.

Already, Walter Reuther, international president of the UAW, has ordered his lieutenants to try to beat down the Fisher Body workers wage demand.

The cafeteria workers at Fisher Body have a wage scale at present that runs from 95 cents to $1.88 per hour.

In addition, they are able to eat their meals at the cafeteria.

This standard has been achieved through several strikes which have had the strong backing of the production workers.

The wage scale stands out in contrast to those at plants where the leadership of the union is sympathetic to the Reuther leadership.

At the GM Norwood plant, for example, Edward Hellcamp, assistant regional director for the UAW, declared:

"We're trying to get the cafeteria workers up to 50 cents."

Right-Wing Loses Swift Test Ballot

CHICAGO. — Rightwingers in Swift Local 28, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, were beaten in the recent balloting for the key elections committee to supervise the coming election of local officers.

The full slate of the coalition of supporters of International President Ralph Helstein and left-wingers won out over the right-wing group. The margin of victory was close, with the high man winning by 34 votes and the low man by 20 out of a total vote cast of 650.

The right-wingers are making a bid to return to leadership of the local in the coming elections. They lost the local's leadership last July by a two-to-one margin after controlling it for many years.

Condolences

Sincere sympathy to MARCELINE and FAMILY on death of husband Larry Washington.—11th A.D. Harlem Region, CP.

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Will Robby Get 50Gs Or Trade?



Dodger Ace's Salary Becomes Top Winter Topic and Here's Why

Jackie Robinson's 1950 salary has suddenly become one of the biggest topics of hot stove baseball discussion, and with good reason. The main page one story of the Sporting News this week is headlined "Salary Demands Hint Deal for Jackie," with subheads "Spectacular Trade With Braves Seen" and "Robinson's $50,000 Salary Goal May Cause Rickey to Dispose of Negro Star."

Last week in Brooklyn, the Dodger prexy told newsmen it was ridiculous to talk of trading Robinson, who was the league's leading hitter and Most Valuable Player in 1949. "It's a joke," he said, "Brooklyn isn't selling players it needs." But at other times Rickey has been quoted as saying that if enough money was involved, he supposed it would be tempting to trade anybody. And nobody forgets that he moved Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize off the Cards when the price was right (and the salaries too high), not to mention the popular Ed Stanky of Brooklyn.

What's behind all the talk??

Part of it could be an attempt to make Robinson "more reasonable" in his demands. Witness the opening sentence in the Sporting News story: "Is there a possibility that Jackie Robinson, standout player of the National League for 1949, will lift his salary demands to the point at which he will fight himself off the Brooklyn club?"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Rickey has always fought against a policy of paying big money to his outstanding stars (though the over-average pay of the Dodgers compares well with others). Peewee Reese, the wonderful shortstop at the peak of his career, got $25,000 last year, top figure for a Dodger.

Now along comes Robinson with an impressive sheaf of arguments for $50,000. First of all, he received less than $20,000 for his spectacular feats of 1949. He can compare this with the stratospheric numbers that go to recognized stars like DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Newhouser, et al, ranging from 50 to 90 thousand. In addition he has some special arguments. He has been obviously directly responsible for the Dodgers setting tremendous gate receipt records both at home and on the road, particularly on the road where out-of-proportion crowds turn out.

In addition, Robinson must figure that his career is shorter than the average star. He broke in with the breakthrough against discrimination when he was already 28. Now 31, he has only a few more topflight years left. Another special argument in his favor is that he cost the club comparatively nothing, a few thousand to the Kansas City Monarchs, when white players of far less ability wean big bonus sums for themselves these days just for signing.

THE BIG POINT as far as Rickey is concerned is this: If he yields to Robinson's eminently reasonable request for a big raise, this would mean a departure from his policy of keeping the top men down low AND WOULD BE A STIMULUS FOR RAISES TO THE OTHER DODGER STARS LIKE REESE, FURILLO, CAMPANELLA, HODGES, SNIDER, ET AL. In other words, if Robinson wins a breakaway from the too low Rickey ceiling, he will be in effect doing for the other Dodgers what Babe Ruth did for the Yankees and all ballplayers with his stubborn and successful fight for a better share of the big money he coined for the owners.

This is why the question of a big trade may not be too outlandish. No doubt Rickey wants to keep Robinson, the cornerstone of the pennant club and of the team's tremendous gate appeal on the road. But at what point would he be willing to sacrifice that for a deal, let's say in which Robinson went to the Boston Braves for pitcher Johnny Sain and two hundred thousand bucks? Probably just where he could satisfy himself that the pennant could be won without Robinson. Rickey is a businessman and a good one, no sentimentalist he.

The issue hasn't been joined yet. Robinson has made no formal demands, but has made it amply clear that he expects a very substantial raise. The Dodger contracts go in the mail last of all, a Rickey custom, as close to the February deadline as possible.

What will be the figure written down for the sensational batting champion of the league, peerless fielding second sacker, extraordinary money-maker as a crowd puller, game's leading base runner, second run-driver-inner of league and runaway winner of the Most Valuable award?

That's what's got the Hot Stove League boiling right now.—ROD.

JACKIE ROBINSON will soon be hearing from Dodger prexy Branch Rickey as to 1950 terms. He wants big boost, Rickey likes to keep that ceiling low.



LIKE ALL DODGER stars, ace outfielder Carl Furillo would stand to benefit by a Robinson breakthrough into the 50 G class, and that's what Rickey knows.



And just how would Peewee Reese, now top Dodger at $25,000, fit into the salary picture with Robinson given the big raise he deserves? Obviously he'd have to be moved up smartly too.



BILLY SOUTHWORTH, Boston manager, who fixed up his outfield but left a hole at second base, would happily recommend a Sain and $$$$ deal for Robinson.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

On a Variety of Sportstopics

MAYBE THEY OUGHT to bring that Brooklyn Dodgers' basketball team into the Garden some night. Playing once a week on the stage of a Brooklyn movie house, they are doing all right, beating a few respected semi-pro outfits.

High scorer is Eddie Miksis. Ralph Branca, former NYU player, Don Newcombe, Gil Hodges and Rex Barney give the club good overall height. Newcombe is a tough baby under those boards. Hodges, with very big hands and all the deftness he shows around first base, is a fine scorer and feeder. Natch, he's from Indiana. Comments from the audience are often amusing.

One night in a close game Rex Barney, whose only baseball problem is control, stepped to the foul line. As he poised to throw, someone yelled "Ball Four," and Rex, with an uncontrollable grin on his face, missed by a mile.

•

IRON CURTAIN, all right! The cold war bunch in Washington has forbidden Americans to visit Hungary. They don't like the Hungarian government. They like the kind Hungary had before, with the fascist Horthy and his storm troopers, big landlords keeping the peasants in feudal chains, no schools, lots of misery and exploitation and foreign capital running the works. How's this fit into a sports column? Well, the ban prevents the very good American men and woman's table tennis team from competing at the world championship matches in Budapest next month, and the players don't get it. They thought the U. S. was supposed to be for peace and friendly relations. By the way, the woman table tennis champ of the world is Gisa Farkas of Hungary.

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CLAIR BEE, the coach of Long Island University's terrific basketball team, is not only a coaching wow and outspoken foe of discrimination in sports, but also the most hilariously irreverant puncturer of stuffed-shirtism as a speaker.

At last Monday's weekly luncheon meeting of the New York basketball writers, Coach Ed Hickey of St. Louis, a rather staid and conventional speaker, was droning through his thanks for his team being invited to the Garden again, his estimation of his team and his hoping it would give LIU a good game, etc., etc., when Bee interrupted loudly with, "Hey, Hickey, last year you were telling us how proud you were that everyone on your team came from St. Louis and its suburbs. I've just been looking at your roster. I see they've enlarged the suburbs of St. Louis to include most of the state of Indiana!"

A little later, someone representing Harvard, speaking briefly, referred genially to his team's poor record and Bee's remark, saying, "As for what Mr. Bee said about suburbs, it doesn't seem to help us any. Our team comes from no less than nine states." Never at a loss, not even for a second, for an answer, Bee yelled "Why hell, your trouble is that you get them from the best families!"

Because LIU has no reserves this year, operating mostly with six men, the five starters and Feurtado, Bee says LIU uses the "two spitoon system." He explains it this way. "I run those five guys till one of 'em can't spit, then I send in Feurtado."

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JACK DEMPSEY has an article in Ebony, in which he blames the fact that he dodged Harry Wills, his foremost challenger, entirely on promoter Tex Rickard's bias. As I pointed out in the Daily Worker, this is much too easy an out. Nobody ever heard of tough and plain spoken Dempsey having ASKED to get Wills, or ever expressing the desire to meet him. The sports picture, thanks to the basic democracy of the fans and to Joe Louis, has changed since his days. It's easy for Jack to blame past prejudice on dead men. If he said simply, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now. I should have insisted," that might be an honest admission. The Scoreboard, for one, refuses to take the current Ebony explanation. Especially since Mr. Dempsey once enthusiastically sponsored a "White Hope" tourney.

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SPEAKING OF INDIANA and basketball, North Carolina State meets LIU in the Garden Tuesday night and is rated a good chance to knock off the high flying Brooklynites. Nobody on this team, from Indiana-bred Coach Chase down, comes from anywhere near the state of North Carolina. The starting team takes the floor with Dickey, Ranzino and Bubas of Indiana, Harvath of Chicago (a suburb of Indiana), and Harand of New Jersey. Rumor has it that some student from North Carolina innocently turned out for the team and was chased indignantly from the Raleigh gym.

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ABE SAPERSTEIN, who organized the Harlem Globe Trotters 23 years ago, says this year's club, which hasn't been beaten, pulls far more people than the pro league teams whenever and wherever it plays. Biggest crush in years took place at the Garden when the Trotters played here two Sunday night's back. Thousands turned away. A two-game series coming up with the Minneapolis Laker (Mikan) in Chicago and Minneapolis, will overflow the biggest arenas there, and the pros have been complaining of the gates. In towns like Rockford, Illinois, fans are already chartering busses for the Chicago game.

Saperstein thinks the pro league is making a big mistake in artificially promoting these big scores. "It used to be that a goal was an achievement," he says. "Now when one pro team makes a basket, the other one makes one eight seconds later and there are just so many of them the crowd can't develop any enthusiasm." The pros lengthened the game eight minutes to get higher scores (and more tired players at the end). Saperstein says a 40 or 50 point ball game. Saperstein said the real fans don't go for those 109-99 monstrosities.

HEAR! HEAR!

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JANUARY 15, 1950 SECTION 2

Einstein's New Theory

Some observations on the work of one of science's great geniuses: Author of the theory of relativity which contributed to unlocking the secrets of the atom, Einstein now has announced a theory to explain the universe. A preview of the new theory

By PETER STONE

THE WORLD IS convinced that Albert Einstein is a genius. But there is also gentle ridicule attached to the picture of Einstein. He is the cartoonist's dream of an "absent-minded" professor. Einstein's hair is never combed. The mathematician usually appears in his classrooms with unpressed trousers. He is known to love "long-hair" music. Einstein plays the violin. Added to this are the "well-known" facts that he never wears socks and "only 12 men in the world understand his theories."

But a new picture is emerging from the welter of misinformation about Einstein. The world knows that his theoretical contributions were of great material value in the development of atomic science. People are beginning to learn that much of the new developments in optics, electricity and magnetism would be meaningless without the powerful eye of mathematics. The graphs and equations of the theoretical mathematicians like Einstein are needed for explaining new processes.

Repudiated Newton's Static Concepts

Now comes the announcement that he proposes a new theory of the material universe. The scientist says that this new work attempts to interrelate all known physical phenomena into one system of thought—"a generalized theory of gravitation." This new theory will be published as an addition to his classic work of 1921, "The Meaning of Relativity."

This earlier work contained many profound philosophic thoughts. His mathematical equations showed that mass and energy "are different expressions of the same thing." Einstein's mass-energy equivalence equation became the key for the manufacture of the atom-bomb.

Before Einstein, science accepted the ideas of Newton about space and time. Newtonian science, born in a period of mechanical discovery, saw the universe as a vast machine whose gears interlocked in one another in perfectly coordinated fashion. This was a system of philosophy which termed man an engineer, who sought the secrets of a mechanical nature, and then saw to it that the machine ran efficiently and smoothly according to proscribed plan. Newtonian philosophy had to depend upon a God for explaining the world and thus he wrote about "absolute" space and "absolute" time as entirely separate things.

Einstein rejected these Newtonian concepts that matter, space and time were separate entities. To him it was futile to look for absolute, stationary objects in a constantly changing, shifting universe. Hit mathematics described the motion of bodies in respect to other moving bodies.

One of the founders of scientific socialism, Friedrich Engels, had similar ideas about space and time and wrote: "There is nothing in the world but matter in motion, and matter in motion cannot move otherwise than in space and time."

For despite all philosophical incantations to the contrary, space and time are objectively real forms of the existence of matter. Their existence is not dependent either on man's conception of them or on his methods of measuring them. Space and time are closely interrelated. Matter cannot move in space only or in time only. The unity of time and space is manifest immediately in the motion of the material world. The attempt to divorce time and space is but a metaphysical attempt to destroy the oneness and indissolubility of matter which always exists everywhere.

The "Ether" Theory Debunked

Newtonian theory had admitted the material existence of space and time, but tried to divorce it from the world and separate them as entities. Einstein supplanted this by showing the reality of space and time independent of consciousness. "The Einstein Theory of Relativity," by L. and H. Lieber, notes that the "Einstein theory shows also that practical measurement alone is not sufficient for exploring the universe. In short, a judicious combination of theory and practice, each guiding the other—a dialectical materialism—is our most effective weapon."

Newton accounted for his engineered universe by inventing a substance to fill outer space, which he called "ether." This jelly-like fluid was supposed to permeate all outer space and was the substance in which floated the stars and planets.

If such an "ether" were actually present outside the earth's surface, the scientists reasoned that it would be easy to detect a drift in outer space when the constantly moving earth moved through the sluggish jelly-like ether.

But nobody was ever able to detect the presence of such an "ether." In 1887 the American scientific team of Michaelson-Morley showed by experimental data that such an ether did not exist. This was a real body blow to Newtonian mechanics, which could not function without an ether.

There were other disturbing scientific facts emerging. The Newtonian mechanics prescribed certain paths for the planets to follow in accordance with the mathematics of his gravitational theory. But such a theory could not account for the erratic behavior of the planet Mercury around the sun. Newtonian mechanism was also not able to fit the newer ideas of electro-magnetism into their theory and it was decidedly unsatisfactory for solving the problems that were cropping up with the new radio-active particles. Einstein's mathematical equations were in perfect accordance with the old facts, and explained the behavior of Mercury.

His latest work tries to go further and unify the mathematics of electro-magnetism with that of gravity, in a "Unified Field Theory."

Marxists have long accepted the theory of relativity as a great advance over the mechanical ideas of Newton. They disagree sharply, however, on the philosophical deductions made by Einstein. The Soviet philosopher A. Maximov noted that "no physical theory has produced such a stream of idealistic fantasies as Einstein's theory of relativity. Mystics, clerics, idealists of all shades, among them also a number of serious scientists, snatched at the philosophical consequences of the theory of relativity. The idealists directed all their efforts to refute materialism."

Einstein's work was decidedly progressive and profoundly scientific when it proved the connection between the geometric properties of space and the properties of matter itself. This was convincing evidence that space and time were extensions of, that is, properties of matter. But the theory of relativity ceased to be scientific and became speculative when it mechanically carried over the laws discovered by Einstein from the finite world to that of the infinite. Einstein's equations are applicable to only finite space and lose their validity beyond the boundaries of this sphere.

It is true that the hypothesis of infinity of space (and of the universe) cannot be tested directly by experiment. This, however, in no way diminishes its scientific and logical validity. The hypothesis of the infinity of space is founded on the laws of natural science and it alone is compatible with them. Thus the hypothesis of the infinity of the universe (and of space and time) is the only one which makes it possible to explain, the emergence and development of diverse worlds and organisms, without contradicting the laws of development of matter, or the laws of conservation of matter and energy.

From the unity and continuity of matter it follows that there can be no absolute boundaries of space, boundaries, that is, beyond which there could be nothing else but simple, real space. If

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN IN HIS STUDY AT PRINCETON





The Life and Death of a Newspaper

A great gulf lay between the newspaper of Charles A. Dana, which fought slavery and backed the people's parties against the rising trusts, and the fussy, moss-backed old man of journalism which fell into the waiting arms of Roy Howard.

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE DAY THE New York Sun died last week I went down to the big, red-brick building on Reade and Broadway and saw it in its last hours. I do not like wakes. Much more died here than the fussy, moss-backed old man of New York journalism.

Walking across the polished, hardwood floors of the building with its 19th Century mahogany wainscoting and its nostalgic air of the Nineties was not pleasant. Much had died here. I saw the jobs of 1,200 men and women vanish. And more. I knew a little about the Sun and of its vigorous heyday when the celebrated Charles A. Dana edited it. In his best years he had fought a good fight against slavery and in 1884 his Sun backed the people's parties against the rising trusts.

The Sun had been dead a long time indeed and it only needed Publisher Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard chain to push it over. A newspaper is witness to its times and this paper had seen 116 years. It was born when America was young and in its youth it had the muscle and bright eye of capitalism when it was progressive. What it became is testimony to capitalism's senility and therein lies a considerable story.

The Truth Distorted Even in Last Gasp

In its last decade the Sun was a notorious pillar of Big Business. Its clientele consisted in great part of prosperous Westchester and Long Island brokers. It was the paper you saw most on commuters' trains. It never had a good word for labor and I doubt whether you could ever mention FDR's name without a compulsory sneer in its halls; its editorial face, was that of Herbert Hoover. It remained the only New York daily which successfully barred the American Newspaper Guild from its newsroom. The open shop was its dream. Thomas W. Dewart, its publisher, ran true to form to the last minute. You can't say tragedy softened him.

His editorial statement announcing the paper's sale to the New York World Telegram fingered labor as its murderer. Whatever fire the Tory publisher retained he reserved for his defense of the status quo. We always stood for free enterprise, economy in public expenditures, he said. "The Sun has always fought Populism, Socialism, Communism." . . . He couldn't stick to the truth even in his dying gasp.

For there was that time in 1884 when Dana's Sun had backed the Greenback-Labor and Anti-Monopolist parties. Dana never referred to President Hayes who sold the Negroes out after the Civil War, except as "that fraud president." But Dewart couldn't admit these things or write them even on the Sun's last day. People are said to tell the truth on their death-bed.

The best literature Dewart could attain you found on the bulletin boards where they posted the notices in carefully-typed, cold, blunt English. This is what I read:

"Notice is hereby given, effective as of Wed., Jan. 5, 1950, all Sun employes who are members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York City will be laid off and their services will be terminated." Similar notices on all floors.

So 1,200 men and women got the full benefit of free enterprise, a big, bitter dose of it. I came down to mingle with the men in various departments and talked with some who had worked 10, 20, 30—and one, 50 years—for the newspaper.

He told me that only last week management had promised him a secure job. Today he is walking the streets. It was the same in every department: on every floor, from the basement where the mailers and drivers gathered, to the print-room, news-room, sports department. You saw them in the newsroom picking distractedly away at the last day's story. Others were cleaning up their desks, alone with their thoughts.

I can imagine what they were thinking. A man of 45 who had worked here 19 years told me he couldn't get himself to telephone home. "This morning I left the wife and kids, cheerful, full of pep. When I got to the office there was the notice."

Marx once said: "The Moor has done his work, the Moor may go." Men who spent most of their adult lifetime here were at the end of the road. For everybody knows newspaper jobs are shrinking as the press monopoly gets its hooks into everything. There were 2,600 daily papers in 1909. There are 1,744 today. The woods of capitalism are full of ex-newspaper workers.

I don't know what moral these workers will get from this experience. As I listened I heard words like these: "Well, that's the way it goes. You work all your life and where does it get you?" Or, "Dewart doesn't have to worry, I got four kids." Or, as a 65-year old pressman said to me, a dignified old Welshman, "Who is there to challenge the publisher? What he will is our law."

I had told him I was from the Daily Worker and in the course of our talk, there amid the silent machines and the brooding men, I mentioned that they may disagree with us about socialism, but here is capitalism. "Yes," he replied slowly, "we may disagree with you today, but who knows about tomorrow?"

Others, Catholics, Italian-born, Jews, Irish poured their hearts out and they spoke about children at home, their wives, their future. They knew I was from The Worker, but at moments like these they realize the face of their real enemy. It isn't the Communist.

Some sat reading Dewart's editorial "So we're to blame," one said. "I'll be damned."

A WOR radio reporter tried to broadcast their last words. The management called a cop. Police stood warily on Reade St. This was news Dewart wasn't interested in disseminating.

The death of the Sun meant tragedy to these 1,200, many of whom are now on the scrapheap. It was a tragedy in many ways. The life story of the paper itself is tragic, but it carries a profound lesson.

The 116 years of this paper correspond to the growth, flower and decline of American capitalism. No, it was not always the stodgy, reactionary organ that it was today: not an "8 percent investment," as its previous owner, Frank Munsey, had said in 1916.

It began life as a penny newspaper in 1833 around the time when Andrew Jackson spoke for the plain people. A poor printer could start a paper in those days and one did. Benjamin H. Day's penny paper became popular with the mechanics of New York and it flowered under Dana. This gifted publicist did not fear the name Karl Marx and he had contracted the father of socialism to write articles for the New York Tribune where he had worked previously. A famous interview with Marx was carried in the Sun in his time. A letter from Marx to Engels dated Aug. 25, 1879, has this line: "My old patron Dana called last Friday at Maitland Park. Tussy sent me his card." Marx was vacationing at Ramsgate on the coast, due to ill health. And Dana, travelling in Britain, had dropped by to visit him.

Dana's tradition still lingered on after the turn of the century, particularly in the careful craftsmanship which had won it the title of "newspaperman's newspaper." The trade regarded "O'Malley of the Sun" as synonymous with enterprising journalism, writing with a flair, vigor, imagination.

But the paper changed with the times. As monopoly got its hooks into the country after the turn of the century, whatever there was here of innovation, sprightliness, talent, declined, began to wither. As the Sun's policies became ossified, its writing, too, suffered from arterio-sclerosis. The more it hardened to the Hoover line the more it became identified with everything stodgy, musty, dull.

And it is fitting that it died in the arms of Roy W. Howard, that mannikin of journalism whose bow-tie and smirking face have presided over the death of many a notable newspaper. Whatever its faults, the old New York World, for example, of the Twenties still retained some of old man Pulitzer's drive and flair. Howard stamped out the last sparks when he bought the paper in 1931 and merged it with the Telegram. It is interesting to note that the Dewart interests that sold the Sun to Howard had also sold him the Telegram.

And the World-Telegram is to the old World as Frederick Woltman is to Heywood Broun, the recent Sun was to its Nineteenth Century version as George Sokolsky is to Charles A. Dana.

Their Deeds Belie Their Words

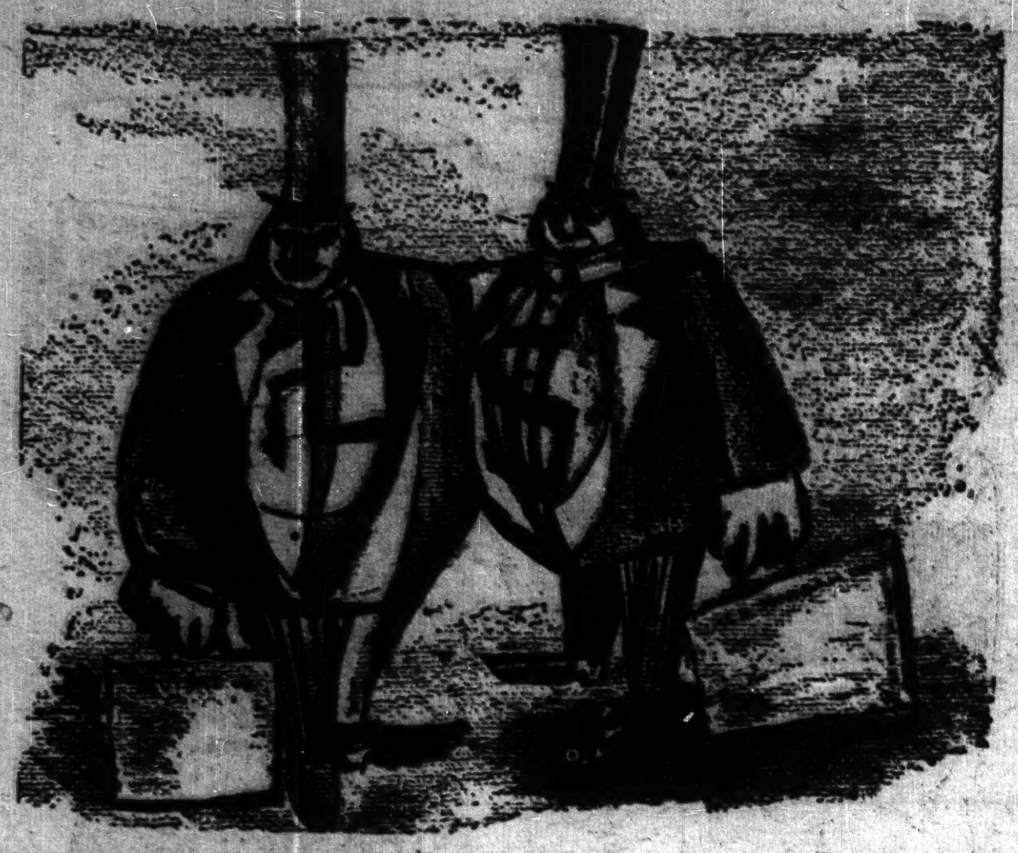
So the passage of the Sun paralleled the course of American capitalism. What was once progressive has withered to the monstrous thing of imperialism. And so all talent, all vision, all color, all life is steamrollered as monopoly runs its course.

Yes, I wondered how much of this the men standing moodily, miserably about on Reade St. felt. Doubtless little, for they were thinking of tomorrow's bread and butter. I wondered how many of the reporters in the musty city-room will recognize this, for these were men who had never forced their management to accept the Newspaper Guild. Some, perhaps many, will. The old Welshman seemed to see it.

It was not a pretty sight to see them gathered about the bulletin board where the notices were posted, alongside the Christmas greetings that still hung and wished everybody a prosperous New Year.

It is sad irony, but so is the whole setup. Here we have the greatest industrial plant in the world. It could bring marvels of joy and prosperity to the millions of plain people who run it. But it is owned by men like Dewart and Howard who preach the eternal good of free enterprise, of capitalism. Their deeds belie their words: they send you a Christmas card one week and fire you the next.

The men of the Sun that set should look to the one that is rising. This is the Century of Socialism and it is high time they knew it. And they will.



The Fifth Category Of Herr Hermann Abs

The ex-president of Hitler's powerful financial weapon, the Deutsche Bank, was smuggled into the United States as a member of the "least obnoxious category" of Nazis. Question: what are the other categories?

By ROBERT E. HART

THE RECENT undercover visit to these shores of Herr Hermann Abs, ex-president of the Nazi Deutsche Bank, and the explanation offered by the State Department that Herr Abs belongs only to the "least obnoxious category" of Hitler's supporters, has inspired this scholar to examine the method whereby the U. S. Government classifies its former enemies.

It seems to have been the unanimous opinion of the Western (capitalist) Allies that as Nazis go, this banker was among the least obnoxious. There appears to have been a certain community of interests. So much so that the British promptly appointed him financial adviser to the occupation authority in their sector. The French gave him passage to visit his business partners in America. While in Washington no fewer than six Federal agencies confered with him in one mad day, an unprecedented scheduling which must have required their cancellation of less fruitful domestic appointments.

The Crime Can Be Reconstructed

It will be noted, however, that in defense to public opinion the officials handled Herr Abs with all the discretion that one employs with a peddler of pornographic postcards. The instant they had concluded their nefarious transactions they flung their unsavory brother Herman aboard the Ile de France as though he were a live skunk. By conspiring to conceal the business trip of this "least obnoxious" Hitlerite, the ruling class paid tribute to the deep anti-fascist sentiment of its subjects.

Fortunately for the majority, the minority cannot keep a political secret, and it was not many days before a disgruntled Senator told all. The State Department, in its subsequent apology, provided this scholar with the missing clue. Herr Hermann Abs, it seems, belongs to the Fifth Category, that of the Least Obnoxious. Now, at least, in the language of Sherlock Holmes, the crime can be reconstructed.

Given the existence of the Fifth Category, we deduce that it must be preceded by four others. Thus, by simple extension, we have:

First Category: Most Obnoxious
Second Category: More Obnoxious
Third Category: Obnoxious
Fourth Category: Less Obnoxious
Fifth Category: Least Obnoxious

No other conclusion is possible. If we like, we may assume the existence of additional catgories of Hitler's supporters, somewhat as follows:

Sixth Category: Not at all Obnoxious
Seventh Category: Downright Pleasant

And so, on, through:

Fourteenth Category: Most Honorable and Worthy of Maximum Emulation

Indeed, there is much evidence that these additional categories do in fact exist, but let us concern ourselves here with only the first five.

The entire First Category, as we shall establish, is academic, there being, in the opinion of the State Department, no Most Obnoxious Nazis. Throughout the remaining categories, it will be seen, a distinction is made according to the degree of guilt or innocence.

Basis of Analysis: U.S. "Denazification"

Generally speaking, we have: (a) those who understood Hitler's program and supported it, (b) those who did not understand the program but supported it anyway, (c) those who understood the program but remained impartial, and (d) those who lived under Hitler for twelve years but did not formulate the vaguest notion about what was going on.

Most German citizens, according to the State Department, were such innocent bystanders. As for those Germans who understood Hitler's program and fought against it, the less said the better. These people were disloyal to their own government and can have no legitimate interest in German reconstruction.

Let us then attempt to define these categories on the basis of the U. S. Government's own performance in what it is pleased to call "denazification":

First Category: Most Obnoxious. These are the Nazis who lack mitigating characteristics. They are bad all the way through. They are guilty of the most outrageous crimes against humanity. The only good thing the State Department can say for them is that they were pre-cold-war-anti-communists, but they failed, and deserve maximum punishment. Fortunately for the authorities, there are no Most Obnoxious Nazis left to punish.

What happened to them? Some, overwhelmed iy the enormity of their deeds, committed suicide. Others made the mistake of being caught by the people they had victimized, or by the Red Army. Still others had acquired such unwholesome reputations that they had to be sacrificed, and so were tried, sentenced, and executed with a minimum of personal discomfort. The Most Obnoxious Nazis who remained were simply reclassified into more acceptable categories.

Ilsa Koch was one of these fortunate ones. True, her lampshade industry had received unfavorable publicity, but there were extenuating circumstances. During her tour of duty at Buchenwald she made important contributions in the technical field to the treasure-house of Western Culture, currently threatened by Eastern Barbarism.

Second Category: More Obnoxious. These Nazis went out on a limb. They gambled heavily on victory, but at least they had the courage of their convictions.

Among them we find: Those who directed German military operations during the second World War, but are now willing to cooperate in any future attack on the USSR; those who ordered, among other things, the extermination of Polish civilians, but only to satisfy Hitler's appetite; those who organized the bombing of London, not because they disliked Churchill, but because it was part of the master plan; those who gained monopoly control of the German steel industry, but who now see the error of their ways and are ready to admit Wall Street to senior partnership; those who, swept along by the tide, went overboard in the fad of fashioning lampshades of human skin, both plain and tatooed, not commercially, but as a private hobby; those who, for example, planned and administered the crematorium at Buchenwald, but were staunch anti-communists.

The Code of His Contemporaries

Third Category: Obnoxious. These are the Nazis who deserve our sympathy because, while they could have been Less Obnoxious, they could also have been More Obnoxious, and it is to their credit that they were able to find a middle group.

Among them are: Those who served as officers in the War, but who behaved like good soldiers and carried out the orders of their superior; those who ordered Polish citizens to be killed, but only when they showed signs of resistance or dissatisfaction; those who selected bomb targets in London, but were not responsible for the accuracy of the bombing; those business men who expropriated the property of Jews, but only because the Jews were not legally entitled to keep it anyway; those who made less than twelve lampshades, plain skin only; those who wielded the cleaver at Buchenwald as a patriotic duty, but were not responsible for the making of policy.

Fourth Category: Less Obnoxious. These Nazis tried to be good citizens, and you can't blame them for that.

They include: Those who served as enlisted men in the armed services and obeyed orders because they had no choice except to refuse; those who shot Polish citizens, but only because they resembled Jews or Communists; those who, in the line of duty, dropped only an occasional small bomb on London; those who, in the beer hall days, broke windows in Jewish stores but refrained from stealing merchandise; those who collected human skin lampshades but did not personally make 'em; those who earned a modest profit marketing soap, scrap gold, and other bi-products of Buchenwald, but did not themselves commit atrocities.

Fifth Category: Least Obnoxious: The vast majority of relatively innocent Nazis and part-time supporters of Hitler belong in this category.

Typical are: the Berlin hausfrau who ate the chocolates and wore the silk stockings mailed by her soldier-husband from Copenhagen, but did not inquire how these articles were obtained; the corporal who in a moment of absent-mindedness tossed a grenade into the crib of a French baby, thinking he was still in the Ukraine; the mechanic who repaired a submarine, never dreaming that it would torpedo a troop transport in the Arctic Sea; the school teacher who shouted anti-Semitc slogans with the crowd, but didn't mean them literally; the connoisseur who admired the lampshades owned by others, but felt qualms about acquiring one of his own; the good neighbors who for years inhaled the fumes pouring from the chimneys of Buchenwald, and who regularly assured each other that here was a beautiful new ceramics plant engaged in the manufacture of Dresden China dolls.

And in this category of the least obnoxious we find Herr Hermann Abs, and rightly so, for he too was a German patriot who lived by the code of his contemporaries. He merely applied the ethics of private enterprise to the situation that prevailed, and if he emerged from the tumbling wreckage of Berlin with seven billion marks, why, who can blame him for that? There is not a Wall Street tycoon worth his salt who would not do the same, given half the chance.





'Industry's Dream Come True'



In Connecticut's famed "Brass Valley" one firm has installed a new $10,000,000 machine. Push-button operated, this new monster is designed to turn the brass industry "lily-white" and also to cast off thousands of white workers in the bread-lines alongside their Negro fellow-workers.

By BOB EKINS

WATERBURY, CONN.

A BRAND NEW 10 million dollar monster has quietly grown up in Waterbury, a mammoth of steel, iron and concrete, a titan of efficiency and technical advance ready to intensify the bitter exploitation of brass workers. Big Brass calls it "Industry's Dream Come True," ready to set new low-cost speedup records in the highly competitive brass industry.

But this new Continuous Strip Mill, the "Dream" Plant of profit-hungry Scovill interests, looms as a nightmare of unemployment and hardship to former Scovill workers displaced by the complex new machinery. Other thousands of brass workers will also be affected, for the existence of this new, highly efficient mill will call forth new competitive speedup efforts in other mills.

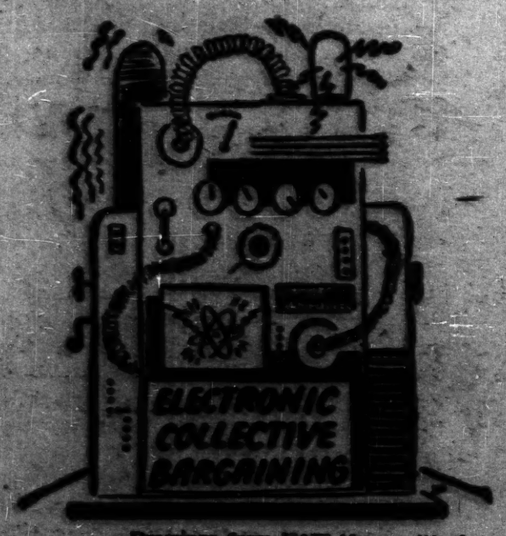
More than a quarter of a mile in length and 280 feet wide, this gigantic plant contains a vast new operation in brass production—a streamlined, push-button, continuous flow production of brass from the fiery, boiling raw materials to the packaging of finished products.

"Neatest Trick of Twentieth Century"

A modern marvel of engineering and technical skill, the enormous Scovill addition, with its intricate, expertly organized machinery, is an impressive tribute to the skill and abilities of American workers, for no one can deny the fact that the new-born monster was built by the brain and brawn of workers. Without the aid of a highly developed working class the moguls of brass could never have taken a single step toward the realization of their dream—the dream of super-exploitation of the workers themselves.

At one end of the plant three electric induction furnace with a capacity of 10,000 pounds each per hour (at least four times the old rate) feed the insatiable gullet of the huge, five-story, continuous casting machine called the "heart" of the new process. Here the metal is cast through instead of into the mold which is open at both ends, the molten metal pouring in constantly at the top, emerging five floors below as a steadily moving, continuous, solid billet or slab of brass. This is called by management the "neatest trick of the 20th century."

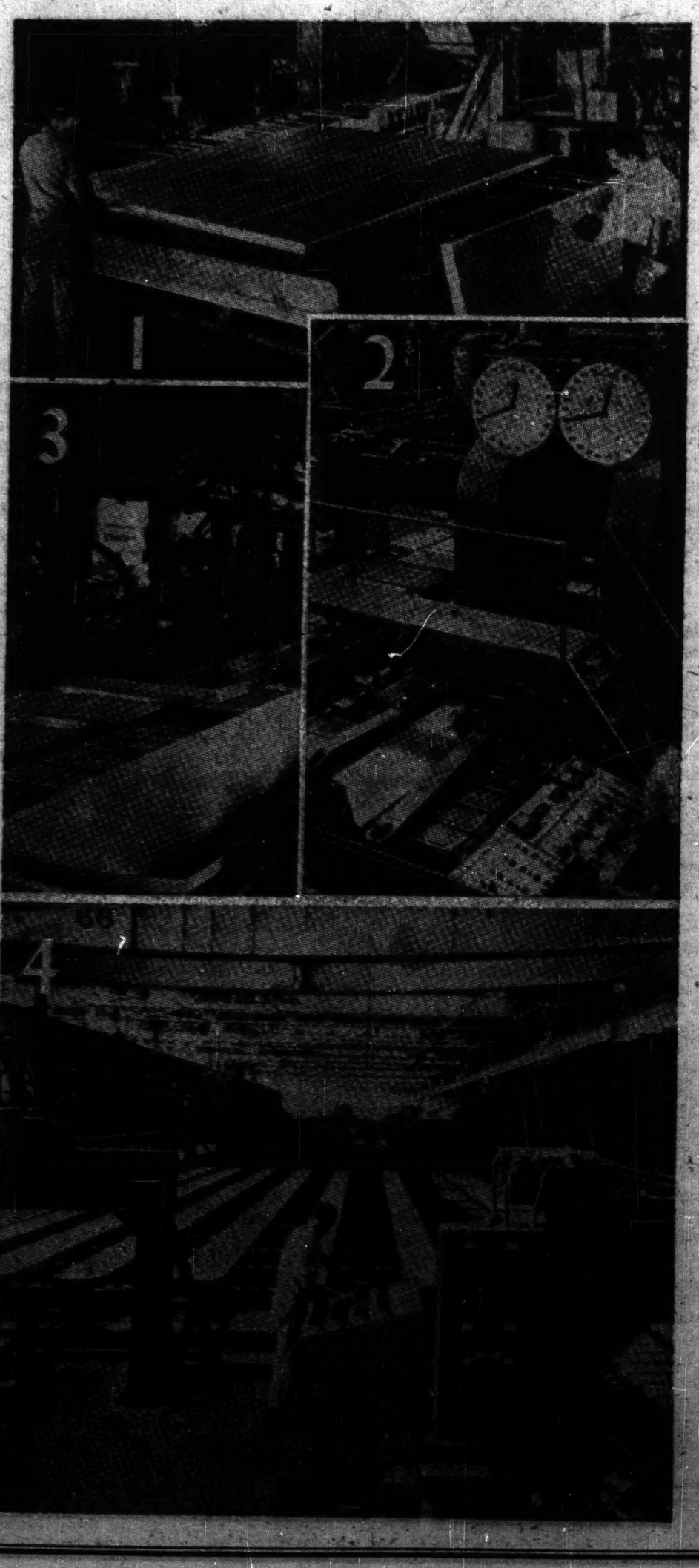
Yet the neatest trick of all is the accumulation of bigger profits with fewer workers and a smaller payroll. In the glowing words of Scovill Vice-President C. P. Goss, "Smooth, low-cost output at highest production rates." Translated into shop talk it means speedup and layoffs.



—Drawings from UAW 'Ammunition'

Automatically Does Away With Jobs

Here's a photo picture of how the new Scovill brass mill works: (1) brass slabs are sawed off as the metal moves off the moulds. The bar moves automatically to the first rolling mill (2) which squeezes a 2½ inch bar down to 1¼ inches. Pneumatic suction cups (3) move the heavy bars across the conveyor tracks on the vast rolling mill (4) where a single operator of push buttons works.



Leaving the ultra-modern casting machine which handles as high as 480,000 pounds a day, the great slabs of brass, weighing a ton or more (they used to weigh 180 to 240 pounds), are lifted by special vacuum cups and move in a continuous line from the casting machine through the cold-rolling process in the largest cold-rolling mill ever built for the non-ferrous metal industry through four new annealing furnaces with a capacity of 33,000 pounds of metal an hour, through the coiler machine which can process up to 450 feet a minute, or the winder which can handle 1,000 feet a minute, to the coil conveyor and thence to the final stage of preparation for shipment—almost untouched by human hand.

What marvels this machine could produce for America's welfare if the American people—and not a few private individuals—owned and ran it for the common welfare. That would be the socialism which the reactionaries so bitterly denounce.

What is the effect on brass workers? Union-hating, labor-baiting vice-president Alan C. Curtiss gives a clue. "As is always the case when machinery replaces human labor," he says, "the immediate effect of this major change in method is to reduce employment somewhat." Where fifteen workers were formerly required, the new casting process at present doubles its former output with only eight men at the controls, thus 'releasing' seven workers to the unemployed lineup at the State Employment Service office. Yet Scovill Mfg. Co. joins the Chamber of Comerce in opposing Connecticut labor's proposal to extend unemployment

Lily-White Atmosphere And Jobless Negroes

Curtiss also claims the new process will remove "most of the drudgery from rolling-mill operation." Who was it that performed the heavy, drudgery work in the past? Negro workers. Nearly half the workers in the old casting shop were Negroes.

Will Scovill place Negro workers at the shiny controls of the new plant? Unless the union fights to upgrade Negro workers the answer will be "no." Furthermore, because of the "elimination of drudergy," workers have had $2 a day slashed from their wages. The anti-union vice-president also says the new handling devices and push-button operations have created a "new atmosphere." A lily-white atmosphere?

Thousands of Waterbury brass workers are facing a winter of unemployment and hardship. The city has doubled its relief appropriation. Yet the profits of the manufacturers have gone way up. In 1939, manufacturers in the U. S. averaged about $470 in profits per year on each worker employed. Last year, 1948, profits on each worker had risen to around $1,480 a year! This has been brought about by technical advance, speedup and layoffs which mean joblessness and poverty for the worker.

So long as world markets, especially in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, are cut off by U. S. government policy, so long as no adequate national and state housing and public works programs are launched, just so long will the expanding brass industry, competing in a shrinking market, be unable to operate even at near full capacity in a peacetime economy.



The matador executed several passes with his cape. . . .

An Ear for The Condenados

A SHORT STORY BY SPIKE TARR

THE STORY THIS FAR — Bartolo, a Spanish anti-fascist, is at Arles, near the French-Spanish border. In his pocket are $10,000 American dollars which he is to give to his brother, Domecq, to carry into Spain for the underground against Franco. Bartolo is being trailed by a Franco agent. He meets his brother, a bull fighter, at the entrance to the arena before the fight. He will not give over the money yet, fearing his brother may be hurt in the bull ring.

PART II

At Bartolo's right, hardly ten meters away, was the chute through which the bulls charged into the ring. Everything within the ancient Greek amphitheatre, the cavelike entrances, the white sand in the ring, the hand-hewn stone benches—even the pastel Easter clothes of the women spectators—seemed to have been bleached into desert neutrality by the intensity of the sun's rays.

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THERE were some twenty-five thousand people at the 'corrida' and high up on the arches at the back of the arena, silhouetted against the sultry, blue-gray Mediterranean sky, sat the less wealthy 'aficionados,' most of them Spanish refugees. This was 'paradise' at 380 francs.

The bullring itself was surrounded by a red wooden fence with square target-marked barriers at evenly spaced intervals. On the sand at its center, in blood-colored paint, was traced the victory symbol, which was supposed to represent a line leading to the severed ear of a bull. However, to Bartolo it looked more like a child's drawing of a cock sitting atop a hen house.

Over the chute at the far end of the ring, where the 'cuadrilla' would enter, hung a huge sign advertising Coca-Cola, and at the other end of the arena, beneath the president's box, was the banner of the French bullfight enthusiasts: UNION TAURMACHIQUE. Above the center of the ring there was a cluster of three loudspeakers, from which issued the strains of Carmen. Somehow to Bartolo the music of Bizet and the great Coca-Cola sign nearby did not mix harmoniously.

Suddenly the loudspeakers were cut off and a brassy orchestra in the stands struck up the Marseillaise. As he rose to his feet, Bartolo cast a hurried glance over his shoulder. Directly behind him stood the man in the grey suit. He was looking directly ahead as though he were entirely unaware of Bartolo's proximity.

After the orchestra had finished playing the French national anthem a trumpet in the president's box let go a short blast and at the far end of the ring the gate swung open and the 'cuadrilla' entered. First came a lovely dark girl on a black dancing horse and after her came the matadors, banderilleros, picadors and puntilleros. Among the matadors Bartolo saw Domecq. The expression on his face had changed so completely that he hardly recognized him; it was now one of cold cruelty and bravado. Even his walk was different; stiff-kneed, with a swaggering arrogance.

The 'cuadrilla' returned through the gate and again the trumpet sounded in the president's box. To his right Bartolo saw the chute open and an attendant slapped the wooden plank with his palm, calling.

"Toro." But nothing happened.

Finally a black bull of about three hundred kilos came charging into the sunshine, stopped dead in the center of the ring, blinking in the glaring light. He had a red and white cokade pinned to the flesh on the back of his neck and his sides were covered with numerous Oliveira brandmarks.

A puntillero appeared from behind one of the barriers and, looking very tiny alone in the great arena, waved his red cape. The bull lowered his head, sniffed at the sand, but did not charge. At the other side of the ring another puntillero waved his cape. The bull got underway half-heartedly and the man, leaving his cape on the ground, dashed behind a barrier. Stopping short the beast sniffed curiously at the cape, turned and leisurely returned to the center of the ring.

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MATADOR Pepe Bellido now came into the ring and executed several passes with the cape. He was a short, red-visaged man of about thirty and Bartolo noticed that the expression of fear on his face was not very well disguised. Also he observed that none of his movements had the clearly defined quality of self-confidence, but were blurred with jerky nervousness. To Bartolo Pepe Belido was a definite type; the kind of matador who is one day sure to be killed, not cleanly and dramatically, but clumsily with a great amount of blood.

Up in the president's box the trumpet sounded again and as the gate opened at the far end of the ring to picadors entered on old, spavined, blindfolded horses. They were led by boys in rope-soled sandals and patched, baggy-kneed trousers. After the picadors took their places at both sides of the ring all the puntilleros and banderilleros of Pepe Bellido's troupe lined up with their capes, forming a gauntlet which led directly to one of the horses. The picador was so close that Bartolo could clearly make out the steel blade of his lance. It was a curious spike-like affair about three inches in diameter, cased in a platic cover so that only the razor-sharp four-edged point protruded. This blade was constructed so that it would not cut a clean wound, but gouge a huge hole in the heavily muscled rump at the back of the bull's neck, thus weakening it and forcing the beast to carry his head low enough to allow the matador to get over his horns and drive the sword down into the animal's heart.

Now the bull charged the first cape,



He noticed that the woman had been sickened by the blood in the ring. . . .

the second and third, until it was brought about sharply before the picador. Immediately the boy leading the horse pulled him about so that his heavily padded side was to the bull. But the toro had been maneuvered so that he could not get a great deal of momentum behind his charge. As he took the horse in the side, working to get his horns under his belly, the picador lunged with the lance, aiming at the bulging hump. The blade did not enter straight, but jumped from one rib to the other, cutting the beast open from his withers to his flank. A huge, glistening ball of viscous muscle popped out of the animal's neck and the blood poured down his side in a solid smooth sheet.

"Carnecero!" protested the enthusiasts in "paradise."

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The bull drove the horse against the barrier, lifting him off his forefeet. A puntillero rushed in with his cape and diverted the beast to the second picador. This time the lance went home and as the bull pressed forward to bring his horns to bear the picador held him off, with his lance, probing deeper and deeper into the beast's insides. Finally the bull backed off and as the pic came clear of his body a great geyser of black blood went shooting into the air. Exhausted and bewildered the bull stood in the center of the ring with his bluish tongue hanging stupidly from the side of his mouth. The geyser of blood subsided and as it bubbled slowly from the hole in his neck, the beast decided he had had enough. Cutting the wooden fence he scrambled over it and got into the aisle on the other side.

After he had been driven back into the ring, the bull remained fixed, breathing hard while he was harpooned with six brightly colored, barbed banderillas. And now the bull was wearing a bizzare mantle of red, its tassels of semi-coagulated blood dangling close to the ground. No longer was there any semblance of the god-beast about him; but he was more like some domestic steer that had escaped from the slaughter-house when the butcher was only half finished with his job.

Disgusted by the bungling of the fifth-rate bullfighters, Bartolo decided to leave the amphitheatre and wait in the nearby tunnel for Domecq's fight. As he rose to his feet he noticed that the woman in the adjacent seat had been sickened by the blood in the ring below; her face was extremely pale and she had her eyes covered with her hands.

Bartolo had hardly made his way into the semi-darkness of the nearby tunnel when he became aware of being watched. He edged over to the opposite side of the archway wher his view of the man in the grey suit was unobstructed. There was no one else in sight and Bartolo weighed the possibility of an attack, felt for the long-bladed claspknife he carried in his pocket.

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The noise in the stands entered the

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

The Last Reserve?

Mighty tides of liberation rise in Asia and the world's money kings look to Africa as imperialism's last reserve. But here is Africa today—a continent pillaged and plundered, its people hungry and ill, its culture choked. The story of rapacity by the "civilization-bearers" of Europe and America.

(Translated from "The Free Pulpit," Sept. 1949, of Amsterdam, Holland, by Mrs. Elizabeth de Sturler).

AMSTERDAM.

THERE IS A SUBJECT on which men with such divergent opinions as the nazi-magician Hjalmar Schacht, Paul Rykens of the (Dutch) Unilever monopoly, Britian's Attlee and Mosley, and the late millionaire ex-deputy foreign minister of the U. S., Edward Stettinius, movingly are of one mind. They and many others see the solution of a great many economic problems in a renewed rush on Africa.

Just as for Hitler the "New Europe" was to find its natural and necessary repletion in Africa, today the British Labor Government declares at Strassbourg that Africa is essential to the national household. And as a matter of fact, the French ruling classes don't look differently at it.

Just what is Africa in their minds? Schacht dreams of American credits (the Truman millions for undeveloped countries) which are supposed to create a large export market for German industrial products. Many other "interests" are also looking for cheap raw materials (thanks to cheap labor) and for export markets.

Already today the American import of goods occupies the first place in a number of African districts. And England and America aim at strategic interests at the same time. The Stettinius Co. is searching for dollar objects with great zeal from French Guinea on the west coast to Ethiopia on the East Coast. Iron petroleum (the Sinclair Oil Co. has concessions for fifty years), uranium, etc., all are desirable materials, if obtainable at low cost.

100 Million Lives Lost

Dutch circles, too, are competitors in this game. Via the Unilever trust, much money has been invested in Africa. In Liberia and Ethiopia, Dutchmen with "colonial experience" work for American firms. In the same way, the new "Withall" commission of Dr. I. E. de Vries is already looking for "experts of the Indonesian Service."

This convulsive rush to Africa is partly caused by the general notion that Asia, for the greater part, is lost for the Western European colonizers. Therefore, it is natural that statisticians have been busy exploring to what degree Africa is able to replace Asia.

From all this one is very strongly inclined to think that Africa is being regarded as the last reserve of imperialism. Europeans and Americans are coming back there to do business.

Africa has never experienced much benefit from this European and American interest. In many respects the continent occupies a very particular place among the great continents. In the 17th and 18th century, foreigners came only to the coasts. They looked for slaves and ivory. Africa trade was principally a trade in lives. Most of the kidnapped slaves died during the long march or shortly after the arival in the silver mines of South America or on the sugar and cotton plantations to the north. Of the whole population of South and Central America, 28 percent are Negroes now; in the U. S. 10 percent are Negroes.

Some writers estimate the total loss of human lives that Africa has suffered by this slave trade at 100 million, that is, 2/3 of the present population of Africa. It was always Negro men and women in their most productive ages who were carried off.

After the slave period, too, the depopulation of some parts of Africa continued. In French Equatorial Africa the population decreased from 20 million in 1911 to 2½ million in 1931. Compulsory labor, hunger, diseases and military service took a heavy toll. In three centuries the number of inhabitants of North America has increased more than a hundred fold, of Central and South America more than ten fold. The number of Europeans rose more than five times and the number of people in Asia more than four times. However in Africa the population decreased in the 17th and 18th century, whereas the total growth over a period of three centuries is estimated at 50 percent, of which the greater part occurred in the northern and southern borderlands, and therefore did not add materially to the Negro population.

The whole of Africa now numbers 150 million inhabitants, of whom 100 million live south of the Sahara. Of these, not two percent are Europeans, and only one and one-half percent are Asians and Arabs.

Death Rate And Malnutrition

A paradox of history willed it that today the European colonizers complain of a shortage of labor in Africa. Hence a sudden interest in hygienic measures. How really interested they are in the health of the Negro population becomes clear from a few official data: **there is practically no native African whose health is not impaired by some disease.** Vermin and malaria are general. Yellow fever, framboesia, dysentery, venereal diseases, tuberculosis and influenza are plagues which afflict the greater part of the population. The majority of miners suffer from silicosis. Sleeping sickness, plague, typhus, pneumonia, measles and leprosy complete the picture. The last disease alone already has 2½ million victims, of whom only 50,000 are isolated.

In South and East Africa 45 to 75 percent of the men have to be discharged from work and military service because of diseases and undernourishment. Death rates among infants vary between 35 and 80 percent. There is one physician in 100,000 people in Africa; in some parts, one in 200,000.

The actual colonization of Africa started after the discovery of veins of gold. But soon other minerals attracted attention. Everyone wanted his share of the booty. Across the African map lines were drawn in all directions in a great hurry. In a completely arbitrary way the continent was divided into European colonies without regard for landscape or nationalities. Armed adventurists took possession of enormous plots of fertile soil and threw the population out into barren reservations. It is a matter of record that a great many were slaughtered at the least resistance. (The Hereros and the Bosjesmans). The Negro population, 68 percent of the total of South Africa, for whom there is not, and has never been democracy, for a long time were relegated to only 7 percent of the soil. This was to be increased to 10 to 13 percent according to laws which were announced shortly before the war, but which, for the most part have remained paper laws. And these areas were the worst of the agricultural lands.

In South-West Africa, the very few whites who live there have seized 87 percent of the soil, whereas the natives occupy only 20 percent in total.

Forced Labor A General Policy

Many of the farms of the whites, which often cover 50,000 hectares, are not even exploited. In Kenya the situation is equally bad. But for the barren Basutoland the Europeans showed little interest. The chartered companies of the 19th century, de Companhia de Mozambigue, imperial British East African company, Royal Niger Co., British South Africa Co. (Rhodes) have been replaced by such modern concerns as the "Rand" gold concern, De Beers diamond concern, Katanga de Unilever, the Firestone corporation, the Stettinus Co., etc. Thus, through the merciless policy of these great monopolies came about one of the many paradoxes of Africa.

Africa is extremely thinly inhabited. South of the Sahara there are only 45 inhabitants per square kilometer, and yet the natives live massed together in relatively overpopulated reservations.

Another paradox is that the Negro population suffers from undernourishment through lack of animal food. Whereas at the same time it possesses a large stock of cattle. Africa, the land of primeval forests, is at the same time the continent that has the greatest lack of afforestation.

Great Indebtedness Of the Farmers

All these paradoxes however, become understandable when we consider the conditions closely. The overpopulation of the reservations results from the rapacious policies of the whites. This overpopulation is growing considerably worse by the fact that the productive male population is being pressed by all means to go to work in the mines in South Africa and on the plantations, where the wages are six to ten times lower than those of the white laborers. These men spend a considerable part of their lives in railed barracks, till they are no longer able to work and, as depreciated workers, return to their reservations.

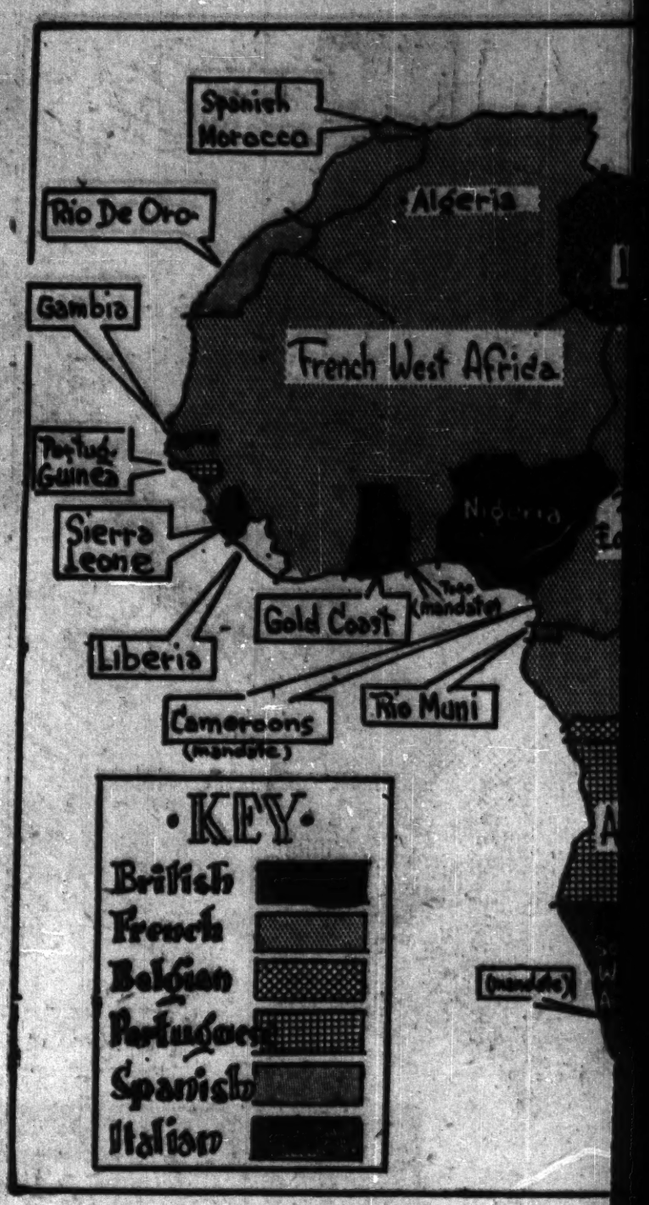
Here there are mostly women, children and men of old age who till the land. Because of extreme poverty, they can do this only with the most primitive tols such as the hack. One seldom finds even the most primitive ploughs. Because of this lack of tools the people clear the ground by burning the bushes. After the ground is exhausted, the village moves to another spot. The deforestation and the clearing of the ground cause erosion and destruction of the upper layers of the soil, and great areas change into desert ground.

Consequently, agricultural production is very insignificant, and mostly insufficient to protect the inhabitants from hunger. The cattle which give little milk and are eaten only after their natural deaths, yield little food, because of their leanness. And they deplete the quantity of agricultural products. They graze on the few grasslands, and this exposes these lands to erosion. Drougat, the tsetse-fly and diseases incessantly afflict this stock of cattle.

The African small farmer who cultivates products for export (which still make up 80 percent of the agrarian export) is entirely in the power of the great cultivation-companies. The few foreigners who rule the import and export of goods levy tolls on them as real pirates. The cotton producers of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, for instance, may keep only 40 percent of their crop for their own account. It is therefore not suprising that we find here the phenomenon of the "Eastern economy" that is: enormous indebtedness of the farmer, which is carefully maintained and expanded by usurers. Although there appears some form of co-operative here and there, this co-op has also a colonial character, as in French West Africa where this co-op is made obligatory by the government and hence is completely subject to governmental interference, compulsion of labor, levying of taxes.

We have already noted that the colonial companies in Africa find it very hard to enlist a sufficient number of healthy laborers. Therefore, the high degree of compulsory labor. The usual means for doing this is by levying taxes. This tax has to be paid in money, which is very rare in native households. Therefore the men leave home in order to earn this money.

Punitive expeditions do not hesitate to administer corporal punishment and burn down villages to remind the population of their "duties." We still find the shameless trade of the "crimp," who takes the place of the former slave





A West African mother proudly displays Oyegade, Oyeyoyin and Oyebisi.

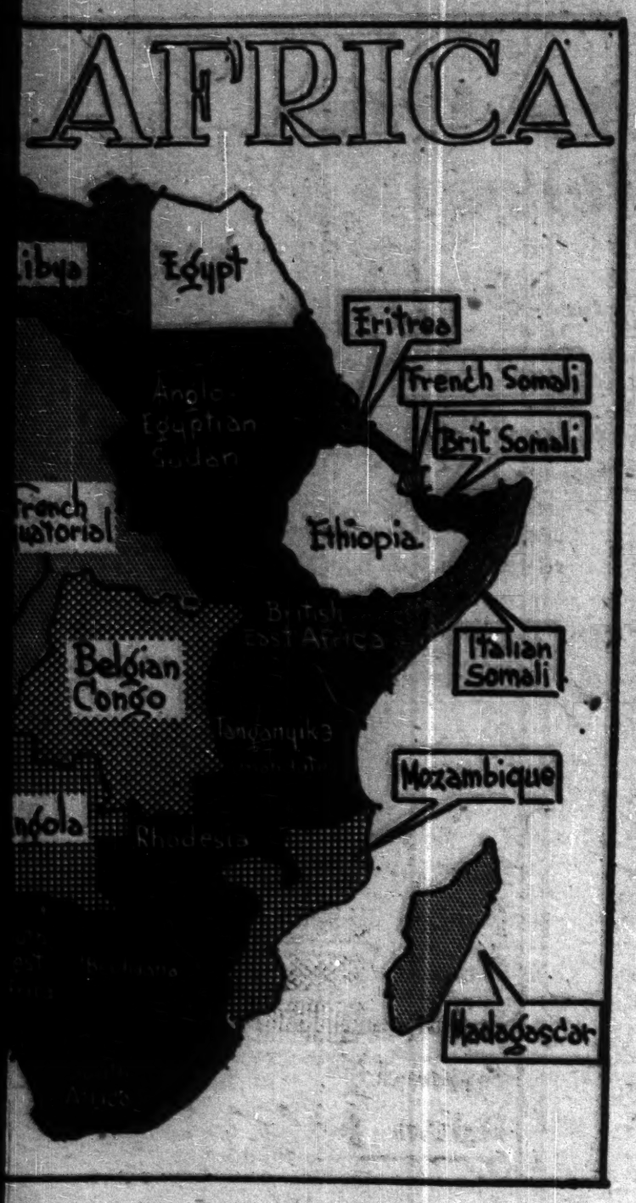
Powers Unite to 'Stem' Communism

United Press staff correspondent in London recently reported plans to meet the threat of Communist penetration in their African possessions will be a principal topic of discussion when western colonial powers meet in Paris later this month.

Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia will be the participants in a conference convoked by France.

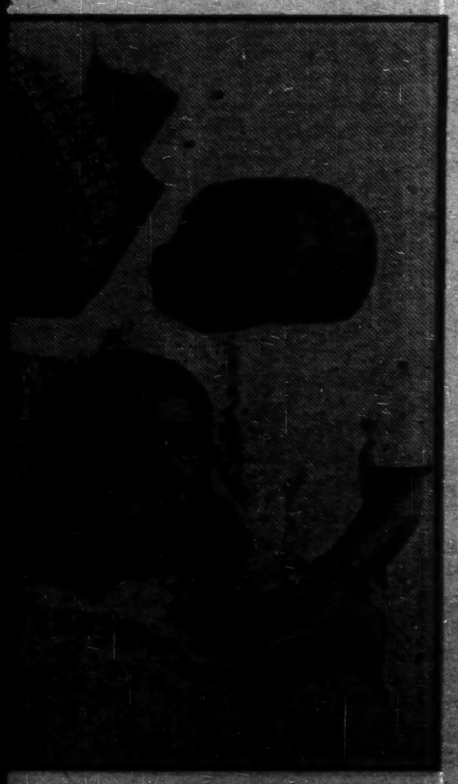
A permanent organization is expected to emerge from the meeting to coordinate moves in the African colonies and to further cooperation among the main powers concerned.

Recent reports, chiefly from the Belgian Congo, have thrown light on Communim in the African continent. Coordinated measures will be taken to stem the speed of communism.



der. Contracts often are not under-
ndable to the entrapped men, but for
t reason not less binding. The notori-
"penal sanction" exists everywhere.
nishment for "desertion" consists of
es, imprisonment and corporal punish-
nt.

hese punishments are also applied
en the employer or his wife or chil-
n are offended. A favorite means is
pass-system. Tyrannical regulations
regard to the pass system take care
t hundreds of thousands are im-
soned, for in the prisons, labor—com-
sory labor—need not even be paid.
the Union of South Africa there were
1934 no fewer than 380,000 natives
risoned for violations of the pass.
From this, it is clear that the principal
stacles on the road to an economic de-
lopment of Africa as a province for
rope and America are caused by the
meless rapacity of the exploiters.
Moreover, the African population it-
f is going to have a say in the matter.
South Africa 120 unions comprise
re than 200,000 African miners. Of
se 150,000 participated in the great
ikes at Witwatersand in 1946. In
ntral Africa there are 24 unions now
h more than a million members. Now
d then we hear of important strikes
Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Uganda and
nzibar. In April, 1947 there was a
at African trade-union Congress. The
r has caused great changes in Africa.
ooks as if also in this "last reserve" of
perialism all the conflicts and con-
dictions which are inherent in it will
re up.



her daughters — triplets — named

Africans Say 'No'



GABRIEL D'ARBOUSSIER
General Secretary,
The African Democratic Union

The African peoples will have the final say about the future of their homeland. And in French Africa and elsewhere they are already saying it—telling the world of their will to be free. Here is the story of the liberation movement in a part of the great continent—as told by one of its leaders.

By GABRIEL D'ARBOUSSIER

PARIS.

THREE YEARS have passed since the people of French West Africa, in response to a call made in Paris, met in the now historic Congress held at Bamako, French Sudan, on Oct. 18-21, 1946, to lay the foundation for the African Democratic Union. Three years more or less, depending on whether one looks at our difficulties or our achievements, at the distance we have already traveled or at the distance we have yet to travel.

In North Africa, as in all colonial countries, at the end of World War II a powerful drive for national liberation developed, bringing together all the social classes and groups of the country. This upsurge arose from the great economic strain imposed on our country by the pillage and brigandage of the capitalist organizations, and as a result of the oppression practiced by the colonial administration against all classes which comprise both the younger bourgeoisie as well as the older groups.

Strikes Won, Rallies Held

Since the end of the war, mass action by the North Africans has broadened considerably. On several occasions workers, employees and civil servants have won strikes to the fullest extent of their joint demands. For example, 20,000 railroad workers in West Africa held a five month strike during 1948, in which they maintained an 80 percent turnout, paralyzing all activity in neighboring areas, and succeeding in winning their basic demands.

Ivory Coast peasants planting for retail merchants won, after several attempts in the way of sellers' strikes, an upgrading in the price of their produce, which previously averaged 10 to 18 percent of the selling price to the city consumer. Political rallies attract crowds exceeding the 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants of the sections in which they are held. The hundreds of police arrests which the French colonial administration has increased in the past two years have only served to strengthen the desire for national liberation.

By their blindness to general oppression and misery the colonial forces have created the basis of unity for the liberation drive to free our country. That is why our democratic anti-imperialist movement has developed so rapidly that it now contains over a million actual members and several million sympathizers.

Three simple principles underlie the activity of the anti-imperialist movement:

1—Struggling to free North Africa from the colonial yoke—politically, economically, socially and culturally.

2—Uniting all Africans, regardless of origin, social condition, religious or ideological beliefs, in the struggle against colonialism.

3—Allying North African democratic anti-colonial forces with all anti-imperialist forces of the entire world.

We have directed all our actions towards making these three principles function, and in actual struggle have proved their validity. We have organized our movement on the basis of colonial struggle, taking into account the social conditions of our country. We have set ourselves against great odds, which we have tried to overcome for the better.

Mass Movement, Not Political Party

Our difficulties lie first in the systematic obstruction on the part of the colonial administration, which fears the powerful current carrying the masses of people to the African Democratic Union; they lie also in the great diversity of social strata in the country. Local problems exist in each section of the country, for which ways and means must be carefully planned in order to attain our goal—the formation of a single anti-imperialist front.

The essential purpose of our organization is, therefore, to weld together the structure of African social life in such a way as to include even the smallest segments of it. Inasmuch as we are a mass movement and not a political party, our organization must have an elastic discipline. On the other hand, it is necessary to combat a casual attitude towards the organization's growth and to overcome shortsightedness and sectarianism on the part of further developed members.

These difficulties are multiplied by the fact that our zone of activity extends over an immense area, fifteen times that of France, containing 24 million people; they are also aggravated by lack of sufficient numerical strength in forming cadres.

From the organizational point of view, the Africans Democratic Union is constituted in the following manner: At the base is the territorial section, with its sub-sections, its local village committee, workess and women's committees, all directed by responsible persons elected from all our affiliated organizations. The top group is the Coordinating Committee, composed of a president, a general secretary, four vice presidents, and representatives elected by each territorial section. The Coodinating Committee is represented at Dakar and at Brazzaville by delegations whose primary responsibility is the direction of our publications, Awakening—The Voice of the African Democratic Union, in Dakar, and The New A.E.F. in Brazzaville.

The Movement's Course of Action

Our movement is also represented in all constitutional assemblies, in Parliament, in the French Union Assembly, and in local assemblies by groups of elected delegates whose ability and effectiveness have up to this day remained unchallanged.

Our Congress held last January in Abidjan stated clearly the orientation and course of action of our movement:

1—Uniting the people for and by action based on a scrupulous respect for the democratic composition of all members groups.

2—Orienting the movement towards the classes who are most exploited and hence most willing to fight: on the one hand the peasants, who represent over 90 percent of the population and who are burdened with the most ferocious oppression; on the other hand the working class, the class of the future in all countries, whose progressive force has been manifested many times over.

Our Congress also solemnly reaffirmed the third principle on which our movement is based: its alliance with all anti-imperial forces in the entire world, and especially with the French working people, who are burdened as we are by the oppression and exploitation of imperialism.

The African Democratic Union stands guard for peace and will be prepared to maintain peace along with the other democratic forces of the world. I give this assurance to the American people, and extend with it the fraternal greetings of the people of North Africa who are fighting for freedom and progress.



DAKAR, port and principal city of French West Africa.

Hollywood:

Communists Fight Anti-Human Films

By DAVID PLATT

Two Communist Party clubs were discussing Hollywood films. Speakers showed how Wall Street's ownership of the studios and 70 percent of the first-run theatres left their mark on the movies.



"Not even box-office appeal decided the content of the films," said one speaker, pointing to the vast sums spent on advertising.

Another person observed that Hollywood films "emphasized individualism and ran counter to the tradition of comradeship in helping one another in difficulties."

Present films, she said, "held tensions too long and left the audience flat, tired out and depressed. They leave children and adults with a feeling of hopelessness in the face of difficulties. Hollywood films work in the interests of the few, helping to keep the many divided."

The way "film reviews were dictated by theatre companies with big advertising contracts," was exposed by someone who had worked on two commercial newspapers. She told how "reporters' attempts to honestly review films had been stifled by big business."

Several speakers urged the "development of a national theatre to lay the basis for a national film industry." They praised the work of Norman Uren and the educational films that had been made in the state. Control of horror films at children's matinees was urged, etc., etc.

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THIS HEALTHY and forthright discussion of Hollywood films by Communist Party branches, it may interest you to know, took place not in New York nor in any city in the United States. The discussion was held thousands of miles away in . . . Perth, West Australia.

The meeting, which was publicized in the Communist newspaper, The Star, published in Perth, was organized by the Nedlands and Subiaco Branches of the Communist Party of West Australia. The meeting contributed nearly $100 to the Press Fund to help in the fight for better films.

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YES, OUR FRIENDS in Australia are deeply disturbed by the presence in their country of large numbers of Hollywood brute films whose "set aim is to make us accept the view that man is instinctively, naturally a killer." And they are fighting back.

Recently, L. H. Gould of the Political Committee of the Australian C.P. warned his countrymen that the American film trust is not only out to make money by trying to pervert public taste but also seeks "to mould, to condition the masses and the youth especially, for imperialist war." He called for an active boycott of this "anti-human, anti-social art.' It is based, he said, "very largely on the primitive expressions of man's animal ancestors, on unrestrained animal impulses." He added: "All these films are essentially war films." To emphasize his point he cited his own experience at a Hollywood movie showing.

The other day, said Gould, "I had to see a trashy Hollywood film at the Plaza. I 'had to' because of a promise to my nephew in U.S.A. who takes a small part in it.

"There was this film, the supporting film, and ads for eight others in the current Hoyt Theatre exhibitions in Sydney. Nine of the ten pictures depict human beings as irrational and insane, homicidal and sex-crazed. The themes are object lessons in how to murder, how to seduce, how to succeed in life by stamping on the faces of one's fellow beings. The ads used such terms as terror, suspense, woman's shame and so on. Half of the illustrations accompanying the ads showed the characters brandishing guns all smoking. This is the 'culture' of dying capitalism."

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TO FIGHT this 'art' which "pollutes man's mind," Gould urged agitation and organization everywhere against the "dirt and poison." He called upon the trades unions, the housewives, returned soldiers, parents and citizens, cultural and educational groups to "unite and act."

And what Gould says about Australia applies with equal truth to our own country. He says: "A healthy democracy cannot exist . . . if the films (and also of course the radio, comic strips, etc.) continue to poison the atmosphere."

Movies:

Hollywood Gives An Actor No Chance to Develop

By JOSE YGLESIAS

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently carried an item in its film news that we consider something of a precious document on the involved problems of the actor as artist in Hollywood. Marlon Brando, who had done much to breath life into the role of Stanley Kowalski in the Tennessee Williams play, A Streetcar Named Desire, apparently spoke quite openly about the film work he had just completed in a Hollywood movie. "I was confused . . . nervous . . . apprehensive," he said.

The studio men tried to cheer him up in the only way they knew, assuring him that the movie would probably outgross their previous production. When this didn't satisfy the young actor, they threw up their hands. "We can't convince him," they said and added with a singular lack of irony, "He's got too much humility." We read on, impressed with Brando's tribute to Chaplin's acting, only to find that unconvinced about the movies and tempted with an offer of $50,000 to repeat his role in A Streetcar Named Desire, he is holding out for $75,000.

He is holding out for $75,000. What a world of comment is in that decision! Unable to find artistic reassurance by the work offered in Hollywood, not cheered by its financial prospects, looking with admiration to the work of an independent artist like Chaplin, the young actor comes to a decision that many a serious actor has made before: he's going to ask for $25,000 more.

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Cedric Hardwicke once said that Hollywood gave an actor every material comfort and personal glory—it only took his talent away in return. It seems to us, to put it in other words, that Hollywood gives an actor no chance to develop and so his talent withers. Look at the careers of Franchot Tone, Orson Welles, John Barrymore. The greatest actress of the screen, Greta Garbo, never made a good film; her movies live only in the legend of her artistry. In the midst of popular acclaim, tremendous publicity, adulation and emulation, the Hollywood actor is an isolated artist, cut off from artistic growth, a property of the studios.

Just the other day, also, we read an article in New Times, the Soviet magazine, on the Perugia film conference by the Soviet actor Boris Chirkov. Chirkov, along with Pudovkin, the Soviet director, went as delegate from his country, and in the article he reports his impressions of the conference. The actor, known here for his magnificent performances in the "Maxim" series of films, exhibits a serious social intelligence, a sensitive, ironic perception of Italy's problems and a variety of interests that would astound the average American movie fan to find in an actor.

Without speaking of the conditions of employment or artistic development for the actor in the Soviet Union, Chirkov displays a personality free from the nervous insecurity and dissatisfaction that haunts the Hollywood actor. He is the natural product of a country unconcerned with profits in the arts, whose training and development are assured in its many schools for the artist in different fields and whose work is done in close touch with the audiences for whom it is meant. The Young Guard, for example, features a group of young actors whom Gerasimov picked from a film acting school. The town of Krasnodon, about whose young people the film is concerned, was given a chance to advise the film's artists.

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The serious consideration given the film actor in the Soviet Union can be illustrated in the work of Pudovkin who was one of the other Soviet delegates at Perugia. Pudovkin has written the only theoretical work on film acting, and although it is primarily valuable as a contribution to the esthetics of movie making, it is also evidence of the place the actor holds in the Soviet cinema. Pudovkin was inspired to write the book to argue the importance of the actor's contribution in a film, to point to esthetic considerations which would give the actor's work continuity during production, and to create conditions of work which would prevent the actor from feeling "confused, nervous, apprehensive" in what too often had been chaotic conditions for the actor in films.

As a final note on this short contrast on the conditions of Hollywood artists and those of the Soviet Union, it is interesting to note there wasn't a single artist now employed in Hollywood who was at the Perugia convention which was headed by De Sica and Rossellini. The convention produced the strongest defense of the Hollywood Ten yet to appear from film workers. The absence of Hollywood artists from so serious and important a convention provides an ironic comment on the freedom of conscience which capitalism boasts it gives its artists.

Books:

B. A. Botkin's 'Treasury Of Southern Folklore'

A TREASURY OF SOUTHERN FOLKLORE. Edited by B. A. Botkin. Crown. New York. 776 pp. $4.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A Treasury of Southern Folklore's 776 pages overflow with anecdotes, proverbs, legends, tall tales, reminiscences of slavery days, snatches of history and biography, lyrics of mountain songs, Negro work songs and lullabies.

But this quantitative "wealth" scarcely conceals the fact that B. A. Botkin, in this latest of his folklore collections, has failed to present a true and accurate picture of southern life.

On the contrary, it contains sympathetic pictures of the most vicious white supremacists of our own time and glorifications of the leaders of the slavocracy of the old South. One piece chosen for reprinting here, blandly describes the Ku Klux Klan as "largely instrumental in preserving order during a period when lawlessness was rife in the South"; more, the comic aspects of the blustering, exaggerated speeches of southern politicos like Bilbo and Huey Long are singled out for their entertainment value to the neglect of the sinister activities of those worthies.

BUT MORE SERIOUS is the omission from the anthology of any adequate treatment of several major aspects of Negro life —those which demonstrate the active, organized revolts against the slavocracy and those which describe the achievements of outstanding Negro individuals, like Benjamin Banneker, scientist, and of the entire Negro people during the brief Reconstruction period when democracy in the South was permitted to flourish. The omissions are all the more glaring in view of the space given, in a historical section, to eulogies for such darlings of the Robert E. Lees and Jeb Stuarts. Thus, whether wittingly or not, the anthology gives credence to a familiar stereotype when it accents the so-called "happy go lucky" humor of the Negro to the neglect of the stark, the grim and, at least equally, real.

Many of these alleged Negro folk tales are rather gutless rewrites, more properly the property of the Southern ruling class than the Negroes who fought their tyranny with biting wit and parable, as well as in more direct manner.

The Treasury of Southern Folklore no doubt has more than one amusing yarn in its 776 pages. But its distorted approach to Southern history and Negro life and struggle is too steep a price to pay for a random chuckle.

(Note: We regret that before publication of this review Treasury of Southern Folklore mistakenly appeared in our Christmas checklist.)

Around the Dial:

The Cult of Violence

By BOB LAUTER

Night after night men and women are murdered on radio programs while detectives, of either the suave cigarette-holder type or the rough-and-tumble type, track down the killers.

WOR specializes in murder every Monday night.

Those who listen critically to any of these programs will notice that they have changed in character. Once a mystery show was just that. The tradition was that the hero, by the clever recognition and use of clues not obvious to the untrained person, would finally discover the criminal. Mystery fans would defend their taste by stating that the stories were an interesting form of mental relaxation—even an intelligence test of sorts.

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BUT THE ACCENT has now changed. Today the emphasis is on violence, bloody, brutal, senseless violence. It has become a cult. It is part of a campaign to accustom people to violence. It reflects the same mentality as that af the Mussolini who called on people to "live dangerously," by which he meant brutality. It encourages the same attitude toward sadism that inspired Hitler's picked troops to use the skull and crossbone as a symbol.

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HERE, FOR INSTANCE, is the substances of one story told on Murder by Experts (WOR, Mondays, 9:00 p. m.) An innocent man escapes from jail by shooting a guard. He seeks out his brother for help. The brother, in the meantime, has married the escaped convict's former girl. The escaped convict, after an altercation, murders his brother, then puts on his brother's masquerade costume and goes to a New Year's Eve masked ball with sister-in-law. The mask conceals the convict's true indentity. In conversation with his sister-in-law, he discovers that she and and his brother framed him. He stabs her to death and drops her in a fish pond. At the midnight unmasking at the ball, he is unable to escape, and he must reveal his true indentity.

The last scene is on the scaffold where he wears another mask, the death mask. The program ends with a realistic sound effect to convey the opening of the trap and the falling of the body at the end of the rope.

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NEITHER CHARACTER nor genuine conflict play any role in the program. Violence is the key. The purpose of the program is to bring the audience from one intricately described murder to another, and to the final climax of a carefully detailed hanging.

The dialog includes such observations as, "I didn't realize how much I hated John until I found myself resenting the neatness of the little round bullet-hole in his forehead."

This cult of violence, too, is as much a part of capital's ideological campaign as its endless institutional ads on the beauties of free enterprise.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The United Front We Really Need Today

LEADERS OF BOTH THE AFL AND CIO are very boastful of the united front they had in London, where they brought forth an outfit to promote "labor" support for Wall Street's cold war. But there is not a sign of such united front for the needs and interests of America's workers.

At best, it could be said, the CIO-AFL heads agree on domestic policy where no action is anticipated. That kind of an agreement isn't difficult these days for the top brass of labor. Such was the conclusion both reached on the Taft-Hartley repeal issue. Both top spokesmen see no action on that problem until 1951 when, and if, a better Congress is convened.



The other key question on which the workers would welcome a united front is wages. For the first time since the CIO was born it is the AFL's leaders who took initiative for a raise. They call upon their unions to ask raises of from seven to 15 cents an hour. The CIO leaders thus far didn't even pay lip service to wage raises for 1950.

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THE PROPOSAL to put the Taft-Hartley issue in cold storage shows that the AFL-CIO leaders learned nothing from the disastrous experience with the Eighty-First Congress. Or maybe they don't care to know. They didn't listen to us and progressives in their own unions, when they were warned not to rely on the "friends of labor" they endorse, but to arouse strong back-home pressure. They placed full reliance on Truman and his majority in Congress.

The idea that the next batch of "friends of labor" will be more responsive to an issue that is being effectively buried, is even more ridiculous. Labor leaders have for some time now been drawing off the steam from the repeal movement. Already we hear such voices like that of Murray's close friend Clinton Golden who says not repeal but amendments of T-H should be labor's aim. It'll be tough to get congressmen excited about repeal next January after the issue has been in the freezer for more than a year.

The Murray-Green "let it sleep" strategy is even wrong from their own stated objective of making repeal a condition for endorsement of candidates for Congress. The candidate's pledge is only a part of the task. But what about arousing the workers to vote on the basis of a candidate's stand on Taft-Hartley?

Issues that are left in cold storage don't warm up voters. As we have so often stressed, it is the kind of a campaign that is waged that will strongly influence the results after the election. Now is the time to begin building the fire under Congress—both the 81st and the next session.

The top side of the AFL or CIO won't do it. Only initiative in the shops and locals and through regional movements could revitalize the Taft-Hartley repeal drive. If the movement becomes big enough it may move even the people in swivel chairs. But it must get under way NOW, and the issue must be kept "hot" continually until the day it is up in Congress.

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ON WAGES it is high time the question was put bluntly before labor: what has become of the promise during the wage-freezing war days that after the war an upward trend in the standard of living will get under way again?

The actual results for nearly five years since the war's end show the reverse. Average weekly wages in manufacturing stood at the end of 1949 at $54.45 compared with $56.14 on December, 1948. This is an average cut of $1.69 in money wages. The cost of living index fell only by 2 percent for the period. The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in terms of 1939 dollars the average worker in manufacturing today has only $31.30 a week to spend.

The Labor Research Association, basing itself on the same BLS calculations, shows what happened to REAL wages since 1944 as a result of prices always staying ahead of wages:

Annual Average	Money Wages	Real Wages (Adj. to '35-39 prices)
1944	$46.08	$36.72
1945	$44.39	$34.57
1946	$43.72	$31.40
1947	$49.97	$31.39
1948	$54.14	$31.62
1949 (for 9 mos.)	$54.76	$32.32

I am sure that the vast majority of America's workers could better understand the urgency of a united front for a long overdue substantial advancement in living standards than one for the advancement of Wall Street interests abroad.

Letters from Readers

Dear Reader:

We are happy to resume again a readers' correspondence column in The Worker. We will welcome letters from you on happenings in your industry and community, or whatever else is on your mind. We ask only that letters be limited to approximately 150 words and reserve the right to print lengthy letters in part so as to permit the publication of as many as possible.

JOHN GATES
Editor, The Worker.

Did Steelworkers Win or Lose?

Editor, The Worker:

While I agree that the steel workers won the steel strike through their solidarity, I still maintain that they suffered a defeat to some extent. This defeat was brought on by the top leadership of the union.

The reasons were dropping of the wage increase demand and giving in on contributions from the workers towards the insurance fund. Had they insisted on a wage raise, I believe



they could have gotten the pension and insurance financed solely by the corporations.

Also while basic steel got this welfare fund, what about the 400,000 workers in the fabricating plants? Are they going to be left out?

Take Pressed Steel Car Co. This plant has been shut since the middle of July. Some of these workers in this plant were laid off before the shutdown and a good many of them over 65 years of age.

This means that their unemployment compensation of $25 a week has expired or is about to expire shortly, and they will have to apply for Social Security old age benefits. In most cases this is an average of around $32 a month. How can a human being live according to the "American Standard of Living" at this sum?

I believe the steel fabricators should have been included in this strike and a pool fund agency established so that workers service in different companies can be used in accumulating the required time needed to be eligible. P. D.

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No Understanding of Woman Question

New York

Editor, The Worker:

"Who will determine Father's place in a household of clothes? Where does Father fit in a world whose five other inhabitants are incessantly sewing, washing, ironing? Briefly, in our house, it's stitch, stitch, stitch. Iron, iron, iron. Wash, wash, wash. In our bathtub, for example, there is very little room for coal or anybody else. It is generally full of underwear, dresses and globs of sudsy affairs. . . . I realized that this is a man's fate: not to strut around in finery like a peacock, but to be on hand, with suitable, admiring looks, when ladies appear in the freshly washed, newly ironed, just sewed creation."

These quotes are—we are ashamed to say—from "Santa Claus or Comrade X?", a Christmas story by Walter Lowenfels printed in The Worker of Dec. 25.

The humor in this story is derived entirely from the ever so funny notion that women are exclusively interested in clothes and their own adornment. Or, to quote Mr. Lowenfels, "I have been . . . realizing that I was an outsider in our happy home—one man in a world of clothes."

As must be obvious to everyone, the pitiful female members of the author's family are distinctly inferior creatures. Nobody would catch Mr. L. sewing, washing or ironing his own clothes!

We fel the editors and author owe the readers an apology and themselves a critical evaluation of their understanding of the woman question.

C. & G. LANG.

Note: I am shocked that there were not more objections (two altogether). I believe our readers have a responsibility and that we should hear from them beginning with (1) our editors; (2) our staff, particularly our women writers; (3) and especially those men and women who praised this piece! Is it possible that we have become, all of us, so hardened to male supremacy attitudes that we no longer even object? As for me, you will hear from me shortly with another piece. I am re-examining the whole question of men and women. It is time somebody did something about it.

WALTER LOWENFELS.

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A Clergyman Views China Communists

Bismarck, N. D.

Editor, The Worker:

Your readers may be interested in an article which was printed in the December 12th "Jamestown Collegian," student publication. It reads as follows:

"'Out of the fusion of Communism and Christianity in China will come a better Christianity', the Rev. Stanton Lautenschlager, who has spent over 20 years in China, told a group of Jamestown college students Wednesday night.

"The question is not, 'Will the Communists conquer China or when?' for the Communists have already conquered China. They are moving at a rate fo 30-40 miles per day, welcomed zealously as armies of liberation, Lautenschalger said.

"We should officially recognize Communist China—the State Department would like to do so, but are hamstrung by President Truman, he charged—predicting that Great Britain, Canada, India and Australia will soon make that move.

"American war supplies are turned over wholesale to the Communist forces by the Nationalists. The Chinese are losing faith in Christian America because of their continued support of the Nationalists, who have long since lost the support of the people through corruption and failing to institute needed land reforms, which the Communists have now put into effect. . . .

"Never have so few done so much for so many, said Rev. Lautenshlager of the Chinese Communists, whose overwhelming spirit of service should be a challenge to Christians. Today 70 percent of the Chinese students are Communists, working for a new and better China. Lautenschlager pointed out that education and religious freedoms have, except in a few isolated instances, been upheld by the Communists."

He closed with a plea for missionaries, young Christian students, for China.

ROBERT KNOWLES.

As We See It

By Milton Howard

The Integrated Personality In Class Society

"DO YOU NOT DESIRE people to be integrated personalities?" an old friend asked me in obvious horror, as he finished reading last week's column in which I wrote a reaffirmation of the Marxist view of the human spirit and its development.

"Sure I do," I replied. "But don't you think that all these high-sounding terms ought to be turned inside out and judged by their class content? Can you imagine any conceptions of the mind (or of history, or of art, or of science and philosophy) that are not rooted in classes? You have used two big words — 'integrated' and 'personality.' What do they mean in terms of classes and class struggle? With what kind of conditions, to what kind of society do you want people to be "integrated"? To be adjusted to a deformed society is to be deformed in heart and soul. An adjusted personality can be attained in the fullest sense in our country only by actively refusing to be adjusted to capitalism. I don't believe in non-class personailty as a basis for any materialist psychology or psychotherapy because I know there is no such personality."



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I ASKED MY eloquent advocate of the integrated personality: "Is Stalin an integrated personality?" "Well, I guess so," he replied. "Well, then," I said, "is Churchill also an integrated personality?"

To which he gave the astonishing reply: "Both Stalin and Churchill can be integrated or non-integrated personalities. This does not depend upon their class but on their individual characteristics, the degree to which they are genuinely related to their class."

To which I replied after I had caught my breath, "You mean that fascists and Communists can both be integrated personalities, each in his own way?" And my dear friend could only answer yes, so far had he been decoyed away from his Socialist outlook by the mystique of psychoanalytic delusions.

What he was telling me was that there is a non-class science of the mind, good for all men, for all times, for all stages of human development. But this is the shallowest of illusions. It is an illusion in the science of economics where the bourgeois economists tell us that there are universal categories good for all classes and all societies, such as "supply and demand," etc., and other convenient labels for concealing the class relations between exploiter and exploited. It is equally an illusion in art, science or philosophy where "taste" and "truth" and "pure thought" invariably mask class attitudes growing out of the given development of the class struggle at any given time.

But my dear friend of the integrated personality suddenly believes that the norms of human behavior and the study of human character have soared beyond the class struggle, and are now enshrined in the above-class wisdom of psychoanalysis. He has persuaded himself that there is a technique for human regeneration on an individual basis by means of concepts that transcend classes. He has persuaded himself that exploiters and exploited not only have the same liver and stomach (even this is subject to diet, living conditions, etc.), but also the same psyche, the same soul and consciousness subject to the same "laws." He has forgotten Marx's far-reaching scientific discovery: "The consciousness of the privileged classes in history is always a privileged consciousness."

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GLOOMILY (AND I THINK ANGRILY) my dear friend accused me of wanting to destroy all scientific advances made in capitalist society just because they were made by pro-bourgeois scientists. What he merely did was to return to his original proposition; he refused to probe just where his beloved "new scientific advances" were objective and where they were myths and idealist fantasies based on a bourgeois view of life and history.

I told him that Marxist science ransacks all previous knowledge for the slightest achievements based on truth. It assimilates these critically into the structure of its all-embracing world view. If there is anything of use even in the wildest ravings of the bourgeois psychologists, Marxist psychological science will appropriate it, of course. But it can only do this—as in art and philosophy—in active struggle against all the hidden and open corruption of objective truth by the one-sided, pro-capitalist thinkers of bourgeois society.

JUST FOR US

THE VEGETABLE MAN

Here's the vegetable man
Here's the vegetable man
Get your cabbages and beans
Get your sweet corn and your greens
Get your carrots and tomatoes
Get your apples and potatoes
Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!
Cause if you take too long
The vegetable man will be gone.

THE FAMILY NEXT DOOR

There's the beautifullest family
That lives next door
They're all different colors like the rainbow
The father is chocolate
The mother is tan
Big sister is buster brown
And the baby—he's the color of sand.

(These poems are from SAYINGS OF A LITTLE BROWN GIRL, by Margie, from Chicago. The two nice poems we printed Christmas week, "The Piano," and "My Little Dog," were also written by Margie, but her name was left off by mistake.)

Mail

We read your page every week and like it very much. We save it every week and give it to friends.

Please print more good riddles and folk stories.

Good luck and best wishes.

Your friend,
MICHAEL CHARLES, Age 5½.

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Dear Jo Rekrow:

My mommy is sending this in for me. I am 6 years old. I am in first grade and just learning to read. I live in Drexel Hill, which is a suburb near Philadelphia.

My Christmas tree in my house is very beautiful.

Have a very happy New Year.

I would like you to print a rhyming word game with spaces to fill in the word that rhymes with the picture that's there. This is the kind I mean:



I got up Christmas morning
And looked beneath the tree
I saw some presents for the family
Especially for my sister and (me).

Love,
SUSAN COSGROVE.

• • •

Dear Kids:

Do you think any of you might make up a poem like this, with the last word of the last line missing? If you can, please send it to: JUST FOR US, 8th floor, 35 East 18th St. New York City. 'Bye now.

JO.

ORE STABIT FORTI

SAR AREP LACET

ORESTAT

Some American tourists driving north along a side road leading from Salerno to Naples reached a village containing an inn which had the above sign on display.

"All Greek to me," said one.

"No, it's Latin," corrected another.

"Maybe," rejoined a third who only spoke United States, "but I can read it all right and I think we ought to accept the invitation and go in."

The fact that the third person was a puzzle addict gave him the clue to the way to read it. Can you also read it?

The letters, with the spaces properly placed, read: "O rest a bit for 'tis a rare place to rest at."

Filler Inners

CAROL LYNN KOSOFSKY, Age 8½, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The job I like best around the house is . . . washing.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . cleaning.
The time of the year I like best is . . . Hanaka.
Why? . . . Because I eat latkes.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . teacher.

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JANIE, Age 9, Queens, Long Island.

The job I like best around the house is . . . making beds.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . dusting.
The time of the year I like best is . . . September.
Why? . . . Because I get birthday presents.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . modern dancer.

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SUSAN COSGROVE, Age 6, Drexel Hill, Pa.

The job I like best around the house is . . . washing dishes.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . dusting.
The time of the year I like best is . . . Winter.
Why? . . . Because I can go on my sled in the snow.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . nurse.

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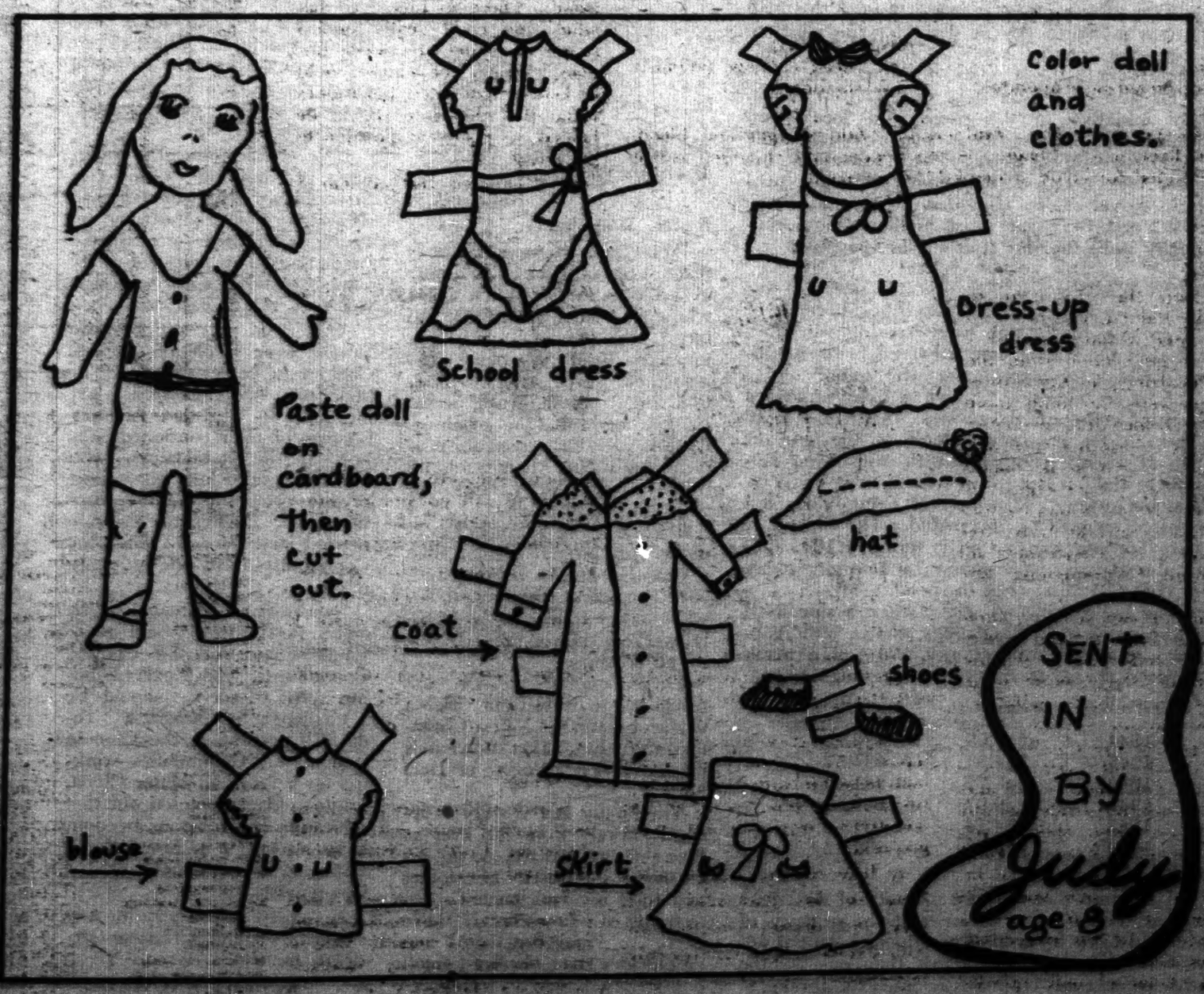
LAURA, Age 5, Croton, N. Y.

The job I like best around the house is . . . cooking.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . none.
The time of the year I like best is . . . summer.
Why? . . . Because you can go swimming.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . cook in a restaurant.

• • • •

MICHAEL CHARLES, Age 5½, Forest Hills, N. Y.

The job I like best around the house is . . . popping corn.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . cleaning floors.
The time of the year I like best is . . . Winter.
Why? . . . Snow, sled riding, snowballs, skating.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . lawyer, to be able to kick war out of the world.





By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

FANCY WAYS WITH EGGS

Eggs can be served not only as the main dish, but turn up as important ingredients in a myriad of prepared dishes for breakfast, lunch, dinner or late suppers. Let's skip the egg in its humdrum boiled, scrambled and fried routine and get right down to some interesting variations.

Consider, for instance, the eggnog which—believe it or not—can be just as appealing a drink without the traditional spiking it gets at Christmas time. Here are two simple ways of making it:

EGGNOG

2 eggs, separated
¼ tspn. salt
2 cups milk
¼ cup sugar
1 tspn. vanilla

Eggnog 1: Add salt to egg whites and beat until foamy. Add sugar gradually, continue beating until shiny and whites form soft peaks when beater is withdrawn. Beat yolks and vanilla until well blended. Fold into egg whites. Add milk. Serves three.

Eggnog 2: Scald milk in double boiler or over low heat. Add sugar and salt to egg yolks slowly, stirring constantly until thoroughly blended. Gradually stir in milk. Cook in double boiler or over low heat stirring constantly until mixture coats spoon. Chill. Folk in stiffly beaten egg whites and vanilla. Serves three.

Here are some dishes as easy to make as they're good to eat:

EGG POTATO PIE

2 tblspns. fat
1 tablspn flour
¾ cup milk
½ tspn. salt
dash of pepper
6 medium potatoes cooked and mashed
5 hard-cooked eggs
2 tblspns. chopped parsley
¼ cup grated sharp cheese

Melt fat, add flour, blend well and cook over low heat until bubbly. Add cold milk all at once and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add salt and pepper. Line bottom and sides of a greased 8x9-inch pie plate or shallow casserole with half the well-seasoned mashed potatoes. Arrange the sliced eggs in potato shell. Top with parsley, cheese, sauce, salt and pepper. Cover with remaining mashed potatoes. Brush top with milk. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until nicely browned (about 30 minutes). If desired, garnish top with slices of hard-cooked eggs. Serves five.

ZESTY BAKED EGGS

1/3 cup salad dressing
¼ tspn. salt
⅛ tspn. pepper
⅛ tspn. paprika
½ tspn. Worcestershire sauce
½ cup milk
1 cup grated sharp cheese
8 eggs

Combine salad dressing and seasoning. Gradually add milk stirring after each addition until smooth. Add cheese and cook over low heat until cheese is melted (about 5 minutes). Pour 2 tablespoons of the sauce into each of 4 individual greased baking dishes. Break 2 eggs into each dish and top with remaining sauce. Place in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until eggs are desired consistency, 12 to 15 minutes. Serves 4.

CREAMY EGG SLAW

1 egg
3 tblspns. sugar
3 tblspns. cream or evaporated milk
3 tblspns. vinegar
1 small head cabbage (about 1 qt. shredded)

Beat egg and sugar. Add cream. Add vinegar and blend. Stir into finely cut cabbage. Green pepper and shredded carrot may be added for color, if desired. Serves eight.

Powdered Milk

What are the advantages of dry milk products, and how can they be used in family meals?

A new publication from the U. S. Department of Agriculture offers answers, including more than 70 recipes for beverages, breads, soups; main dishes and desserts, using milk in handy powdered for. Single copies of "How to Use Whole and Nonfat Dry Milk," (AIS-86) are free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.



Dry milk is easy to carry home and takes little storage space. Nonfat dry milk has all the nourishment of fresh skim milk. whole dry milk has, in addition, the fat and the vitamin of the cream part of whole milk.

Dry milk products make it easier to get more milk into family meals, especially helpful in families where children or others do not drink enough milk. If desired, milk powder can be added to fluid milk and milk beverages. Or it can be used in concentrated form in recipes that call for fluid milk.

One pound of milk powder and four cups of water make one quart of liquid milk. In the same proportion ⅓ cup of milk powder and 1 cup water make 1 cup of liquid milk.

One pound packages of both nonfat dry milk and whole dry milk now are carried by grocery stores in several parts of the country — especially by co-op groceries.

A fruit sherbet recipe taken from the new publication is a cool, tart dessert which many will like for a light but nourishing dessert for holiday meals. The recipe, like others in the bulletin, suggests an alternate amount of milk powder for those who want added milk value.

Ingredients for Fruit Sherbet:

One package fruit gelatin, 1½ cups sugar; 2 cups boiling water; 1/3 cup lemon juice; 1 tablespoon grated lemond rind; 3 cups water; 1 cup dry milk, whole or nonfat. For added milk value, use 2 cups of the milk powder.

To Make:

Mix dessert powder and sugar. Add boiling water and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add the lemon juice and rind.

Put the 3 cups of water into a large bowl. Add milk powder and beat until smooth. Stir in the cooled gelatin mixture. Freeze in refrigerator tray. This recipe makes 12 servings.

Explanations Can Help Child Overcome Fears

By VERA MORRIS



Once in a while a parent suggests that perhaps it would be wiser to keep a child in ignorance of parental beliefs, rather than subject him to the possible hostility of neighborhood or school. I cannot go along with this line of reasoning.

This is a problem possible only in certain areas. There are others where the champions of labor are considered heroes. It is in isolated areas, where progressives are few and far between that such a problem may exist. With the information we now have, it is interesting to note, that where a child is secure at home, and fairly sure of himself socially, there is little or no difficulty.

There are children who do have difficulty getting along with other children, and find the fear of other children finding out how "different" their parents are, add additional burden. There the most important thing is to know your child, to find out why he is not getting along. There may be much a parent can do to help, but in the meantime, they must constantly reassure the child.

The child who is fearful that others will find out "daddy is a union organizer," will be much more at ease if mother is active in home and school, and is meeting other mothers at the normal neighborhood level. Sometimes explanations at home can help overcome the fears, but outside press on timid children are enormous, and it would be wrong to

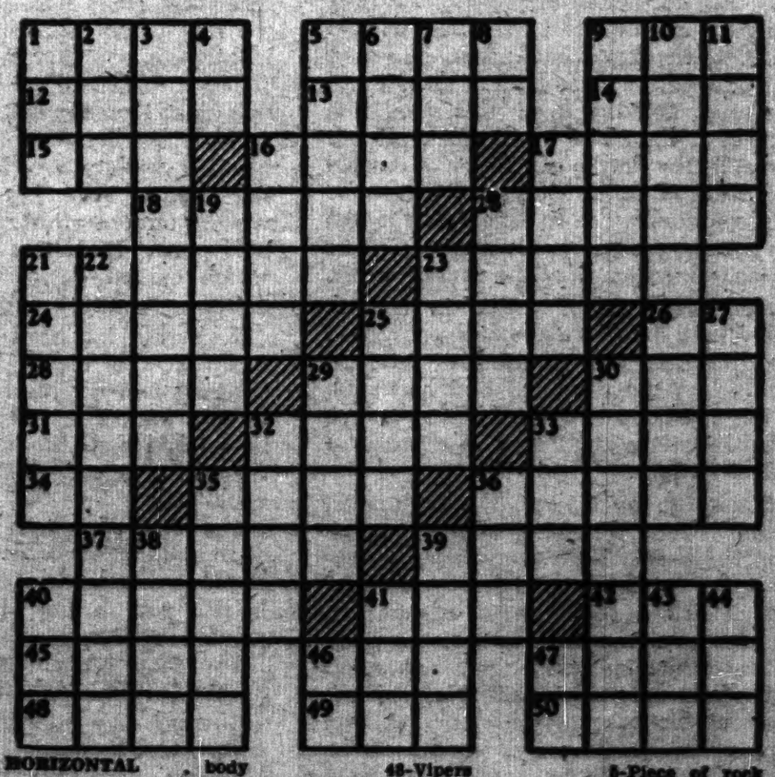


insist that a timid child take a stand. There is time for that when the child really understands the issues. However, this doesn't mean the child should be kept in ignorance, but it does mean that the child should be helped, as gently as possible to get along.

As it happens, the problem of parents that are "different" is not confined to the children of progressives. What about the Jewish child in an all-gentile neighborhood, the Negro child in an anti-Negro section? These problems are not different, in fact they are more diffcult, and we do everything we can to help our children in these situations, but surely not by withholding from them the fact that they are Jewish or Negro. Our job is to help our children to be as secure at home as possible, so that they will be socially capable of handling themselves outside the home, and to fight to eradicate the foulness which makes it possible for our child to be called "dirty Jew," or "dirty striker."



CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1-Wampum
5-Store
9-Resort
12-Competent
13-Pitch
14-Cushion
15-Parcel of land
16-Solitary
17-Mud
18-Characterless
20-Devil
21-Warning
23-Badgerlike mammal
24-In a frenzied manner
25-Arrived
26-Note of scale
29-Ancient Persian
30-Female horse
32-Swordsman's dummystake
33-A tree yielding caochos
34-Ireland
35-Jellifies
36-Note of scale
38-Allowance for waste
39-Trunk of human body
41-Common carrier
43-Vessel
46-Stalks
47-To knock lightly
48-Wing
49-Pile
50-White metal
51-Dock
52-Vipers
53-Aged
56-Pilaster

VERTICAL

1-Crony
2-Central American tree
3-Height
4-Earth goddess
5-Piece of rock
6-To sharpen
7-Unit
8-Hebrew letter
9-Petty malice
10-Corresponds to
11-Arabian seaport
16-To be destitute of
17-Partner
19-Keen
20-Identical
21-City in Belgium
22-Egg dishes
23-Unusual
25-Vehicle
27-In addition
28-Attitude
30-To relate to
32-Goddess of discord
33-Tibetan gazelle
35-Pounds down
36-Uppermost part
38-To harvest
39-Orchestra
42-The urial
44-Sesame
45-To permit
46-Macaw
48-Toward
47-Child, for "father"

Crosword Solution

P	E	A	G		S	E	O	F		S	P	A
A	B	L	E		T	O	I	E		P	A	D
L	O	T		L	O	T	E		M	I	R	E
	I	K	A	N	E		S	A	T	A	N	
N	O	T	I	C	E		R	A	T	E	L	
A	N	U	C	K		C	A	M	E		L	A
M	E	D	E		M	A	R	E		P	E	L
U	L	E		E	I	R	E		O	E	L	S
R	E		T	H	E	Z		T	O	R	S	O
	T	H	A	I	N		B	O	A	T		
S	T	E	R	N		S	A	P		A	L	A
B	E	A	P		S	I	N		P	I	E	R
A	S	P	S		O	L	D		A	N	T	A

Ted Tinsley Says...
How to Take It Easy

KEITH S. McHUGH, president of the New York Telephone Company, knows how to relax. He relaxes all over the place, and he never worries. Hearst's Journal-American uses Mr. McHugh as an object lesson for us all in its series describing how to relax and enjoy yourself.

Just follow Mr. McHugh's example, and you're all set. After breakfast, his chauffeur drives him to his office. If you happen to have no chauffeur and no car, I would suggest that on entering the subway, you speak to the motorman in the IRT. Just tap him on the shoulder with your newspaper, and murmur, "Canal Street, James." This may make the subway ride more relaxing. It will certainly give James something to talk about when he gets home.



Mr. McHugh, according to the Journal-American, gets to his office at 8:30 every morning and works like a beaver on a diet of benzadrine until 6:30 every evening.

But he doesn't let work keep him from relaxing. Those of you who also want to relax may follow his general program:

He tries to spend four nights a week at home.
He gets nine hours of sleep.
He sees the good shows.
He enjoys symphony music.
He finds time for poker and golf.
He wanders through antique shops.
He plays golf on week-ends in Westchester.

From here on in, things get awfully complicated, and I begin to think that only a genius can relax like Mr. McHugh. For instance, we learn that he spends three nights a week at business conferences. We also learn that he sees shows, dines out with friends, plays poker twice a month, and bridge twice a month.

Now will someone tell me how a guy can spend three nights a week at business conferences, see shows, dine out with friends, play poker twice a month and bridge twice a month, and still spend four nights a week at home? Obviously, he works with a far more relaxing calendar than the one we use. Perhaps the clock which gets him to work at 8:30 a.m. and out at 6:30 p.m. runs on a different system from our old-fashioned time.



When the cold breezes blow, Mr. McHugh goes in for full-time relaxation. He takes off for "warmer climes" for his annual three-week Winter vacation. Those of you who are unable to follow his leadership might buy a sun lamp instead. Just ask James of the IRT to drive you to a good electrical supply house. Maybe James will even lend you a couple of bucks for the sun lamp.

Throughout this mad whirl of relaxation, Mr. McHugh wanders in and out of 57th Street antique shops. He had furnished his home with antiques, but right now, he says, "We're at the replacement stage." The stuff is probably too darn old.

Through an oversight of some sort, the Journal-American forgot to mention that the first rule of relaxation, a la McHugh, is to have Mr. McHugh's income. Then you don't need advice.

I'm sure you all feel better now that you know how to relax.

An Ear for The Condenados

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

tunnel in muffled echoing waves as the Spaniards in "paradise," taunting the matador, shouted for him to kill the bull with a machine gun.

With his eyes fixed on the man in the grey suit Bartolo thought: "I could say he tried to rob me."

In "paradise" the Spanish aficionados were again yelling.

"Carnecero!"

And directly above the tunnel the Frenchmen had taken up the cue with, "Boucher! Boucher!"

It was hot below in the archway and the palm of the hand in which Bartolo clutched the knife had become sweaty. Then abruptly, in the light at the far end of the tunnel, the form of a gendarme appeared, his short black cloak all but covering the entrance. Secretly Bartolo was relieved, for as long as he was alone in the tunnel with the "franquista" agent he felt the inflexible obligation to take action, no matter what the consequences.

Assuming the first "faena" in the rink was about over, Bartolo walked passed the gendarme and returned to his seat. Below him the wounded bull had sunk to the ground, and Pepe Bellido's troupe stood solemnly about him in a circle of lowered capes.

Stealthily, on tip-toe, the high-priest of the "coupe de grace" slipped up behind the beast. With the glistening dagger in his fist the bespangled "puntillero" looked like a comic-opera assasin. As he bent over the bull, he wet the point of the blade on his tongue, raised his arm high in the air and stabbed the beast at the base of the skull. Still on tip-toe he jumped clear of the horns. The bull tossed his head wildly and tried to struggle to his feet. In "paradise" the Spaniards bellowed.

"Asesino!"

Again and again the "puntillero" struck with the dagger, until finally he contacted the nerve ganglions. The bull gave a tremendous convulsive heave and with his muzzle thrust grotesquely into the sand at his flank lay still in an agonized mass of twisted bone and muscle.

• • •

Two high-stepping, dapple-grey Percheron geldings, their curved manes brightly decorated with ribbons, were driven into the arena through the far gate. A rusty chain was made fast to the bull's horns and with the blue bottle flies already buzzing around its white belly the carcass was dragged out of the ring.

The attendants had no sooner finished sprinkling fresh sand over the blood in the ring when the trumpet in the president's box sounded and Domecq's bull plunged down the chute. The beast was older than the first one and weighed at least five hundred kilos; he had the peculiar wedge-shaped body of all fighting "toros," carrying his tremendous weight on the sturdy legs of an agile polo pony. His horns were of the type which curved out, with a great space between their sharp points.

Lowering his head he charged viciously at the capes, his terrific speed carrying him off his forefeet each time he hit the empty cloth. By the way he hooked with his horns and followed the man instead of the cloak, Bartolo could tell at once that he was an experienced and dangerous fighter; the type of animal that immediately, on the range, becomes the leader of the herd. Now he stopped in the center of the ring, pawing restlessly at the ground with his cloven forehooves, throwing sand high into the air behind him.

Instead of waiting for the bull to be worn out by the preliminary cape play like the preceding matador, Domecq came into the ring when the beast was at the height of his power. The bull got underway at the far side of the arena and gathering momentum as he charged hit Domeck's cape, snorting as he probed the air for a solid contact. Wheeling about the bull stood there studying his opponent with his little bloodshot eyes as though he were making an effort to determine why he had failed to hit the man. This time when he charged Domecq passed him so close to his chest that the Spaniards in "paradise" chanted

"Ole!" It was like the devout chorus of a church litany.

• • •

Domecq brought the bull directly below Bartolo, stood there with his feet close together, his spine curved and his lower lip thrust out arrogantly. Each "capeo" he executed spread the red cloak out in a flowing arabesque. In quick succession he changed his style, passing the bull with "cruzates" and "armillitas," the horns grazing his stomach and loins. Now the apathetic atmosphere of the first "faena" disappeared entirely from the arena and in its place the air became charged with expectancy.

Leaving the beast under Bartolo's box Domecq, with a gesture of contempt, turned his back on him and began to walk away. The animal charged, not for the cape, but for the man. Several "puntilleros," thinking the beast would take the matador in the back, rushed out with their cloaks. But Dumecq was watching over his shoulder. He wheeled on his heels, and continuing the same movement passed the bull in a splendid "paseo natural."

Now instead of waiting for the bull to turn and charge again, the matador went after the beast in the style of Manolete.

(Concluded Next Week)

VIRGIL



—By Len Kleis

EINSTEIN'S NEW THEORY

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

one were to postulate finite space on the other hand, it would lead to the recognition of a super-natural power and of a transcendental realm which contradicts the progress of human knowledge.

Einstein tried to formulate mathematical equations for his finite universe by studying the curvature of space. His first attempt was presented in 1917, but has since been revised many times. More recently, to get around his failure, he suggested that the radius of his finite universe was not constant, but varied with a time figure. However all his speculations concerning a limited universe and a finite nature of the world are not at all consistent with his own matter-time-space relationship of the relativity principle.

Contrary to the misinformation of the commercial press, the USSR is not anti-relativity. The Soviet thinkers disagree sharply with Einstein's metaphysical formulations about a finite universe but feel that he has rendered "historic service by his criticism of the old metaphysical conceptions of space and time." (S. I. Vavilov, President, Academy of Sciences, USSR.)

It is interesting to note that a Marxist critic of Einstein suggested that the scientist would postulate a unitary field theory as a key for understanding the problems of gravitation and electromagnetism. This writer, George Kursanov, noted in the June, 1940, issue of "Under the banner of Marxism, that such at attempt to formulate a unitary field theory would not succeed because "in nature, it is not the properties of space which determine the properties of matter, but, on the contrary, the properties of matter determine those of space."

Einstein's new theory is formulated on the basis of the curvature of space, not that of the matter which gives the space this form. Kursanov's sharp challenge has not yet been answered and Einstein is frank to admit that he "has not yet found a practical way to confront the results of the theory with experimental evidence."

Modern physics has been in crisis since the discovery of radio-active particles and the announcement of the theory of relativity in 1905. Einstein's new equations may reveal new secrets of nature but will do little to solve the internal contradictions of this critical condition, which is based for the most part on positions that are philosophically indefensible from the scientific, matrialistic point of view.

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

On Sale Saturday and Sunday

Vol. XV, No. 3 — 26 — January 15, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

U. S. Bloc Defeats Move to Expel Chiang Aide from UN

—See Page 3

HOUSE DEMS, GOP MOVE TO BAR FEPC

WASHINGTON.—Democratic and Republican members of the House Rules Committee, joined in a move Friday to prevent Fair Employment Practices legislation from reaching the floor. By a 9 to 2 vote, the committee rammed through a resolution calling upon the House to rescind its 21-day rule, adopted last session, and restore the power of the Committee to bottle up legislation.

The House adopted the rule in the early days of the present, 81st Congress by more than a two-to-one vote. Aim was to take from committees the ability to prevent measures from being considered by Congress.

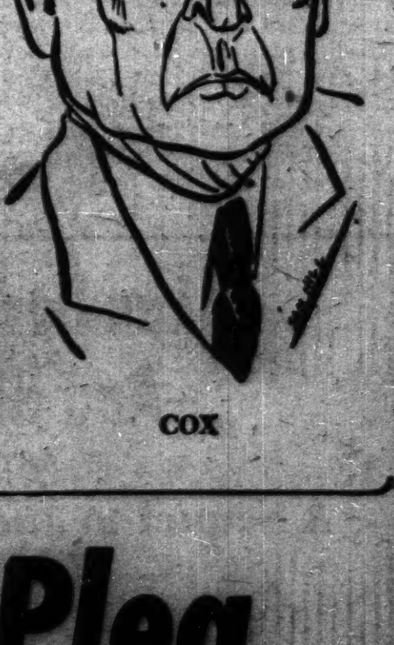
Under the rule, it is possible for the House to consider legislation after 21 days even if a committee has not reported it out.

INTRODUCED BY COX

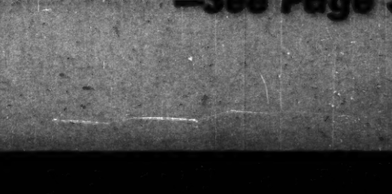
The resolution for ending the 21-day rule was presented by Rep. Eugene Cox, Georgia Democrat. It was opposed by Rep. Adolph Sabath, Illinois Democrat, who is Rules Committee chairman; and by Rep. Raymond Madden, Indiana Democrat.

Cox produced the resolution after Reps. John Lesinski, Michigan Democrat, and A. Clayton Powell, Manhattan

(Continued on Page 8)



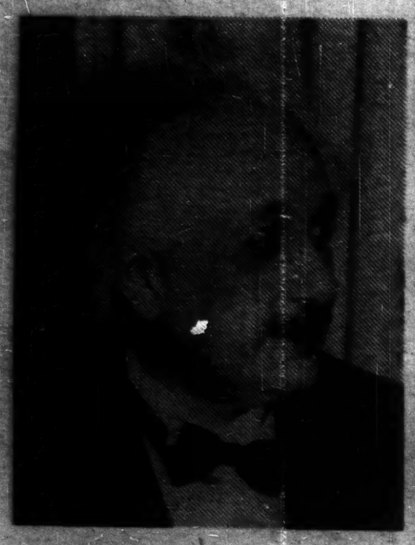
POWELL



COX

Splitters Back Out On GE Election

—See Page 2



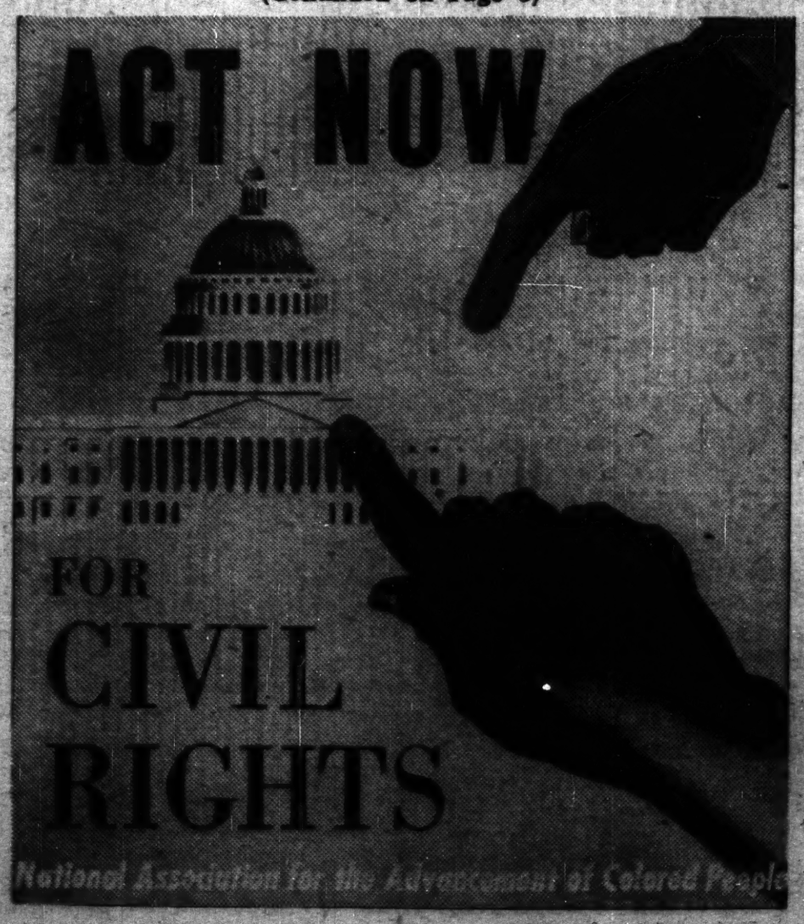
EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein—The Man And His Work

See Magazine Section

Writ Halts Rightwing $17 Tax on Painters

—See Page 2



Rights Rally Here Gets Unity Plea

—See Page 3

Monopoly Gobbles Up the Newspapers

The death of the New York Sun—which threw 1,200 New Yorkers out of work without a day's notice—emphasized the galloping consumption which has hit the American press.

The number of daily newspapers declines with every month's passage. In 1909 there were 2,600; in 1945 there are 1,744. In 1899, 353 cities were dominated by a single paper. By 1920 the number of such cities had grown to 720; by 1945 it reached 1,103.

Today three press monopolies—Hearst, Roy Howard and Gannett control some sixty metropolitan papers in major cities. Chains account for about half of the fifty million papers sold every day. That's not all. Hearst's International News Service, Howard's United Press and the Associated Press control the foreign and domestic news sources and strive to mold public opinion to their views.

In a society where it takes a multi-millionaire to own a newspaper, naturally the newspapers reflect the views of the multi-millionaires. So the commercial press grinds the ax of the big monopoly, the cold-war mongers, the Taft-Hartley advocates, the landlords and the food profiteers. A prominent anti-fascist German refugee here said recently that it took Hitler three years to steamroller his press to the uniformity there is here.

Only one paper in New York uncompromisingly cracks through that uniformity; this paper is the Daily Worker and The Worker. Standing practically alone in the field it holds for peace, organized labor, the Negro people. It is the workingman's paper.

Hence, in his own interest, and for the sake of peace, freedom and a better life, he must read support this paper. It is now engaged in a subscription drive. If you hold with labor, if you oppose monopoly, then this is your paper. Subscribe today.

Splitters Back Out On Elections at GE

The CIO's rump International United Electrical Workers (IUE) on Friday backed out of a proposed agreement to hold a National Labor Relations Board consent election among the 125,000 workers of the General Electric Co. Right after the agreement was signed for a consent election by the United Electrical Workers, IUE representatives began to raise all sorts of technical objections and finally left without signing.



FITZGERALD

UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald immediately blasted the reneging of the IUE as "positive proof that this company-union outfit is more interested in publicity than in guaranteeing the contract rights of 125,000 GE workers."

Only two days earlier, the IUE had issued a public challenge in all the newspapers for the UE to agree to election before Feb. 10. The UE took up the offer but when it came to signing on the dotted line the IUE representatives ran out.

An immediate representation election which would eliminate the red tape of NLRB hearings requires the written consent of all parties. Continued refusal of the IUE to agree can mean delaying action until the NLRB hears the case and orders a poll.

The IUE was represented at the conference at the GE office, 570 Lexington Ave., by Fred Kelley, John Callahan and its attorney, Ben Segal.

REASON FOR DATE

The reason Feb. 10 was proposed as the approximate date for an election was to assure the workers of continued representation before the UE-GE contract expires March 31.

Most dramatic demonstration of the continued support of GE workers for the UE came this week when more than 10,000 workers at the Schenectady plant, largest in the company, signed voluntary authorizations for UE dues check-offs. The cards were signed in 21 hours.

In addition, militant actions have been taking place in the plants to fight back against the company's efforts to take advantage of the IUE's splitting and to introduce rate cuts. Two weeks ago 3,000 workers in the Turbine Division in Schenectady stopped work for one hour against a reported rate cut.

GE is the largest company in the industry. A defeat here would blast the raiding hopes of CIO's dual union in other major companies.

GI Insurance Checks Not Assignable

WASHINGTON (UP). — Veterans cannot assign their GI life insurance dividend checks to anyone for any reason, the Veterans Administration warned Friday.

It said many of the 16,000,000 veterans who are sharing in the $2,800,000,000 dividend have asked that their checks be mailed to business firms. Veterans may have their checks mailed wherever they like, but no one can legally withhold the checks for settlement of debts, to hold as security, "or for any other reason."

The VA will mail the first batch of 500,000 dividend payments Monday.

JUDGE AURELIO UPHOLDS COUNCIL OUSTER OF DAVIS

State Supreme Court Justice Thomas Aurelio Friday upheld the illegal ouster of Benjamin J. Davis from the City Council last Nov. 28.

In an atmosphere of Jimcrow and red-baiting, the Council had railroaded through the ouster of Davis, basing itself on the opinion of Corporation Counsel McGrath that Davis' conviction in the frame-up free speech trial of the 11 Communist leaders last year.

Bulgaria Arrests 64 Tito Agents

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The Government announced Friday that 64 of 70 Tito agents who crossed the border into Bulgaria have been arrested and will be tried. Those not yet in custody are being tracked down, it was stated.

USSR Grows Plants Without Sunlight

MOSCOW.—The Leningrad Physio-Agricultural Institute reported Friday the development of a process to cultivate strawberries, tomatoes, tea,, wheat and citrus without sunlight.

As a result, the report said, those plants can now be cultivated in areas north of the Arctic circle.

Laboratories at the institute were said to have experimented on the process for many years, inside shuttered rooms with only artificial light.

50,000 Workers Strike in Hyderabad

BOMBAY.—Reports from Hyderabad City said Friday that more than 50,000 Hyderabad workers went on strike for higher wages and cost-of-living allowances. They included 35,000 municipal workers and 17,000 coal miners.

Youth Groups Tell City to Halt Police Brutality

Wanton anti-Negro police brutality in the Bronx was blasted at City Hall yesterday by a 20-man delegation representing 13 youth organizations from that borough. The group, presenting petitions demanding a probe into the police shooting of George Westray, Bronx Negro worker killed eight months ago, called on the O'Dwyer administration to support the Civil Rights Crusade of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

John O'Hare, police aide to Mayor O'Dwyer, refused to recognize the delegation on the grounds that with the exception of the Bronx NAACP Youth Council, none of the others had been "investigated" as to their "possible subversive character." Among the groups who joined in the protest, in addition to the NAACP, were the Bronx Junior Hadassah, Jewish War Veterans, Intervale Community House, Bronx Youth Council Against Discrimination, Labor Youth League, Young Progressives of America and the Junior Youth Fraternalists.

Landlord Medina —And His Partner

By ART SHIELDS

A Sequel to Judge Medina's First Half Million

In the Daily Worker Wed., Thurs., Friday and in The Worker next weekend.

Judge Bars Rightwing Chiefs From Taxing Painters $17.50

By George Morris

Rightwing officials of Painters District Council 9 were permanently enjoined by Supreme Court Justice Carrol G. Walter from putting through a $17.50 tax on each of 10,000 affiliated members, it was learned Friday. The injunction completely upheld the position of the Rank and File Committee of the union which sued on the ground that the referendum for the tax was carried through illegally and by use of intimidation.

Also thrown into question by Justice Walter's ruling was a whole chain of other referenda carried through by present right-wing administration. Among them is one extending terms of office to two years. Others double the per capita to $1.00 a month and authorize appointment of organizers.

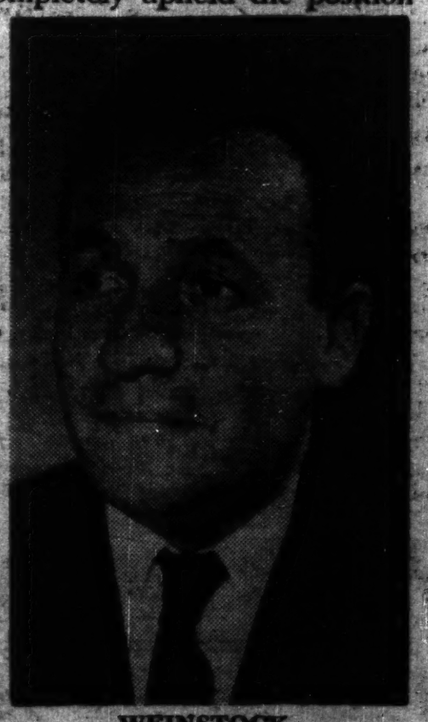
Rank and File leaders say they will move quickly for new elections in the Council on the ground that the present officers hold no legal right to their positions.

JUDGE'S RULING

The ruling held that the hand-vote method of deciding referenda on council issues is barred by the union's own constitutioin. He upheld the contention of the rank and file that the insistence of the leaders upon a hand-vote was designed to intimidate those who might have voted otherwise if the secret ballot mandatory under the constitution of the Brotherhood of Painters had been enforced.

Secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback and President Harry Laditsky claimed that hand votes were the "custom" for 45 years in District Council 9. They were caught in a falsehood by Rank and File attorney Sol Surowitz, however, when he pointed to the Botherhood's 1942 convention records showing that only then was the secret ballot requirement inserted in the constitution.

The order of the judge requires the council to return the tax already collected from an estimated 1,000 painters. There was considerable jubilation among the members in the day rooms of District Council 9 locals. The decision is regarded as a big victory for the forces seeking to restore democracy in the Council.



WEINSTOCK

The leaders of the council, meanwhile, pressed on with their charges of membership in the Communist Party against former secretry-treasurer Louis Weinstock, Morris Davis and Morris Gainer. The trial was set for Jan. 28.

Another trial that may have a deciding effect on the union's affairs will begin Monday when Samuel Lemkin, a contractor and the leading spirit behind the rightwing, goes on trial on charges of defrauding the city of immense funds through giving only one coat of inferior paint instead of two coats of higher grade paints on city work.

STOP BUCK-PASSING ON CUT, ISAACS TELLS HILLIARD

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs has added his voice to the mounting number of protests against the inhuman reductions in relief ordered by the Department of Welfare to begin Monday.

The Republican Councilman told Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard in a statement Friday that:

"We need action now. Too many people will be suffering next week. The Commissioner has heard the voice of the public and the welfare experts. Now, he should express his own opinion and stop hiding behind the state and face the issue squarely."

Hilliard will meet with state and federal authorities to "re-examine" relief budgets next Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. at the office of the State Dep't of Social Welfare, 205 E. 42 St.

The conference, originally called by the Mayor, was a face-saving maneuver in view of the mounting opposition. The Mayor is now in Florida and Hilliard says he can't order a halt on the cuts.

Civil Rights Rally Hears Unity Plea

By John H. Jones

A ringing call for unity of all Negroes and their allies in the fight for civil rights has been issued by Lieutenant Lindsay H. White, president of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White spoke to a cheering, fighting, interracial meeting of over 350 Thursday night at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137 St., which was a sendoff for the New York delegation to the National Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington this Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Warning of the tremendous task of forcing Congress and the Administration to effect FEPC and other rights laws, White told the gathering: "With unity victory is inevitable . . . without unity we face the most disastrous defeats on the legislative front."

White added: "If we lose the fight for unity, the enemy will have set us a mighty barrier to united mass action for justice and democracy."

He reminded the audience that the recent report by a committee of prominent citizens, entitled "Segregation in Washington," nailed "the forces of our country responsible for the stigma of discrimination and segregation . . . as the forces of big business, the real estate boards, and all those who find billions of dollars in that system."

TWO-FOLD UNITY

Unity "of a two-fold character," the NAACP leader asserted, is necessary for victory.

"First there must be unity in action of the progressive minded people of our country, regardless of color, creed, national origin, or political affiliation. Second, there must be unity of the Negro people . . ."

White's bold call for unity of the Negroes and all their friends was added to the cross-country groundswell among NAACP members for united action, as opposed to the ban imposed by Roy Wilkins, NAACP acting secretary, against certain CIO unions, the Civil Rights Congress and other groups who asked to join the mobilization.

Reports from the Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Jamaica, N. Y., and other chapters reveal that these memberships have been most outspoken against Wilkin's ban.

FOES OF UNITY

White hit at the "hysterical cries of 'un-American and subversive' which are being "thrown at us and those who demand equality of rights now. . . ." He further charged that "attacks are everywhere being leveled against the constitutional liberties, the civil and human rights of the Negro people who demand equality of rights now, of progressive professors, teachers and students, of trade union leaders, of the leaders of minority political parties, and the foreign born and of many civic and social organizations of the people.

"We must declared relentless struggle against the enemies of unity within and outside our ranks."

White's reference to the enemies of unity was given further point Friday when a redbaiting letter to Roy Wilkins was sent by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which screamed of "Communist infiltration" and demanded that Wilkins prevent progressives from taking part in the mobilization.

Dubinsky's divisive plea was echoed by William Oliver, co-director of the United Automobile Workers Anti-Discrimination Committee. Oliver dragged in the So-

(Continued on Page 10)

How to Be a Civil Rights Fighter

The New York Branch of the NAACP is organizing a special train leaving from Pennsylvania Station, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., at 6:30 a. m. Monday. Round-trip tickets will be sold at $10 at the NAACP office, 2272 Seventh Ave. Tickets will also be available at the station and on the train.

Delegates to the Mobilization will register in Washington at the 12th St. YMCA, 1816 12 St., N.W.

Further information can be obtained by calling the Harlem NAACP office at AD 4-8050.

U.S. Bloc Defeats Soviet Move to Oust Chiang Aide from UN

LAKE SUCCESS.—Following the defeat of its resolution calling for the removal of the Kuomintang delegate from the UN Security Council, Soviet representative Jacob Malik declared that he would not participate in the Security Council as long as the defunct Kuomintang was represented there.

The vote on the Soviet resolution was three in favor, India and Yugoslavia backing the resolution; two abstentions, Britain and Norway, and six against, including the United States, France, Ecuador, Cuba, Egypt and the Kuomintang.

Malik said a sobering will occur and that the most reactionary persons would have to bow to the significance of events. His government, he added, would consider any decisions made by the Security Council with the participation of the Kuomintang delegate illegal. He declared the Soviet Union would not participate in the Council till the Kuomintang was removed.

The Soviet draft resolution declared: "The Security Council, having considered the statement made by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic on Jan. 8, 1950, to the effect that it considers the presence in the United Nations Security Council of the representative of the Kuomintang group to be illegal and insists on the exclusion of that representative from the Security Council, decides not to recognize the credentials of the representative referred to in the statement by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, and to exclude him from the Security Council."

The tenor of the discussion, even by members of the U.S.-dominated group, indicated that it will be a matter of time before the majority of the Council will have recognized the new Chinese government and will then agree to its being seated in the United Nations.

Malik pointed out that the action of the U.S.-dominated majority undermines the prestige and authority of the UN. This group, he charged, placed narrow political and military considerations above the interests of the UN, of peace and of cooperation among nations.

History teaches, Malik continued, that those who cling to obsolete policies will be defeated.

Following his statement, Malik walked out of the Council meeting.

Ales Bebler, of Yugoslavia, while voting for the Soviet resolution, remained behind.

723 Families Heatless As Landlord Stalls

A total of 723 families in two houses at 2700-2800 Bronx Park East have been without heat and hot water since last Monday morning, because their landlord has refused to negotiate with workers in the two-square-block development.

In their 13th month without a contract, 17 workers at the houses went out on strike Monday. They are members of Local 670 of the Stationary Engineers and Firemen, CIO, and are seeking a 15 percent wage increase and other adjustments. Their contract expired Dec 31, 1948. Repeated attempts to negotiate have been rebuffed by the landlord, Punia Marx, of 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

The tenants, who are members of the Williamsbridge Consumer and Tenants Council, have joined the picket line, taken out summonses against the landlord for failure to provide heat, and are organizing delegations to city authorities to compel the landlord to negotiate.

Many of the workers live in the house, which was the scene of a four-month rent strike last year.

Because of failure to collect garbage, huge piles of refuse are piled up in the cellar.

FBI Destroyed 3,500 Tap Discs, Coplon Trial Told

By Harry Raymond

The New York headquarters of the FBI destroyed, between February and November of last year, 3,500 wax disc recordings of secretly tapped telephone conversations, an FBI employe testified Friday in the pre-trial hearing of the Coplon-Gubitchev espionage case.

Mrs. Sophie Saliba, the witness, custodian of illegal FBI wire-tap recordings, said 1,965 discs were ordered destroyed Feb. 16. A total of 622 discs were destroyed March 22, she added, 18 days after Judith Coplon, Justice Department employe, and Valentin Gubitchev, Soviet UN official, were arrested in New York City.

Evidence produced in court a day earlier showed FBI agents had testified falsely when they said wire-tap recordings in the Coplon case had been destroyed as a matter of routine.

Judge Sylvester Ryan handed to the defense an FBI November memorandum ordering immediate destruction of all records in the Coplon case because the case was about to come up in court. The FBI agents were ordered to destroy the memorandum too. For some reason, they failed to do this.

The witness, quizzed by Archibald Palmer, Miss Coplon's attorney, had stated she did not know how many of the destroyed recordings were records of taps made on the telephones of Miss Coplon and Gubitchev.

Earlier, Oscar M. Taylor, executive vice president of the New York Telephone Co., told the court he had no knowledge of the FBI tapping of the Coplon or Gubitchev phones.

Judge Ryan did not permit Abraham Pomerantz, Gubitchev's attorney, to question Taylor on the role played by the telephone company in the FBI's general wire tapping activities.

Another telephone company official, Edward L. Braune, testified he maintained liason with local, state and federal agents, but he, too, denied having anything to do with tapping the Coplon-Gubitchev phones.

Judge Ryan is being asked to dismiss the indictment against Miss Coplon and Gubitchev on the grounds that the case was built on wire-tap evidence, which is inadmissible in court under federal law.

Won't Rule on Plea of 2 In Trenton for Lawyer

TRENTON, N. J.—County Judge Charles Hutchinson Friday refused to rule on an application by Newark attorney Solomon Golat to represent John McKenzie and Horace White, two of the Trenton Six.

McKenzie and White joined three others of the Trenton Six in requesting that O. John Rogge, William L. Patterson, Emanuel Bloch and Golat be their counsel. Rogge, Patterson and Bloch, were banned from the case by Hutchinson who, in effect, has refused the five men counsel of their choice.

During the sesion Hutchinson underlined veiled threats he had made previously to Golat. Hutchinson is himself a defendant in federal court, where three of the defendants have charged him with depriving them of their counsel.

The judge refused to rule on Golat's motion "because in view of the federal suit I might be technically disqualified to hear your motion." Then he leaned forward and said: "I am inclined to think this motion is perhaps impertinent, a borderline contempt case."

Golat asked to be heard on this and said:

"I am not interested in pressing my personal rights to appear in this court. I am here only because these men have directed a request to me to defend them. It is my duty as a lawyer to respect that request. I have no right to disregard it or waive it."

SAYS DECLINING EXPORTS TO COST 1½ MILION JOBS

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Over there and a half million men, women and children "will lose their meal tickets' and 1,150,000 workers "will find their jobs eliminated if exports continue to decline," Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me) told the Senate Friday.

Brewster, in an appeal for increased exports of American goods overseas, said, "exports decreased $53.1 million from September to October and fell another $13.6 million in November."

He said "the gradual strangulation of American exports in many foreign markets will also continue." He estimated that the loss to U.S. will amount to over $2.5 billion "every cent of which can be definitely identified as a loss of business for the domestic producers and a loss of jobs to the workers."

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

President Truman promises us all $12,000 a year in 2,000 A.D.

Or does he mean $2,000 a year in 12,000 A.D.?

Of course, if capitalism by any chance should last until the end of the century, we all would need $12,000 a year because a loaf of bread would probably cost about $90 by then.

When it comes to repeal of Taft-Hartley, Truman doesn't even promise that by 2,000 A.D.

Truman is a smart politician. He promises something by a date on which most of the present voters would not be around to collect nor he be around to make good.

Miner's Fight---Labor's Showdown

By Bernard Burton

The showdown battle of labor, the coal fight, raged up to new intensity this week when 60,000 miners went on a two-day stoppage against the biggest companies. Although not ordered by the United Mine Workers, the three-day week was extended to a "no-day" week against these companies as Administration leaders joined the hue and cry of the coal operators for a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union.

The walkout was taken by miners who work for the companies accused by John L. Lewis as being the chief roadblocks in the way of a settlement. These included the world's largest commercial producer, the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, headed by George Love, whom Lewis had blasted as the evil genius of the operators' strategy.

They were also the big captive mines owned by U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Weirton Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Jones and Laughlin. The steel firms and Consolidation were the main ones directing the squeeze against the miners and they are also among the worst powerful and ruthless employers in the world.

★

MAIN EMPLOYER STRATEGY was to hold out and create the pressure for a T-H injunction. It began to bear fruit last week when Republican Congressmen were joined by Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas in demanding that the President issue an injunction.

It was known that President Truman, out to "get" the UMW, was not averse to obtaining an injunction, but was hesitating in view of the elections coming up this November. To top a failure to push for T-H repeal, with the issuance of an injunction against the miners might be asking the voters to swallow too much, some top Democrats felt.

The President, however, was not opposed to the pressure being built up so that he can claim he had to "yield" to demands for an injunction.

Although top labor leaders were keeping mum on the coal battle, the rank and file in every union has been following it with deep concern. The UMW has been the traditional pace-setter for all basis industry.

★

IN FIGHTING FOR a wage raise and for increases in the welfare and pension fund, the UMW is also out to break the freeze on gains set by the agreements of other leaders, as in steel and auto.

Recognizing the crucial nature of the battle, Lewis several months ago had appealed to top labor leaders for a united front in this battle. The appeal was rejected, but since then Lewis has made no further attempts to gain unity in this bellweather battle.

And with the government and operators maneuvering to isolate and gang up on the miners, united support for this battle is more essential than ever before. Essential not only for the miners but for every union in the nation.

The minimum other unions can do now is to let Washington know that they want no injunction issued against the miners.

Asks High Court Help Him Get His Children

An Armenian father whose three children have been taken from him by Roman Catholic institutions in the United States asked the Supreme Court on Friday to help him in obtaining his children.

The fight of Hamportzoon Choolokian to reunite his family has already been aired in three New York state courts.

In 1947 Choolokian returned to Soovist Armenia under a repatriation arrangement between the State Department and the Soviet Union. He took with him his three older children and his wife, who was then at a Kings Park Hospital. The other children were in Catholic institutions where they had been placed when their mother became ill in 1941.

The father's attempt to place the three children in Protestant institutions has also failed because the Catholic institutions have refused to release them.

Choolokian said the institutions wanted to detain them so they could be reared as Roman Catholics. He said he is a member of the American Apostolic Church and wants to bring them up in that faith.

He said he consented to their baptism in the Roman Catholic Church only because they could not otherwise remain at the institutions. There was no other place where he could take them at the time, he added.

New York courts upheld the institutions. The final decision of the New York Court of Appeals, the state's court of last resort, is the one Choolokian is appealing.

Miss. Slayings Stir Harlem

Stirred by the murder of three Negro children in Mississippi early this week, Harlemites are planning street demonstrations Saturday afternoon and evening demanding full punishment for the murderers.

The demonstrations will also organize additional back for the national Civil Rights Crusade in Washington Monday and Tuesday.

Rallies will be held at 118th St. and Lenox Ave. at noon; 126th St. and Lenox at 12:30; 119th St. and Seventh Ave. at 1:15; 124th St. and Eighth Ave. at 2:30; 134th St. and Lenox Ave. at 3:45, and again at 126th St. and Lenox Ave. at 5 p.m.

Hungary Raps Britain On Reich Move

BUDAPEST.—Hungary has rejected Britain's reply to a recent Hungarian protest against formation of the new west German Republic.

It said in a note to the British legation that "the Hungarian government does not consider the British government competent or qualified to give the Hungarian government a lesson in freedom and democracy."

The note accused Britain of withholding Hungarian property in Germany, and added "Hungary has the indisputable and equitable right to express an opinion on all political questions of international importance."

Rules Tuesday On Sharkey Law

Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind on Friday adjourned until Tuesday his decision on an application for a temporary injunction to halt the operation of the revalidated Sharkey Rent Law in New York City. The injunction is being sought by the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, a landlord group.

The State Legislature last week revalidated the Sharkey law, which protects New York City tenants against excessive rent gouging.

Judge Rifkind is expected to rule in another case in a few days on whether the Sharkey rent law violates the federal rent law.

Rents and evictions are among the main subjects considered by the third annual tenant convention, which started Friday night under the sponsorship of the New York City Tenant Council on Rent and Housing.

Second Trial Of Christoffel Set for Jan. 30

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts today ordered Harold Christoffel to be tried Jan. 30 for the second time on perjury charges.

The prosecution accuses Christoffel, former chief of a union local in the Milwaukee Allis-Chalmers plant, of lying in 1947 when he told the House Labor Committee he was not a Communist.

The Supreme Court threw out the first verdict, holding the trial judge had failed to make prosecutors prove that a necessary querum of the committee had been present when Christoffel testified.

Letts overruled defense attorney O. John Rogge's motions to have a renewed indictment quashed and to have the trial switched from Washington to Milwaukee. Rogge declared Christoffel could not be given a fair trial here.

Letts also turned down Rogge's request that members of the House committee produce their personal or official diaries at a pre-trial hearing, in order to determine whether they attended the hearing in question. But the judge ruled Rogge could inspect committee records and other official data to check on committee attendance.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Reid

Restered as second class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Plot Against China Backfires at Us

By Joseph Starobin

If you had been standing on Pier G North, at the foot of Alleghany Avenue, in Port Richmond, near Philadelphia last Tuesday morning, you would have wondered whether President Truman's assurances that this county won't intervene in China are just a way of pulling wool over the eyes of the nation.

On that morning, at that pier, a Turkish ship was loading tanks and armored cars, destined for the Kuomintang high command on the island of Formosa. It was the fifth such shipment in recent weeks: weapons for the murder of the people of China, manufactured in the United States, paid for by the Kuomintang out of $125,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress.

And on that very afternoon, secretary of state Dean Acheson was insisting to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that this country plans no military aid to the Kuomintang.

Suppose that, instead of being in Philadelphia last Tuesday, you had been standing in the crowded chambers of the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success, Long Island. It was the first session of this 11-nation UN top body for 1950, and it so happened that T. F. Tsiang, the Kuomintang delegate, was presiding over the Council for the month of January.

★

IN THIS BODY, there are now five nations which recognize the Peoples Government—the Soviet Union, Britain, Yugoslavia, Norway and India. But when the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Jacob Malik, insisted that Tsiang had no right to represent China, and any meeting under his chairmanship would be a "parody of a meeting," none of the other states had the guts to support him or prove in deeds that their recognition of Peoples China is a genuine, serious thing.

Malik walked out of the Council. He said he wouldn't be back until his resolution excluding Tsiang from the UN were adopted. You would have asked yourself, if you witnessed that dramatic scene: "Are the capitalist states really recognizing Peiping because they mean to live at peace with the Chinese Revolution? Or are they making such a move while plotting, as the British Commonwealth countries at their parley in Ceylon, how to fight the Chinese people and their allies in Asia in a new way, behind the vantage-point of recognition?

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OR SUPPOSE you were a sailor, on that same Tuesday afternoon, aboard the United States freighter, the Flying Arrow. That ship was headed with a ten million dollar cargo for Shanghai. Twenty-two miles outside of Chinese territorial waters, it was fired upon without warning by Kuomintang gunboats (originally gotten from the United States) and was hit seventeen times.

Two US destroyers sailed alongside the vessel, which is chartered by the Isbrandtsen Lines, but only gave it equipment to patch up the holes, refusing to accompany the ship to Shanghai, blockaded by the Kuomintang. So what would you, as an American sailor on the Flying Arrow, be thinking?

Here's an American ship, carrying goods whose sale to the new China would mean jobs for American workers, now facing lay-offs on every side. Yet, American destroyers permit Kuomintang gunboats (paid for by American taxes) to blow holes in that ship, while refusing to give it protection into the harbor! Imagine what a row there would be in Congress and throughout the land if Polish gunboats in the Baltic or Soviet gunboats in the Black Sea were wantonly firing on this country's peaceful commerce!

All this was going on in widely-separated parts of the world in one single day. And what are Americans to make of it?

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OBVIOUSLY, the present policies with respect to China and the entire Far East need to be changed, and changed in a hurry. And the change can't be left to the alleged good intentions of President Truman or Secretary Dean Acheson, no more than they can be brought about by the war-mongering uproar of the Republican bigwigs. The rift between the Adminis-

(Continued on Page 8)

For Chiang: They Cost YOU $25,000 Each



U.S. Army light tanks for Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa are shown being loaded aboard the Turkish freighter Mardin in Philadelphia. Nearly 300 tanks and other armored vehicles were put aboard. The M-5 light tanks which cost $27,057 each to build, were sold to Chiang for $1,000 each.

BRONX COUNTY, CP

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Fifth Honor Roll Listing — January 25

COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK STATE

'A Coke, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou'

Truman's 'Point Four' Project and Abou Ben Farley Carry the American Way to the Middle Eastern Peoples

We may not be exporting democracy, but we sure are giving the world Coca-Cola. The latest outpost for the "pause that refreshes," advices from Cairo, Egypt, indicate, are the shifting sands of the Arabian desert. A Telepress dispatch reports that a deal has been concluded between the soft drink's Middle East representatives and King Ibn Sa'ud of Arabia. For the tidy sum of an estimated $100,000 a year, Ibn Sa'ud is reportedly pledged to encourage the establishment of Coca-Cola booths in major desert oases along the routes used by Mecca-bound pilgrims.

Since Arabia is so benighted that its people are still strangers to such American phenomena as a country-side loused up with billboards and an air noisy with advertising jingles, Ibn Sa'ud regime is peddling the merits of Coca-Cola through an old-fashioned whispering campaign.

The Arabian people are already being told that Coca-Cola is not only the ideal thirst-quencher, and a mild narcotic, but even an A-L aphrodosiac. That's something that James Farley's ad men have somehow missed in their American selling.

Reports are silent on the efficacy of Coca-Cola for washing camels. And, as a matter of fact, the psychological effect on the "ship of the desert" when first encountering a soft drink stand where its cool, quenching well-water used to be, is fearsome to contemplate. For once they'll be hoping that an oasis is just a mirage.

The Coca-Cola booths, the report continues, will be decorated with pin-up girls and what is reticently described as "other attractions." Some details seem to have been left unsettled. For example: How many hundreds of miles will the desert traveler have to carry his empty bottle before he can cash it in for the deposit?

Seriously, however, one detail appears to have been taken care of first of all. That, of course, is King Ibn Sa'ud's handsome rake-off, which he may now add to the annuity he receives from American oil firms currently draining Arabian oil resources with his blessings.

Thus for giving up the wealth of their natural gas, the people of Arabia will be getting the dubious pleasures of the Coca Cola-induced variety.

And, once again, as the Marshall Plan has demonstrated, our economic imperialism will be delivering knockout blows to the native enterprises we are professing to sustain and encourage. For, writes the Telepress correspondent from Cairo, the Coca-Cola booths with their assorted lures will face the famous coffee-sellers of Mecca with the same fate which has already taken Italy's purveyors of lemonade.





GREET STALIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY: Heads of states and leaders of Communist Parties and People's Democratic Governments throughout the world greeted Premier Joseph Stalin Dec. 21st on his 70th birthday. But one of the warmest greetings is this picture of Moscow children as they presented him with birthday bouquets. —Sovfoto.

Wall Street Journal Lauds Rieve as He Presides at CIO Kangaroo Court

By George Morris

It was symbolic of the general picture in the present-day CIO that on the very day that Emil Rieve presided over a kangaroo court in Washington "trying" the progressive-led United Public Workers on charges of "Communism" The Wall Street Journal ran an editorial singing praise to him as a "labor statesman."

The issue is, essentially, between a CIO leadership that Wall Street wants and a leadership that Wall Street hates—leaders like those of the 10 unions marked for expulsion who militantly fight for wage increases, or "statesmen" like Rieve who for the third successive year (until March, 1952) passed up a wage raise. The Wall Street Journal editorial, last Tuesday, titled "Labor Statesmanship," said:

"Following what looks to this paper like a policy of cooperation with employers to stabilize an industry, the Textile Workers Union of the CIO has decided to ask no wage increase as present contracts with cotton, rayon and woolen mills expire in the coming month."

Some weeks ago Iron Age, voice of the steel industry, had similar words of endorsement of Philip Murray for the presidency of the United Steelworkers of America.

THE UPW, THE SECOND UNION to go on "trial" entered the hearings with a book-sized indictment of the CIO's rightwing which it simultaneously made public. It was a document that literally shattered the rightwing case, although it isn't likely to have the slightest effect on chairman Rieve and his associate judges.

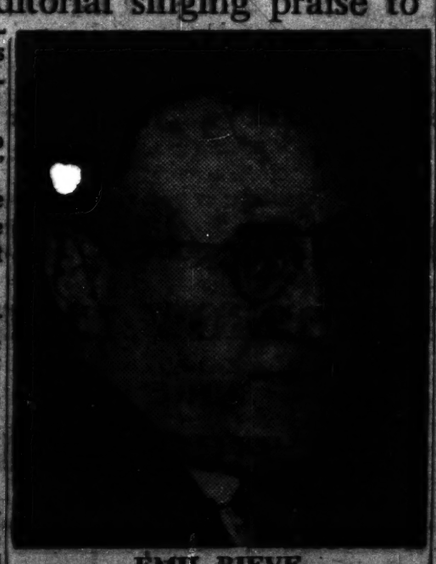
The document is not defensive in the least. It turns the tables on the CIO's leadership by offering a mass of evidence, proving that the expulsion tactic aims to "hide" that:

- The CIO "lost more than 2,000,000 members" in the past three years, with organization of unorganized practically at a standstill.
- "Trucking to race prejudice of Dixiecrat employers."
- Compromising the fight on the Taft-Hartley Bill "by relying on the promises of politicians rather than the militant activity of labor."
- Surrendering "the political independence of labor."
- "Sacrificing labor's independent role in the fight for peace by surrender to a foreign policy that is the product of the enemies of labor.
- Failure of the CIO's leaders to "fight militantly for higher wages."
- The "grim truth" that since end of the war labor's share of the national income dropped while that of the monopolies rose.

ABOUT HALF OF THE DOCUMENT aims to show that the CIO's leaders, once opponents of red-baiting have adopted all the familiar methods of the Un-American Committee against their opponents.

"Guilt by association, prove-you-are-innocent, blacklisting, public defamation of character, trumped up charges, kangaroo courts, the malicious gossip of stoolpigeons—all the methods used to attack men when you have something to hide—all the methods of the Nazi Nuremberg Laws—are brought into play by the CIO leaders," is the way the UPW's brief pictures the pattern.

Throughout the document the



EMIL RIEVE

CIO's charges are termed "illegal" and completely contrary to the principles upon which the CIO was founded. The trial itself is not recognized as a real one on the ground that of the three men named as judges two head unions that have raided the unions on trial, while the third Joseph Bierne of the telephone union had not yet cut his "umbillical cord" to company unionism of the A. T. & T. monopoly.

THE UNION ALSO RAISES a legal point that may prove embarrassing to the CIO in a court of law. The union is charged with following policies and activities "directed towards the achievement of the program and purposes of the Communist Parrty rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO." The charges were filed on Nov. 5, 1949 while an amendment to the constitution under which the UPW is charged was passed on Nov. 3.

"If this is so, it is fundamental denial of the rights of the union and its members to charge them with violating an amendment to the CIO constitution which was not even in existence at the time of the alleged activities," declares the UPW.

"This is ex post facto legislation, specifically prohibited by the Contitution of the United States, contrary to Anglo-American law and traditions, and a complete negation of the democratic process. This is the Nazi Nuremberg law create dto find guilt where none existed before.

"The amendment to the CIO constitution is therefore illegal."

On the other hand, the union marshalled an array of evidence, most of it from statements of the CIO's own leaders, to prove that the rightwing violated every basic objective as set forth in the CIO's constitution.

The Worker PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address: "Daiwerk." New York, N. Y.

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Joseph Roberts ..... *General Manager*

Greetings to Civil Rights Fighters

WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL SEE several thousand Americans, Negro and white, arriving tomorrow morning to put the heat on.

They will come in response to the stirring call issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Negro people in our country will not accept any longer the infamies of the Jimcrow system, discrimination on the job, and the Iron Curtain that shuts them out of equal rights in a thousand and one ways. They are sick and tired of seeing the two-party system give them the classic runaround. President Truman promised them Civil Rights. They want that promise kept. They are going to Washington to see that it is kept.

This is not the fight of the Negro people alone. Any thinking man or woman can see that. The fight to liberate the Negro slaves was not the private affair of the plantation laborers in the days of Abe Lincoln.

It is no less true today that the fight to wipe out Jimcrow and "white supremacy" oppression of the 14,000,000 Negro Americans will determine exactly how much democracy the rest of the United States is going to have. If the millions of white workers, farmers, and white collar workers in our trade unions, for example, don't see that, they'll lose their own rights as surely as American labor would have sunk into coolie conditions in the 1860's if it had not become the backbone of the war to wipe out Negro slavery.

Firm pledges must be wrung from every Congressman and Senator who claims to support the Negro people's fight that he will resist the Dixiecrat-GOP filibuster that wrecked the civil rights legislation last year. Mere promises are not enough, as experience has proven.

* * *

THERE WILL BE EFFORTS TO WEAKEN this people's lobby for Negro rights by firing into its ranks the shrapnel of red-baiting and witchhunt loyalty hunts. Such divisive efforts should not be permitted to succeed. The sole test of any man's right to join this people's fight is his willingness to fight for the aims of the movement—the wiping out of Jimcrow, passage of FEPC, and Federal action against lynching. His other views are not relevant.

This people's lobby called by the NAACP will not be the first. There will have to be others to win the battle. The present movement should not merely disband. It should create a watchful committee to carry the work forward.

Weekly Memo to the Readers

By Joe Roberts
General Manager of The Worker

We are glad to inform our readers that last week's activities in the subscription drive netted 4,033 subs for The Worker and 216 for the Daily Worker. This is the highest number turned in to our office in the course of one week since the drive began. The previous high number per week was 2,441.



We are gratified with last week's results. They were made possible by a few thousand of our readers who went out doorbell ringing and in the main got favorable responses from the men and women, Negro and white.

Upon the request of a number of state organizations of the Communist Party, the National Press Committee has decided to extend its drive in support of The Worker to Feb. 12.

Typical of telegrams received by the National Press Committee of the Communist Party is one from Chicago which reads: "Acted on your wire regarding Worker drive. Pledge to go over top by Lincoln-Douglass birthday, Feb. 12," signed: Gil Green, Claude Lightfoot.

With the extension of the drive, there are five weeks to go to reach the national goal of 39,000 subs. We need 5,000 weekly to reach that objective. Last week's results show it can be done. The guarantee is the involvement of a far greater number of doorbell ringers. This weekend has been designated as a "National All-Out Mobilization" of our readers. The target—our potential readers. Objective—5,000 subs.

As you read this column we urge you to get out a pencil and paper, jot down the names of your friends, relatives, neighbors, shop and union mates, whom you can approach this weekend to subscribe to The Worker. If you have no such prospects yourself, report to the nearest office of the Communist Party where you will be supplied with names of prospective readers. Rush all subs to our office.

The standing as this is written in the three Major Leagues:
N. Y. League—Queens County leading with 53 percent.
Midwestern League—Illinois leading with 28 percent.
National League—Indiana leading with 58 percent.

Split With Left in Unions Invites the 'Open Shop'

By William Z. Foster

THE PHIL MURRAY leadership, which once headed the center group in the CIO, might do well to take a glance at labor history as it presses on so recklessly to split that organization by expelling the most progressive and left-wing led unions. It could profitably consider what happened to the trade union movement as the result of a similar assininity on the part of the "progressives" in the aftermath of World War I.



FOSTER

During and immediately after World War I one of the most important and healthful labor factors was the working alliance that had recently developed in the trade union movement between the John Fitzpatrick center "progressive" group and the left wing, in which the Communists were an integral part. This alliance, which had its main base in the Chicago Federation of Labor, produced many constructive results. Among these may be mentioned the unionization of the hitherto completely unorganized meat-packing and steel industries, the growth of the powerful movement to amalgamate the craft unions in order to organize the basic open shop industries, the building up of a strong national Farmer-Labor Party movement, and a great stiffening of the ranks of the many striking unions in the big postwar union-smashing offensive of the employers.

This left-center alliance was, therefore, the progressive core of the labor movement, in the face of the bankrupt right-wing Gompers group of leaders. It was shattered in 1923, however, by the defection of the leaders of the center group. The latter felt the pressure of the employers' offensive, and also was hypnotized by the current boss propaganda to the effect that the welfare of organized labor depended upon its joining hands with the employers in a speed up to get more production. This was an idiotic argument, but the "progressive" leaders snapped it up, hook, line and sinker. So they callously broke with the left wing, which opposed this speedup campaign, and the erstwhile progressives joined forces with the rights and expelled hundreds, even thousands, of militant workers during the latter 1920's. They also became the most ardent champions of labor banking, labor production engineers, the "higher (no - strike) strategy of labor," and the other absurd forms of intense class collaboration then developing. In short, the center group amalgamated itself completely with the rights in furthering this dangerous employer program.

★

THE RESULTS were disastrous to organized labor. The driving force, the left-center combination, was broken. Consequently, all through the latter 1920's, although industry was booming, the organized unions were paralyzed and took no militant action to defend the workers' interests. The trade unions, for the most part, became little better than company unions. Their fighting morale was never lower. As a result real wages fell rapidly, and for the first time in the history of American industrial "booms," the unions not only failed to grow but actually lost members. And when the country plunged into the great economic crisis of 1929, the labor movement was so weak and confused that it tolerated leaders who, at the Boston convention of the AFL in 1930, told the country, when about 10,000,000 workers were unemployed, that unemployment relief would be an insult to the workers and would undermine the "American way of life."

All this was the tragic consequence of the rupture a few years earlier of the natural progressive alliance between the left and center trade union groups. And now the general experience is being had over again, only this time under even more threatening aspects.

It was the working alliance between the left wing forces and the Lewis-Murray group, which was then following a constructive line, that organized the mass industrial unions of the basic industries during the 1930's and thus laid the foundations of the CIO. It was also this combination of left and center which, for a dozen years, worked out the general program which made the CIO into the strongest and most progressive wing of the American labor movement. Labor unionism made more progress in this decade than in the previous 50 years.

Now, however, the center group, or what used to constitute such a group, is once more, in the spirit of its similar course in the latter 1920's, busily splitting with the left wing. It is even expelling the whole group of progressive unions from the CIO and also trying to break them up. And it is taking this suicidal course, as it did in the 1920's, in advocacy of an aggressive employers' program. But this time the employers' program is far more dangerous. In 1923, the issue that hypnotized the center progressives was the speedup, rationalization of industry program of the employers—which was ruinous enough—but now the program that is demoralizing labor is the furtherance of Wall Street's war policies, its attempt to establish American big business world domination.

★

TODAY, even as in the 1920's, the leaders of the former center group have become the most blatant supporters of the current employers' program. They outshout all others in advocating the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the North Atlantic Pact, and all the rest of the war program. And they are travelling all over the world splitting unions and breaking strikes at the behest of the State Department. They have split the labor movements in France and Italy and the United States, and they are trying the same destructive course in Latin America and on a world scale.

Organized labor will, of course, have to pay dearly for this criminal stupidity, more deadly even than it did as the result of the "progressives" class collaboration in the 1920's. Already the fighting spirit of the CIO has gravely declined. Real wages and living conditions are also suffering from the big militarization program, which is inseparably bound up with Truman's Wall Street war policies. Civil liberties are menaced as never before. And, unless this national government course is reversed by mass pressure, the end of it all will be another holocaust of war.

The top CIO and AFL leaders have become anti-red fanatics and tools of the warmakers. But the great masses of the workers, the Negro masses, and the people generally, want peace—make no mistake about that. The workers also want the protection of their living standards and democratic rights that they can get only by united labor action on the part of a strong, militant and progressive labor movement. All this emphasizes the great responsibility of the leftwing trade union forces to stand firm and give effective leadership to the labor movement. This fight can only end in success.



DEMOS, GOP STALL FEPC

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrat, appeared before the committee to press for FEPC.

Lesinski and Powell told the Committee they would invoke the 21-day rule and bring the FEPC bill to the House floor over the heads of the Committee unless the Committee itself decided to bring out the measure.

Lesinski declared he was scheduled to bring FEPC up before the House on Jan. 23 under the 21-day rule.

Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss), who was present at the Rules Committee hearing and attempted to speak against FEPC, was the only member of the House to apply the 21-day rule to force consideration of a veterans bonus bill.

RANKIN TO TALK

Sabath brought a close to the hearing after scheduling Rankin as an opposition witness before another committee meeting Monday morning. During the two-hour bickering of Democrats and Republicans over the purposes of Powell's bill, Rankin sat quietly. It was Cox, Smith, Colmer and Lyle who took over the attack on FEPC. They said it would "imperil" private ownership of business. The Republicans, Allen and Brown, attacked the measure because it wasn't presented as a "moral issue but as a political issue."

Allen at one point launched into an anti-Semitic attack on an Isadore Goldman whom Allen described as a candidate against him in the coming elections. Goldman, he said, was put up against him by "CIO Jewish people from Milwaukee."

Brown, a staunch supporter of Sen. Robert Taft (R-O), told some patronizing tales of Negro people working on his newspapers. His stories indicated, he said, that no FEPC was required.

China Plot

(Continued from page 5)

tration and the GOP is an important development, for it shows that the "cold war" program has hit the rocks, and big cracks are appearing in the bi-partisan front. But this rift can only take on major importance if the independent voice of America America's peace-minded folk is raised in a hurry.

FOR THE TRUMAN Administration's aims are not different from those of the Republicans on the fundamentals. Both want to cripple the new China. Both want to repeat throughout the rest of Asia that combination of military, economic, and strategic penetration which was tried for five years in China, before the avenging hand of the Chinese Communist armies swept the imperialist adventure into the sea.

Truman and Acheson are simply trying to cut their losses, saving their energies for conspiracies against the independence movements in the rest of Asia as well as planning to undermine Peoples China from within. The Republicans see a sure-fire campaign issue for next November. Their course doesn't safeguard the nation's security. It just flirts with World War III and takes Truman's cold war to its logical conclusion.

But what is the stake of the average Joe who works for a living?

He is bound to say to Truman: "If you really mean peace and economic development that you talk so much about, then how about stopping those tanks from loading at Philadelphia?"

IF PEOPLES CHINA is going to be recognized some day, as Sen. Tom Connally admits, then why not do so now, instead of incurring the hatred of the peoples of China who have suffered our intervention so long? And why not work with the Soviet delegate at UN to oust the Kuomintang squatters, and get on with the UN's work?

If it's essential, as Secretary Dean Acheson told the Senators, for Japan to trade with Communist China, then why isn't it okay for the United States to do so? And why should an American merchant vessel be bombed when it's carrying the goods that China wants? How about trade that would mean jobs and business for Americans, instead of the layoffs and high taxes we are facing today?

Sanitation Men Ask O'D Revoke Fines

Mayor William F. O'Dwyer was urged Friday by the Sanitation Workers Union, Local 383, UPW-CIO, to set aside the $16,000 in cash fines imposed upon 1,200 sanitation men by former Commissioner William J. Powell as a penalty for job action of Oct. 17.

The union was authorized by the Stewards Assembly to inform the Mayor that, if his administration was unwilling to cancel the fines, the men wished to suggest "that the $16,000 collected from the Sanitation Men be turned over to some worthy cause such as the Damon Runyon Cancer Memorial Fund."

Henry Winston Speaks On Foley Square Sunday in Manhattan

Henry Winston, member of the National Board of the Communist Party, will speak on the meaning of the Foley Square trial to American democracy at the headquarters of the Henry Forbes Section, 201 Second Ave., N. Y., this Sunday night, Jan. 15, 8 p.m. As an additional attraction a movie on the Peoples of the Soviet Union will be shown. Admission 25 cents.

Brooklyn Youth
LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING
THURSDAY, JAN. 19
Dancing to MANZIE JOHNSON'S ORCH.
THE LIVINGSTON
Schermerhorn and Nevins Sts.
Auspices: KINGS COUNTY, CP

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

OBEY YOUR IMPULSES! Come to the 13th A.D. ALP Party, Sat., Jan. 14th, 9 p.m., at 3410 Broadway (near 138th St.). Refreshments, music, gayety in general.

JOIN OUR FUN! Members, friends. Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Folk, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents an unusual film social "Accordian Serenade," Doris Rural Art," in color, Huxley and Haldane's Humphrey's group dance to Bach's "Air for a G String," "Patterns of American "Man, One Family," and Chaplin's "The Vagabond." Dancing and refreshments at People's Drama Studios, 17 West 24th St., Sat., Jan. 14, at 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

OF MICE AND MEN — Three showings tonight of famous Steinbeck film—8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Also social till 2:00. Auspices: Saturday Night Film Club, Film Division ASP, 111 West 39th St.

ALL STAR SHOW AND DANCE, featuring Anita Alvarez, Imma Sumack, Piute Pete and Phil Leeds. Manzie Johnson's Orchestra. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place. Social Service Employees Union, Local 19. Adm. $1.50.

PLAYARTE PRESENTS THEATER PARTY 1950! Meet cast "Let Morning Rise." Sketches, Songs, Dancing, Prizes. Sat., Jan. 14th, 8 p.m. Hotel Lincoln, 45th St. & 8th Avenue. $1.00.

UNITY CHORUS wants to meet you. You'll want to meet: Laura Duncan (AH!), Bob DeCormier (ooh!), Gerry Slobin (whee!), Normie, Phil and the rest of the chorus (mi! mi!) and sing with them—and dance—and eat—and etc.—and so forth—all for the same dollar that gives you one year of fun at the Czechoslovak Worker's House, 347 E. 72 St. (Members 75c).

THE JEFFERSON THEATER WORKSHOP continues its successful run of Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing"! Saturday and Sunday, January 14-15, 8:45 p.m. Under the direction of Al Saxe, at the Jefferson School Theater, 575—8th Ave. Tel. WA 9-1600. Admission $1.00 tax included.

SHAPE UP FOR FUN—Dance—"Balle." Free beer. Marine Ballroom, 238th St. corner 8th Avenue. Contribution 75c.

CAMP UNITY'S "Freedom Theater" presents triple threat program—CONCERT with Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Lillian Goodman; "FUTURAMA" 1 hour revue. (Man wakes up in the future—sees it work—wants to stay but must go back and fight to win it). SOCIAL—meet the cast, dancing and refreshments. See the show, get acquainted, become a member of YOUR CULTURAL CENTER—all for $1.00 (75c for members). Sat. and Sun., Jan. 14 and 15—8:30 sharp at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St. RH 4-9273.

CIVIL RIGHTS REVUE: Drama, entertainment and dance sponsored by Club Excelsior, LYL, Jan. 14th, at 15 West 126th St. See our display ad.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL STUDENTS COUNCIL'S first big 1950 Dance-Social. Afro-Cuban Dancers. Piano-Jazz. Fun. Refreshments. Proceeds toward SMASHING JIMCROW. Doors open 8:30 p.m. Sat., Jan. 14th. Donation 50c. Jefferson School, 575—6th Ave., N. Y. C.

STOP THE MUSIC! You'll hit the jackpot when you come to the Local 16's American Peoples Chorus Party. Prizes? Top notch entertainment, Elmer Bernstein. Songs and skits by the Chorus; guest stars, dancing and refreshments. Saturday, Jan. 14, 9:30 p.m., 30 East 20th St. Admission 75c.

TCHAIKOVSKY CLUB I.W.O. invites you to lecture Sat. Eve., Jan. 14th, 8:30 p.m., Malin Studios, 225 West 46th St. by Author, Lecturer, N. Y. Compass Feature Writer William Mandel, on the subject "Soviet Union and Yugoslavia." Dancing and buffet.

DANCE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS! Help send delegate to NAACP Crusade. Sat., Jan. 14th. Tompkins Square YPA, 93 Avenue B (bet. E 6th St.). Contribution 50c. Loads of fun for everyone.

Bronx

WE'LL SEND YOU. If you'll help send our delegates to the "Crusade." Eat, laugh and dance with the Bessie Mitchell, LYL, 2230 Bainbridge Ave. ALP. Donation only 75c.

LOOKING FOR A PLACE to spend a wonderful Sat. nite? Fun, food and friends at 2A West Burnside Ave. Wear your best smile and come on down at 8:30 p.m. Only 75c. Proceeds for delegates to Wash., D. C.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT by popular demand. Ruth and Ruby dancing, Vivian singing, Belle at the piano. Dancing, refreshments. Subs. 50c or Sub to The Worker. Auspices: Hunts Point Section, C.P., 1911 Intervale Ave.

GUYS AND GALS! House party, entertainment, refreshments, fun. Sponsor, E. Tremont YPA, 2090 Mohegan Ave. (S. Blvd. & 180 St.) Sub. 50c to send delegate to Washington, Sat., Jan. 14.

Brooklyn

EAST FLATBUSH & 18 A.D. get-together. Folk dancing, fun galore. Donation 50c. Food on the house. 289 Utica Ave. (Utica Center). 9 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CAMP UNITY'S "Freedom Theatre" presents triple threat program—concert with Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Lillian Goodman; "Futurama" one-hour revue. (Man wakes up in the future—sees it work—wants to stay but must go back and fight to win it). Social—meet the cast, dancing and refreshments. See the show, get acquainted, become a member of your cultural center, all for $1.00 (75c for members). Sat. and Sun., Jan. 14 and 15—8:30 sharp at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72 St. RH 4-9273.

LEON JOSEPHSON, fighting people's attorney, imprisoned for his defiance of the Un-American Committee, will speak on "The Fiction of Justice," ALP, 220 W. 80 St. (Broadway), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

STEFAN HEYM, Aaron Kramer, Mildred Meditz and others will present "Heine in Our World" tonight at 8 p.m. at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St., N.Y.C. Auspices: The German American, Inc.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 23 E. 16 St.

SWING AND SWAY and be gay with YPA, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m., 1437 Third Ave. (near 81 st.)

TRIAL BY FURY OR JURY—the meaning of the Foley Square Trial to American Democracy. Speaker, Henry Winston, one of the "Honored Eleven." Film "Peoples of the Soviet Union." Auspices: Educational Committee, Henry Forbes Section, C.P., 201 Second Ave., Sun., Jan. 15, at 8 p.m. Subs. 35c.

Bronx

ITALIAN FILM CLASSIC "Two Anonymous Letters," will be shown at American Labor Party, 623 Allerton Ave. Sub. 60c. Sunday, Jan. 15, 3:30 p.m.

ISRAEL EPSTEIN, noted authority on China will lecture on "The New China and Its Role in World Peace." Tonight in Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Library Committee.

Brooklyn

HI-HO, NOBODY HOME. They're all at 1703 Pitkin Ave., joining the Brownsville JYP in an evening of singing and dancing, and a few surprises.

THE SOUTH BRONX ANNEX of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL
is now registering students for its first group of courses:
- SCIENCE and SOCIETY in Spanish and English
- POLITICAL ECONOMY
- MARXISM AND THE NEGRO QUESTION

For further information, come up to 925 WESTCHESTER AVENUE any evening next week

Classes Begin Week of Jan. 16
FEE $4.25

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
announces official opening of new headquarters for the
HARLEM CHAPTER
We need paint, furniture, desks, typewriters, mimeo machine, linoleum, etc.
Please call Mal Mitchell — OR 5-1697

CLUB EXCELSIOR
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
Presents
CIVIL RIGHTS REVUE
Drama, Entertainment and Dancing at
Henry Johnson Lodge, IFOE (Elks)
15 West 126th Street
SATURDAY, JAN. 14 — 8:30 P.M.
Eighties $1.50 Adv. Adm. $1.00
Bleachers $1.75 At the Door $1.25

HEINE IN OUR WORLD
featuring:
- STEFAN HEYM, *Author*
- AARON KRAMER, *Poet*
- MILDRED MEDITZ, *Soprano*

Dramatic presentation of Heine's works
Sunday, Jan. 15, 8 P.M.
Fraternal Clubhouse
110 West 48th Street
New York City
Adm. $1.20, $1.80
Special rates for groups of ten and reservations at:
THE GERMAN AMERICAN, Inc.
305 Broadway, N.Y.C.
Tel. CO 7-0480

JEFFERSON SCHOOL STUDENT COUNCIL
announces
OUR FIRST 1950 DANCE - SOCIAL
presenting thru courtesy of the
HARLEM AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
BARING and TANTEG
Exciting Afro-Cuban Dancers
Piano - Jazz - Fun - Refreshments
Proceeds go toward the fight against Jimcrow
SATURDAY, JAN. 14 — 8:30 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Ave.
Donation—50c

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WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WILB — 1180 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WBNY — 1480 kc. WQV — 1250 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—Tom, Timmy and Mae
WOR—News, Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Kelvin Keech Visits
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The PAL Theatre
WOR—Sidney Walton
9:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WJZ—Conversation with Casey
WOR—Tele Kid Test
9:45-WNBC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
10:00-WNBC—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—At Home With Music
WCBS—Galen Drake
10:15-WOR—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—N. Y. Youth Forum
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WOR—Frank Sinatra Records
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—Joe DiMaggio Club
WNYC—Children's Corner
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News—Allen Jackson
WNYC—Music Maestro
WQXR—News; Gilbert and Sullivan
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WNBC—Stamp Club
WOR—California Caravan
11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Roger Dean Show
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WNYC—PAL Program
WQXR—Violin & Journalism
11:45-WOR—Talk, Lorraine Sherwood
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—101 Ranch Boys Songs
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews; Sketch
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Jazz Recordings
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Composers Concert
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Voices and Events
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Lopez Orch.
WJZ—Opera: Lucia di Lammermoor
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—World Theatre
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Vets
WCBS—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—Movie Music
WOR—Treasury Varieties
3:00-WNBC—Pioneers of Music
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:20-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Farm News
3:45-WCBS—Cross Section, USA.
4:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WCBS—Morales Orchestra
WQXR—Music of Our Time
5:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—True or False, Quiz
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—George Town Orch.
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Music
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Incredible But True
WCBS—Musical Notebook
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Confidential Close-up

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Ken Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time
6:15-WNBC—Religious News
WCBS—Views of the Press
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WJZ—Sports
WOR—News
WCBS—Ned Brehar
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Sports
WJZ—Benner Trio
WCBS—Larry Lesueur, News
7:00-WOR—Frank Parrell
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
WCBS—Johnny Dollar, Sketch
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR—Answer Man
7:30-WNBC—To be announced
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Comedy of Errors
WJZ—Chandu—Sketch
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News Symphony Hall
WJZ—Superman—Sketch
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Quiz program
WJZ—Phil Spitalny Orch.
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
WNYC—Operetta Music
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Meet Your Match
WJZ—Noble Orch.
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Double Day Show
WCBS—Broadway is My Beat
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
10:00-WNBC—Judith Genova Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Voices That Live
WCBS—Sing It Again
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Man's Page
WOR—News; Harry Hennessy
WCBS—News Reports
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—Quiz Club
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Trinity Choir
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News; Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—The Southernaires
WCBS—Church of the Air
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
11:00-WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WQXR—News
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—World News Report
11:30-WNBC—News, Charles McCarthy

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Melody Parade
WJZ—Classical Recordings
WOR—The Cisco Kid
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WQXR—Record Review
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—Religious Talk
WOR—News, Sidney Walton
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WNYC—Recordings
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—N. Y. Quiz Kids
1:30-WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Show Shop
WCBS—Music Hall
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Sammy Kaye
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:30-WOR—John Steele
WJZ—Mr. President
WCBS—Galen Drake
3:00-WOR—Bill Lang
WNBC—One Man's Family
WJZ—This Changing World
WCBS—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—To be announced
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Juvenile Jury
4:00-WNBC—Living—1950
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WJZ—Voices That Live
4:30-WNBC—American Forum
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Hilltop Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Gregory Hood
WCBS—Earn Your Vacation
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
WNBC—Richard Diamond, Sketch
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WNBC—Harvest of Stars
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WCBS—Hour of Stars, Play
WJZ—Drew Pearson, News
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:30-WQXR—String Quartet
6:35-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—Girls' Corps
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Think Fast
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris, Alice Faye show
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Amos and Andy Show
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Bergen-Charlie McCarthy
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Theatre Guild
WOR—Opera Concert
WCBS—Red Skelton Show
WNYC—Keyboard Masters
9:00-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WQXR—News
WNYC—It's Your Life
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Album of Familiar Music
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—Shellah Graham
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
10:30-WNBC—Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
10:55-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Organ Music
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Stan Dougherty

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, Jan. 14)

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.

TV

7:30—The Nature of Things. WNBT.
9:00—Ed Wynn show. WCBS.
10:00—Kurt Weill opera: "Down in the Valley." WNBT.

(Sunday, Jan. 15)

M.
12:00—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
2:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
8:00—Edgar BergenCharlie McCarthy. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00—The Lively Arts. WNEW.

TV

7:30—This Is Show Business. WCBS.
9:00—Television Playhouse. WNBT.

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RICHARD DYER-BENNET
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Performances—Fri., Jan. 13, 8:30 P.M.
Sat., Jan. 14, 8:30 P.M.
Sun., Jan. 15, 8:30 P.M.
Jefferson School Theatre
575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.
Tel. WA 9-1600
Admission $1.80 (tax incl.)

Briefly Noted

New Record Dep't At Workers Bookshop

The addition of a new Record Department, featuring a complete selection of progressive recordings, has been announced by the Workers Bookshop. Both adults' and children's records are stocked by the department, which opened for business last week at the 59 E. 13th St., store.

• • •

A course of unusual interest has been added to the catalog for the new term starting Jan. 16 at the Jefferson School. Sidney Finkelstein will be joined by Lucy Brown, concert pianist in a course entitled main trends in contemporary music. This course is designed for music students as well as music lovers and will include three recordings and live performance, discussions of Bartok, Stravinsky, French impressionist Soviet and American music and many others. The basis for discussion will be the class basis and class role of the leading composers.

• • •

The second of a series of film showings will be presented at the ALP headquarters, 683 Allerton Ave., this Sunday evening, Jan. 15 at 8:30 p.m. Two Anonymous Letters, an Italian film dealing with the struggles of the partisans against Fascism in Italy will be the feature in addition to some shorts. Rome Divided and a Chaplin film round out the program.

Artists League Forum On 'Art Controversies' Thursday, Jan. 19

The Artists' League of America is sponsoring a round-table forum to discuss Ideological Controversies in Art: Recent Soviet Criticism.

The forum will be held at the galleries of the Artists' League of America at 77 Fifth Ave., Thursday evening, Jan. 19 at 8 p.m. The participating speakers will be Walter Pach, the distinguished painter, art critic and writer; Joseph Solman, well-known painter and critic, and Louis Harap, managing editor of Jewish Life and author of the recently published book, Social Roots of the Arts.

Phil Leeds Emcees Social Service Workers Dance, Sat.

Phil Leeds, Cafe Society comic will emcee the entertainment at the anniversary dance of the Social Service Employes' Union, Local 19 at the Penthouse at 13 Astor Place this Saturday night (Jan. 14). Other performers will include Anita Alvarez, dancing star of Gentlemen Prefer Blondes and Imma Summack and her Inka trio.

• • •

The Student Council of the Jefferson School is holding a dance this Saturday night (Jan. 14) at the school. The affair is being given to raise funds to send delegates to the National Civil Rights Crusade to Washington. There will be top-rate entertainment. Baring and Taning who scored a hit recently at the Night of Stars at the Theresa Hotel will dance original Cuban rhumbas and other folk dances.

Of Mice and Men Revived Saturday

Of Mice And Men, the Lewis Milestone - John Steinbeck film starring Burgess Meredith and Lon Caney, Jr., will be shown this Saturday night at Marzani's, 111 W. 88 St., New York. Auspices; Saturday Night Film Club of the Asp Film Division. There will be three performances starting at 8:30.

ORIGINAL COLOR LITHOGRAPHS
PICASSO — "Dove"
MATISSE — "Woman"
DUFY — "Sunrise Over City"
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with Michael Redgrave
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JEAN GABIN & LOUIS JOUVET in
GORKY'S 'THE LOWER DEPTHS'

MAE WEST
IN HER CONVULSING HIT
BELLE of the NINETIES
Gaiety Theatre

Rights Rally

(Continued from Page 3)

viet Union in his cry for disunity.

But the country-wide demands of NAACP members for unity are too much for Wilkins to ignore. In Washington, he stated that members of the banned unions and groups, if they came as delegates from NAACP chapters and "clean" organizations, would be permitted to attend.

Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) will speak before an open meeting in the Interdepartmental Auditorium, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., Monday evening, it was announced Friday.

About 1,800 delegates from 16 states are expected to register at the 12th St. YMCA, between S and T Sts. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP will keynote the conference Sunday evening. He will speak at the All Souls Unitarian Church.

Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to conferences with congressmen.

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Recognition of China Urged By U.S. Notables

A judge and a bishop are among the prominent Americans who have answered a poll stating that they favor friendship, recognition and trade in United States relations with the new Chinese People's Republic. This was made known Friday by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which in its current issue of Far East Spotlight published 44 replies to a questionnaire on China.

Of the 44 replies, the poll showed, 40 expressed themselves in favor of recognition and trade, one was "undecided" and Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) wrote he would prefer not to make a statement on these subjects at the present time."

Personages who favored recognition included;

Dr. John S. Nollen, President Emeritus, Grinnell College, Iowa; Rev. Professor Joseph Fletcher, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Florence Luscomb, vice-chairman, Civil Liberties Union of Mass.; Rev. Franklin Sheeder, Board of Christ Education of Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Phila.; S. Bert Lush, Lush Cotton Products Co. Inc, Phila.; James Durkin, Pres., United Office & Professional Workers; Professor Oswald Veblen, Institute for Advanced Study, Princton University, New Jersey; William Ransom, state president, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Inliana; Judge Stanley Moffatt, Huntington Park, Calif.

Editors favoring recognition and trade included Maxwell Stewart, contributing editor, Nation magazine and editor Public Affairs Phamplets; Errol T. Elliot, editor, The American Friend (Quaker); Rev. David D. Baker, editor, The Messenger, Evangelical Reformed Church; William Leach, editor, Church Management, Cleveland.

USSR Adopts Death Penalty for Traitors

LONDON (UP).—Radio Moscow announced Friday night that Russia had revived the death penalty for "traitors to the homeland, spies and saboteurs."

The death penalty was abolished in 1947. Its reestablishment was ordered in a decree of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Look Who Is Subversive!

The reluctance of Negroes to go along with the "subversive organization" designations of the Department of Justice, may well be explained by a glance at some of the listings released by the Un-American Committee in 1948.

Among the organizations cited as "Communist or Communist Fronts" are the National Negro Womens' Council, the Scottsboro Defense Committee (of which the NAACP was an affiliate), the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Southern Negro Youth Congress, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, United Veterans for Equality, United Youth Committee Against Lynching, and the African Blood Brotherhood.

While there is small wonder why John Rankin's Committee thinks that these organizations are subversive—since they all fight or fought for equality for the Negro—these organizations organized many of the most significant struggles for Negro rights since the Civil War.

Even included among the publications marked "subversive" by Rankin's Un-Americans were the weekly California Eagle, and the monthly magazines, Negro Digest, and Our World.

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY

No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

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EAST 20s, furnished, suitable for two, separate entrance, kitchen privileges, private family. SP 7-2187, evenings only, 7-9 p.m.

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SINGLE, private home, two entrances; light kichen privileges. Queens, 20 minutes Times Square; reasonable. ST 4-9764—10-5:30.

ATTRACTIVE room, business woman, winter months, $12 weekly. EN 2-1192.

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COUPLE would like to share with another couple, beautiful 5 rooms. Your own 2 rooms with linens. This can be a real good home. CL 7-0424 or Box 589, The Worker.

FIVE-ROOM apartment to share in Flatbush with either professional or mature independent woman or couple. ES 5-4244.

EXCHANGE

INTELLIGENT woman comrade desires private room, exchange for baby sitting. LU 9-8873.

APARTMENTS - ROOMS WANTED

FOUR or five rooms, two business women, child, interracial; not over $70. Brooklyn preferred. Write Box 585, The Worker.

THREE rooms minimum. Couple expect baby. WA 4-6486, Sunday. Phila. Exchange possible.

POSITIONS WANTED

OFFER understanding care for motherless child. Your home or mine. Box 586, The Worker.

ARTIST, part, full time. Layouts, spots, finishes, color separation. Bluelow 8-0304.

EXPERIENCED girl wishes to care for child. Full, part time. PO 8-2531.

YOUNG professional woman urgently needs 1-1½ room apartment in Manhattan. Box 590, The Worker.

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STORE or loft, for small mail order business. NI 6-7782—2-5 p.m.

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FOR SALE

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(Furniture)

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(Musical)

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PERSONAL

RED! We are very concerned. Please contact us. There is no need to see Leon. We just want to know how everything is—Flor.

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SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

NOVEMBER 15, 1949 to FEBRUARY 15, 1950

DRIVE REPORT No. 8—DECEMBER 31, 1949-JANUARY 9, 1950

STATES	QUOTAS	Week's Subs 6 mos. - 1 year		Previous Subs 6 mos. - 1 year		Total	%
Alabama	150	1	6	2	11	20	13
California	300	--	7	5	23	35	11½
Connecticut	750	1	105	20	281	407	54
Colorado	200	--	5	11	3	19	9½
Florida	150	1	3	--	11	15	10
Georgia	50	1	1	--	9	11	22
Illinois	3,000	17	176	54	455	702	23
Indiana	350	5	44	16	137	202	58
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	--	--	2	17	19	19
Louisiana	150	--	1	5	1	7	4½
Maryland	400	3	11	10	83	107	26½
Michigan	1,200	6	65	20	94	185	15
Minn.-ND-SD	650	1	67	9	157	234	36
Missouri	200	1	7	9	62	79	39½
Montana	50	--	6	--	11	17	34
New England	1,000	2	64	19	233	318	32
New Jersey	1,500	1	81	63	668	813	54
N. Y. Upstate	1,000	2	58	20	212	292	29
Manhattan	5,500	26	468	117	1426	2037	37
Harlem	2,500	14	46	25	251	336	13½
Bronx	3,750	45	509	42	1311	1907	51
Brooklyn	5,750	138	1403	174	1174	2889	50
Queens	1,500	15	287	28	463	793	53
N. Y. Youth	2,500	--	10	--	--	10	--
NC-SC	200	4	3	9	13	29	14½
Ohio	2,000	7	96	44	225	372	18½
Oklahoma	100	1	2	2	6	11	11
Oregon	25	--	1	2	4	7	28
Penn. (East)	2,000	3	67	66	520	656	33
Penn. (West)	500	--	69	12	162	243	48½
Texas	300	11	3	35	31	80	26⅔
Utah	50	--	1	--	1	2	4
Virginia	75	--	1	1	19	21	28
Washington	200	--	--	2	12	14	7
West Virginia	100	1	4	2	8	15	15
Wisconsin	400	3	16	5	61	85	21
Foreign	—	--	--	2	21	23	--
TOTALS	38,650	310	3093	833	8176	13012	33.6

Total Subs for Week — 4,003

Brooklyn Ghetto - - - A Child Killer

By Max Gordon

Discrimination both in living conditions and health facilities results in a death date for Negro infants that is 60 percent higher than for white, a study of 1948 health conditions in Brooklyn's Bedford - Stuyvesant area shows. The area studied, containing the main Negro community in the borough, is about fifty-fifty white and Negro.

According to the study, prepared for a Community Health Congress which has been organized to win better facilities, **the infant death rate in 1948 for the Negro population was 43 for every thousand born, while it was 26 for white infants.**

For the Bedford area, the infant death rate was 34 per 1,000, while for Brooklyn as a whole it was only slightly higher than 26.

The New York City Health Department figures also showed 26.2 per 1,000 as the city's infant death rate for that year.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT report did not have a break-down of infant death rates by color. It did report that 3,300 white infants and 838 Negro infants under one year died in 1948.

If you figure this out, you find that 20 percent of the infants who died were Negro. But the Health Department figures the Negro population at roughly 10 percent of the city.

Thus, for the city as a whole the proportion of deaths among Negro infants was even greater than in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The Brooklyn region's study states that in the borough the infant death rate has remained static at about 26 per 1,000 since 1941, despite great advances in medicine in the seven intervening years.

"But in your area of Bedford, the rate in 1941 was 28 and with each successive year it has steadily risen to the very high figure of 34 deaths per 1,000," the study declares. "With 7,000 births annually this means that 56 more babies died in the Bedford area last year (1948) than was the average number for the whole of Brooklyn."

It explained that the figure of 34 deaths is an "average of two mortality rates, that of the white half of the population—26—and that of the Negro half—43.

LAST WEEK the City Health Department issued a rather glowing report of the health of the people of the city in 1949. The report did not, however, include a break-down indicating that there is a distinct difference between the health of the Negro and white sections of the population.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant study reveals that deaths of women in childbirth dropped in all of Brooklyn from 80 in 1941 to 55 in 1947, a reduction of 31. But in the Bedford area, there was virtually no decrease. Sixteen mothers died in childbirth in 1941, and 15 in 1947.

As for tuberculosis, nearly three times as many people died of it in Bedford-Stuyvesant as in other districts in Brooklyn. For the city as a whole, the T.B. death rate was 30 per 100,000 for the white population, and 164 for the Negro population.

Why the difference?

The study cites two reasons:

1. Discrimination generally in living conditions directed against the Negro people.

2. Discrimination in health facilities.

Without implying that Brownsville has too many facilities, it cites that the fact that in Brownsville there are five housing projects and five child care centers, while in Bedford-Stuyvesant there are only two of each. Further, Brownsville has a new, modern, fully-equipped health center while Bedford has only an old, small poorly-ventilated loft over a store.

THERE ARE NO NUTRITION clinics in Bedford, while a mother must wait up to 48 days for immunization and device concerning new-born children. In other districts, the waiting period is from 7 to 10 days.

The study concludes there is a "shocking deterioration" in the health of the community due to "terribly inadequate health and other facilities," and that this is a result of discrimination.

It proposes that "every civic-minded organization in all of Brooklyn, but especially in Bedford, regardless of differences of opinion in every other respect" cooperate to put pressure on City Hall to win health facilities for Bedford.

The Bedford Health Congress, originally initiated by the Brooklyn Health Council of the American Labor Party, has been developing along these lines. It has made the establishment of a new hospital in the area and a new child care clinic the first objectives of its activities.



WHY MINERS ARE STRIKING: EITHER FIGHT OR STARVE!

By Guy Thorpe and Johnny Rossen

VALIER, Ill.—Here in this little Southern Illinois town, one of the largest coal mines in the United States has been deliberately closed down.

The huge, modern Valier shaft, which employed 650 miners, and which at one time broke a world's record for coal removal (8,600 tons in an eight-hour shift, back in 1924) was a "captive mine" of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which used the coal for its locomotives.



In August the 650 miners were "temporarily laid off." Three months later they got a week's work at tearing out all the mining machinery.

The community was stunned by the announcement that the CB&Q was giving up the mine and would purchase its coal on the coal "market."

The mine, it was announced, would be taken over by the Old Ben Coal Corp., which operates a number of large mines in this vicinity.

★

THE OLD BEN CORPORATION, however, announced that the grade of coal being removed from the mine was "not satisfactory for sale on the open market" and that to install the necessary washer and other equipment meant that the mine could not possibly be reopened for "two or three years."

The miners label this a deliberate lie, and union officials say that even with all the machinery torn out as it is, new machinery could be put in and 2,000 tons a day extracted within 30 days. Furthermore, they say, the washing equipment could be built without halting operation of the mine for a single minute.

The blow has stunned the town of Valier, practically all of its population miners or small business men depending on miners.

THE WRITERS visited Valier last week and talked to rank and file miners, as well as Sam Patchett, president of Local 3613, UMWA, and with Fred Coultas and Bill O'Brien, fellow officers of the union.

They described the plight of their local, dramatizing also the crisis of tens of thousands of unemployed in the six "blighted" counties of Southern Illinois. Here a full-blown economic crisis has already existed for months, with 40 percent of all working people in the area now unemployed, according to official U.S. and state figures.

They showed the telegram they had sent to Truman, to Illinois' Governor Stevenson, to Senators, Congressmen, and others . . . and they showed the buck-passing answers they got in reply.

They assured us that the Valier miners "have only just begun to fight," and that Southern Illinois and the U.S. would hear plenty more from them.

Canadian Labor Demands Jobs

OTTAWA (ALN).—The unemployment situation in Canada is a "national emergency," the leaders of the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress charged here. The CCL is the parent body of CIO unions here while the TLC is the AFL counterpart.

In a joint letter to the government, CCL president Percy Bengough and TLC president A. R. Mosher pointed out that more than 300,000 workers are now jobless, some 6 percent of the nation's total labor force. The government was accused of withholding the exact figures from the public.

Asserting that organized labor is determined to prevent a repetition of the "hungry '30s," the letter demanded the immediate launching of a public works program and other appropriate measures to ease the critical situation.

Condolences

Sincere sympathy to MARCELINE and FAMILY on death of husband Larry Washington—11th A.D. Harlem Region, CP.

Says Move to OK Franco Hurts UN

Any United States move to restore Franco Spain to respectability in the United Nations will "undermine the very foundations" of the international organization, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascists Refugee Committee, warned.

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Will Robby Get 50Gs Or Trade?



Dodger Ace's Salary Becomes Top Winter Topic and Here's Why

Jackie Robinson's 1950 salary has suddenly become one of the biggest topics of hot stove baseball discussion, and with good reason. The main page one story of the Sporting News this week is headlined "Salary Demands Hint Deal for Jackie," with subheads "Spectacular Trade With Braves Seen" and "Robinson's $50,000 Salary Goal May Cause Rickey to Dispose of Negro Star."

Last week in Brooklyn, the Dodger prexy told newsmen it was ridiculous to talk of trading Robinson, who was the league's leading hitter and Most Valuable Player in 1949. "It's a joke," he said, "Brooklyn isn't selling players it needs." But at other times Rickey has been quoted as saying that if enough money was involved, he supposed it would be tempting to trade anybody. And nobody forgets that he moved Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize off the Cards when the price was right (and the salaries too high), not to mention the popular Ed Stanky of Brooklyn.

What's behind all the talk??

Part of it could be an attempt to make Robinson "more reasonable" in his demands. Witness the opening sentence in the Sporting News story: "Is there a possibility that Jackie Robinson, standout player of the National League for 1949, will lift his salary demands to the point at which he will fight himself off the Brooklyn club?"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Rickey has always fought against a policy of paying big money to his outstanding stars (though the over-average pay of the Dodgers compares well with others). Peewee Reese, the wonderful shortstop at the peak of his career, got $25,000 last year, top figure for a Dodger.

Now along comes Robinson with an impressive sheaf of arguments for $50,000. First of all, he received less than $20,000 for his spectacular feats of 1949. He can compare this with the stratospheric numbers that go to recognized stars like DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Newhouser, et al, ranging from 50 to 90 thousand. In addition he has some special arguments. He has been obviously directly responsible for the Dodgers setting tremendous gate receipt records both at home and on the road, particularly on the road where out-of-proportion crowds turn out

In addition, Robinson must figure that his career is shorter than the average star. He broke in with the breakthrough against discrimination when he was already 28. Now 31, he has only a few more top-flight years left. Another special argument in his favor is that he cost the club comparatively nothing, a few thousand to the Kansas City Monarchs, when white players of far less ability wean big bonus sums for themselves these days just for signing.

THE BIG POINT as far as Rickey is concerned is this: If he yields to Robinson's eminently reasonable request for a big raise, this would mean a departure from his policy of keeping the top men down low AND WOULD BE A STIMULUS FOR RAISES TO THE OTHER DODGER STARS LIKE REESE, FURILLO, CAMPANELLA, HODGES, SNIDER, ET AL. In other words, if Robinson wins a breakaway from the too low Rickey ceiling, he will be in effect doing for the other Dodgers what Babe Ruth did for the Yankees and all ballplayers with his stubborn and successful fight for a better share of the big money he coined for the owners.

This is why the question of a big trade may not be too outlandish. No doubt Rickey wants to keep Robinson, the cornerstone of the pennant club and of the team's tremendous gate appeal on the road. But at what point would he be willing to sacrifice that for a deal, let's say in which Robinson went to the Boston Braves for pitcher Johnny Sain and two hundred thousand bucks? Probably just where he could satisfy himself that the pennant could be won without Robinson. Rickey is a businessman and a good one, no sentimentalist he.

The issue hasn't been joined yet. Robinson has made no formal demands, but has made it amply clear that he expects a very substantial raise. The Dodger contracts go in the mail last of all, a Rickey custom, as close to the February deadline as possible.

What will be the figure written down for the sensational batting champion of the league, peerless fielding second sacker, extraordinary mooey-maker as a crowd puller, game's leading base runner, second run-driver-inner of league and runaway winner of the Most Valuable award?

That's what's got the Hot Stove League boiling right now.—ROD.

JACKIE ROBINSON will soon be hearing from Dodger prexy Branch Rickey as to 1950 terms. He wants big boost, Rickey likes to keep that ceiling low.

BRADLEY MAY BE BACK

A pretty good bet to fill one of the March tourney spots showed up here Thursday night in Bradley's veteran, jet propelled team, which ran away from Manhattan in the last five minutes for a 89-67 verdict. The Peoria lads, who whipped NYU and Western Kentucky spectacularly before bowing out of the tourney last year, have already lost two and still have ahead home and home games with their Conference foes, Oklahoma A&M, St. Louis, Tulsa et al. But they're a good bet to be back.

Manhattan, with big Jack Byrnes in for most of the game, looked smart at times, and was only eight behind and dangerous looking halfway through the second half. But the visitors, who drive hard, shuttle the ball around magnificently in close, and shoot well, pulled away when they had to. Yet they are no great shucks defensively, and it is moot whether they could have beaten any of Gotham's Big Three, LIU, St. Johns or CCNY. Perhaps we'll know in March, for the Big Three is practically "in" on their record to date. As is Kentucky, which hung one of the two defeats on Bradley.

Puzzling NYU looked pretty good again in pulverizing a Duke team which had upset North Carolina State. Joel Kaufman, too good a ballplayer to stay in the Temple slump, banted with a hustling performance and 22 points, a total tied by the emerging soph point-maker, Connie Schaaf. The ex-Seward star can throw 'em in a lot of ways and doesn't hurt underneath. This was NYU's last game till they'll line up more formidably with 6-6 Mel Seeman, who will be eligible, making a difference underneath. Kaufman, Becker, Schaaf, Brasco, Bunt, Derderian and Remer will round out a pretty good shooting eightsome which may have some surprises in store for the stretch drive.

One more doubleheader before the break. On Tuesday night LIU again meets a severe test, facing the South's titan, North Carolina State, while St. Johns tackles always dangerous De Paul of Chicago.

On the pro front, the Knicks, with Vince Boryla back, tackle the Boston team at the Armory Saturday night.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney



On a Variety of Sportstopics

MAYBE THEY OUGHT to bring that Brooklyn Dodgers' basketball team into the Garden some night. Playing once a week on the stage of a Brooklyn movie house, they are doing all right, beating a few respected semi-pro outfits.

High scorer is Eddie Miksis. Ralph Branca, former NYU player, Don Newcombe, Gil Hodges and Rex Barney give the club good overall height. Newcombe is a tough baby under those boards. Hodges, with very big hands and all the deftness he shows around first base, is a fine scorer and feeder. Natch, he's from Indiana. Comments from the audience are often amusing.

One night in a close game Rex Barney, whose only baseball problem is control, stepped to the foul line. As he poised to throw, someone yelled "Ball Four," and Rex, with an uncontrollable grin on his face, missed by a mile.

•

IRON CURTAIN, all right! The cold war bunch in Washington has forbidden Americans to visit Hungary. They don't like the Hungarian government. They like the kind Hungary had before, with the fascist Horthy and his storm troopers, big landlords keeping the peasants in feudal chains, no schools, lots of misery and exploitation and foreign capital running the works. How's this fit into a sports column? Well, the ban prevents the very good American men and woman's table tennis team from competing at the world championship matches in Budapest next month, and the players don't get it. They thought the U. S. was supposed to be for peace and friendly relations. By the way, the woman table tennis champ of the world is Gisa Farkas of Hungary.

•

CLAIR BEE, the coach of Long Island University's terrific basketball team, is not only a coaching wow and outspoken foe of discrimination in sports, but also the most hilariously irreverant puncturer of stuffed-shirtism as a speaker.

At last Monday's weekly luncheon meeting of the New York basketball writers, Coach Ed Hickey of St. Louis, a rather staid and conventional speaker, was droning through his thanks for his team being invited to the Garden again, his estimation of his team and his hoping it would give LIU a good game, etc., etc., when Bee interrupted loudly with, "Hey, Hickey, last year you were telling us how proud you were that everyone on your team came from St. Louis and its suburbs. I've just been looking at your roster. I see they've enlarged the suburbs of St. Louis to include most of the state of Indiana!"

A little later, someone representing Harvard, speaking briefly, referred genially to his team's poor record and Bee's remark, saying, "As for what Mr. Bee said about suburbs, it doesn't seem to help us any. Our team comes from no less than nine states." Never at a loss, not even for a second, for an answer, Bee yelled "Why hell, your trouble is that you get them from the best families!"

Because LIU has no reserves this year, operating mostly with six men, the five starters and Feurtado, Bee says LIU uses the "two spitoon system." He explains it this way. "I run those five guys till one of 'em can't spit, then I send in Feurtado."

•

JACK DEMPSEY has an article in Ebony, in which he blames the fact that he dodged Harry Wills, his foremost challenger, entirely on promoter Tex Rickard's bias. As I pointed out in the Daily Worker, this is much too easy an out. Nobody ever heard of tough and plain spoken Dempsey having ASKED to get Wills, or ever expressing the desire to meet him. The sports picture, thanks to the basic democracy of the fans and to Joe Louis, has changed since his days. It's easy for Jack to blame past prejudice on dead men. If he said simply, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now. I should have insisted," that might be an honest admission. The Scoreboard, for one, refuses to take the current Ebony explanation. Especially since Mr. Dempsey once enthusiastically sponsored a "White Hope" tourney.

•

SPEAKING OF INDIANA and basketball, North Carolina State meets LIU in the Garden Tuesday night and is rated a good chance to knock off the high flying Brooklynites. Nobody on this team, from Indiana bred Coach Chase down, comes from anywhere near the state of North Carolina. The starting team takes the floor with Dickey, Ranzino and Bubas of Indiana, Harvath of Chicago (a suburb of Indiana), and Harand of New Jersey. Rumor has it that some student from North Carolina innocently turned out for the team and was chased indignantly from the Raleigh gym.

•

ABE SAPERSTEIN, who organized the Harlem Globe Trotters 23 years ago, says this year's club, which hasn't been beaten, pulls far more people than the pro league teams whenever and wherever it plays. Biggest crush in years took place at the Garden when the Trotters played here two Sunday night's back. Thousands turned away. A two-game series coming up with the Minneapolis Laker (Mikan) in Chicago and Minneapolis, will overflow the biggest arenas there, and the pros have been complaining of the gates. In towns like Rockford, Illinois, fans are already chartering busses for the Chicago game.

Saperstein thinks the pro league is making a big mistake in artificially promoting these big scores. "It used to be that a goal was an achievement," he says. "Now when one pro team makes a basket, the other one makes one eight seconds later and there are just so many of them the crowd can't develop any enthusiasm." The pros lengthened the game eight minutes to get higher scores (and more tired players at the end). Saperstein says a 40 or 50 point ball game. Saperstein said the real fans don't go for these 100-99 monstrosities.

HEAR! HEAR!